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NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

Edited by WM. H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
HARRISBURG PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1883.

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William Henry Egle, M.D.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

1001.—In 1840 there was a society in Harrisburg by this name. They held their meetings at the "Golden Eagle," Buehler's tavern, now Bolton's. What was the object of this association—and who composed it?

WEISE, ADAM.—A very interesting family Record of Adam Weise, of Upper Paxtang, appears in the *Lykens Register* of April 9th, 1880.

WATSON, CAPT. WILLIAM.—In the entertaining reminiscences of Capt. Muench, relative to the justifiable shooting of Gibbs by Capt. Watson, warden of the Dauphin county prison, he omits to inform his readers why Mr. Watson resigned his position. Was it not owing to some circumstances attending the escape of one Lukens, confined for counterfeiting? Something transpired at that time to offend Watson or the inspectors. I am not clear about what it was, and hope Mr. Muench will tell what he knows about it in the same interesting fashion as he has that of Gibbs and Watson.

W. H.

BRYAN, JOHN.—We have been favored with an Iowa paper giving an account of the death of a native of this city—JOHN BRYAN. He was the son of Samuel Bryan and Elizabeth Cleckner, born at Harrisburg, Penn., in April, 1808. His grandfather was a soldier of the revolution and an early inhabitant of this city; was a house carpenter by trade, as was also the son and grandson. The latter became a noted builder, and the court houses of three or four of the Western counties of Pennsyl-

vania attest the skill and fidelity which Mr. Bryan brought to his work. He subsequently removed to Iowa, and in May, 1856, settled in the city of Des Moines, then the capital of that State. In the following year, with a partner, his brother-in-law, Mr. Hyde, he took the contract for the construction of the now old State house at that place. In his adopted home he was well known and highly respected. He died on the 8th of October, 1879, in his seventy-second year, leaving a wife and three children.

W. H. E.

APPRECIATED.—The April number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, in noticing the *Notes and Queries*, which appear in the *TELEGRAPH* Supplement, makes the statement that three newspapers in the United States have a regular series of articles concerning the history and genealogy of their locality: The *Richmond (Va.) Standard*, in charge of that learned historian, R. A. Brock, Esq.; The *Boston Evening Transcript*, in care of Charles E. Hurd, Esq.; and the *Harrisburg Daily TELEGRAPH*. We can only reciprocate the *Register's* notice by saying that although we are thoroughly Pennsylvanian by birth and by affection, we highly prize the *Register*, and therefore believe that no one who has ever slept beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill ought to be without a copy of so interesting, so valuable a quarterly—especially to all connected by blood or marriage to New England Pilgrim or New England Puritan. Like old wine it becomes more precious by age.

W. H. E.

LEGISLATORS IN THE LONG AGO.

Where They Boarded and What They Did.

Read before the Dauphin County Historical Society.

BY BENJAMIN M. NEAD.

PART I.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have here some old papers which have accidentally fallen into my possession, and which our worthy President and Librarian have induced me to lay before you this evening. They are "old papers," doubtless, but I do not believe that the veriest tyro in historical research would place them in the category of rare documents bearing that impress of antiquity which invokes reverence. They have no intrinsic value, no import of subject matter grave enough to arrest the attention of the average reader; they are not specimens of the chirography either of dead patriots or living heroes, and it is a woful commentary upon the foresight and prudence of the State of Pennsylvania that these papers in their isolated, meagre condition should be worthy of even a passing consideration at the hands of the gleaner in the fields of her history. They are simply specimens of that flotsam and jetsam which the waves of Time occasionally wash up and expose to sight upon the shores of the Present, from that vast whirlpool of Chaos to which the carelessness of the earlier, and the downright vandalism of the later guardians of our State records have consigned them. Had our Commonwealth's archives been properly preserved at the right time, such papers as these would now be utterly worthless; but as it is, from the meagre tale they and kindred waifs may tell, must be woven the woof of much of Pennsylvania's early history.

If I shall succeed in interesting you in the story in part, which these papers will suggest to a careful examiner, and thereby quicken your appreciation of the impor-

tance of a more assiduous collation and preservation of records of like character, and impart in never so slight a degree to the general public a knowledge of the present value of such documents, something will have been accomplished for the good of history, more probably than this feeble effort deserves. I call attention first to these two papers:

A List of Members and Officers of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with their places of Residence in Harrisburg, for the Session of 1813-14.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

William J. Duane, Robert Harris's, Front street; Thomas Sergeant, George Ziegler's, Second street; John Connelly, Robert Harris's, Front street; Jacob Mitchell, Frederick Hyneman's, Market street; Joseph M'Coy, John Wright's, Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

John Holmes, Frederick Hyneman's, Market street; Joseph Starne, Frederick Hyneman's, Market street; John Carter, Frederick Hyneman's, Market street; Joel B. Sutherland, John Wright's, Walnut street; Isaac Heston, John Shoch's Front street; Charles Souder, Frederick Hyneman's, Market street.

BUCKS.

Samuel Smith, John Shoch's, Front street; William H. Rowland, Mrs. M'Creight's, Market street; Michael Fackenthal, John Shoch's, Front street; Joseph Clunn, John Shoch's, Front street.

CHESTER.

John Harris, John Shoch's, Front street; John Read, John Shoch's, Front street; James Brooke, Nicholas Schwoyer's, Walnut street; James Hindman, John Shoch's, Front street, Edward Darlington, John Shoch's, Front street.

LANCASTER.

Emanuel Reigart, Mrs. Scott's, Second street; Joel Lightner, Mrs. Scott's, Second street; Jacob Grosh, Andrew Berryhill's, Second street; John Graff, Mrs. Scott's, Second street; Henry Hambright, John Norton's, Second street; Robert Maxwell, Andrew Berryhill's, Second street.

YORK.

James S. Mitchell, Phillip Youse's, Second street; Archibald S. Jordan, Frederick Beis-

sel's. Second street; Jacob Heckert, Philip Youse's, Second street; George Frysinger, Nicholas Schwoyer's, Walnut street.

CUMBERLAND.

John Maclay, Mrs. Scott's, Second street; Moses Watson, George Zeigler's, Second street; George Metzger, Mrs. Scott's, Second street;

BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL.

Jacob Krebs, Jacob Steinman's, Market street; Conrad Feger, John Feger's, Market street; George Marx, Peter Marx's, Market street; John Addams, Frederick Hyneman's, Market street; Jonathan Hudson, Frederick Hyneman's, Market street.

NORTHAMPTON, LEHIGH AND WAYNE.

Daniel W. Dingman, John Benjamin's, Market street; Henry Winter, John Benjamin's, Market street; John Hays, Frederick Beissel's, Second street; Philip Seller, John Benjamin's, Market street; Abraham Rinker, Frederick Beissel's, Second street.

NORTHUMBERLAND, UNION AND COLUMBIA.

Samuel Bond, Mrs. M'Creight's, Market street; Leonard Rupert, Nicholas Schwoyer's, Walnut street; Thomas Murray, Mrs. M'Creight's, Market street; George Kremer, Nicholas Schwoyer's, Walnut street.

WASHINGTON.

Joshua Dickerson, Thomas M'Call, James Stevenson and James Kerr, at Nicholas Schwoyer's, Walnut street.

ARMSTRONG, INDIANA AND JEFFERSON.

James M'Comb, John Benjamin's Market street.

WESTMORELAND.

George Plumer, Henry Allshouse, and Peter Wallace, Melchior Rahm's, Second street.

PAYETTE.

Henry Heaton, Nicholas Schwoyer's, Walnut street; John Shreve, Melchior Rahm's, Second street; John St. Clair, George Ziegler's, Second street.

BEDFORD.

Joseph S. Morrison and Jacob Hart, Philip Youse's, Second street.

FRANKLIN.

Robert Smith, William Findlay's, Front street; David Maclay, John Shoch's, Front street; Jacob Dechert, George Ziegler's, Second street.

MONTGOMERY.

Jesse Bean, Benjamin Reiff, Philip Reed, and William Powell, Nicholas Schwoyer's, Walnut street.

DAUPHIN AND LEBANON.

Amos Ellmaker, George Ziegler's, Second street; Peter Shindel, Nicholas Schwoyer's, David Ferguson, Philip Youse's, Second street.

LUZERNE AND SUSQUEHANNA.

Jabez Hyde and Joseph Pruner, George Ziegler's, Second street.

HUNTINGDON.

R. James Law and John Crum, Mrs. M'Creight's, Market street.

BEAVER.

John Lawrence, Melchior Rahm's, Second street.

ALLEGHENY AND BUTLER.

John Potts, William Courtney, William Marks and Samuel Scott, John Shoch's, Front street.

MIFFLIN.

Jonathan Kothrock, Melchior Rahm's, Second street; James Milliken, Mrs. M'Creight's, Market street.

DELAWARE.

William Cheyney and John Thomson, Mrs. Scott's, Second street.

SOMERSET AND CAMBRIA.

James Mitchell, George Ziegler's, Second street; Daniel Stoy, John Benjamin's, Market street.

LYCOMING, BRADFORD, TIOGA AND POTTER.

Henry Welles, Mrs. M'Creight's, Market street; John Forster, Andrew Berryhill's, Market street.

GREENE.

William T. Hays, Nicholas Schwoyer's, Walnut street.

ADAMS.

William Miller and James Robinette, Andrew Berryhill's, Market street.

CENTRE, CLEARFIELD AND M'KEAN.

Michael Bollinger, Frederick Beissel's, Second street.

CRAWFORD, ERIE AND WARREN.

James Weston and James Burchfield, Melchior Rahm's, Second street.

MERCER AND VENANGO.

Samuel Hays and Jacob Herrington, Melchior Rahm's, Second street.

George Heckert, clerk, Philip Youse's, Second street.

Samuel D. Franks, ass't clerk, J. Downey's, Second street.

J. Benjamin, sergeant-at-arms, corner Market and Third street.

James Taylor, door-keeper, G. Ziegler's, Market square.

James Peacock, printer of the English Journal, Mrs. Scott's; office Market street.

J. Schnee, printer of the German Journal, Lebanon, Lebanon county.

Jacob Elder, printer of the bills, Chestnut street.

List of the Members and Officers of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the Session 1813-14, with their places of Residence in the Borough of Harrisburg.

1. Composed of the city and county of

PHILADELPHIA.

Charles Biddle, Mr. Kean's, Market street;
Joseph Worrell, Mrs. Scott's, Second street;
Jacob Shearer, Mr. Hyneman's, Market street;
John Barclay, Mr. Berryhill's, Second street.

2. CHESTER AND DELAWARE.

John Gemmil, Mr. Ziegler's, Market street;
John Newbold, Mrs. Scott's, Second street.

3. BUCKS.

William Erwin, Mr. Berryhill's, Second street.

4. LANCASTER.

Nathaniel Watson, Mr. Ziegler's, Market square;
William Hamilton, Mr. Buehler's, Market square.

5. BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL.

Peter Frailey and Charles Shoemaker, Mr. Steinman's, Market street.

6. DAUPHIN AND LEBANON.

Melchior Rahm, Second street.

7. MONTGOMERY.

Samuel Gross, Mr. Benjamin's, Market street.

8. NORTHAMPTON, WAYNE AND LEHIGH.

Henry Jarrett, Mr. Beissel's, Second street;
James Ralston, Mrs. Scott's, Second street.

9. NORTHUMBERLAND AND LUZERNE.

James Laird, Mr. Laird's, Second street;
William Ross, Mr. Ziegler's, Market square.

10. CENTRE, LYCOMING, &C.

Thomas Burnside, Mr. Berryhill's, Second street.

11. YORK AND ADAMS.

John Stroman, Mr. Beissel's, Second street;
James M'Sherry, Mr. Berryhill's, Second street.

12. MIFFLIN AND HUNTINGDON.

William Beale, Mr. Ziegler's Market square.

13. CUMBERLAND.

Isaiah Graham, Mr. Ziegler's, Market square.

14. BEDFORD, SOMERSET, &C.

John Tod, Mr. Youse's, Market square.

15. FRANKLIN.

James Poe, Mr. Rahm's, Second street.

16. WESTMORELAND, &C.

James Brady, Mr. Youse's, Market square.

17. FAYETTE

P. C. Lane, speaker, Mr. Downey's, Second street.

18. WASHINGTON AND GREENE.

Abel M'Failand and Isaac Weaver, Mrs. Schwoyer's, Walnut street.

19. ALLEGHENY, BEAVER AND BUTLER.

Thomas Baird and Walter Lowrie, Mrs. Shoch's, Front street.

20. ERIE, CRAWFORD, &C.

Joseph Shannon, Mr. Rahm's, Second street.

Joseph A. M'Jimsey, clerk, Market street.

George Harrison, assistant clerk, Mr. Zeigler's, Market square.

William Wilson, sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Benjamin's, Market street.

Henry Garloch, door-keeper, Dewberry alley.

Christian Gleim, printer of the Journal in the English language, Walnut street.

John Ritter & Co., printer of the Journal in the German language, at Reading.

William Gilmor, printer of the bills, Walnut street.

There is nothing significant in their general appearance, certainly. Upon a casual examination you would say that the "waste paper fiends" who infest the Capitol Hill during present sessions of the Legislature, could doubtless make daily deposits in their capacious budgets of scores of documents just like them, gathered from the debris of Senate and House floors. But mark if you please the date their captions bear.

The paper on which they are printed is immaculate and the typography clear and legible, although it is now nearly seventy years since these broadsides dropped from the presses of James Peacock and Christian Gleim, printers at Harrisburg, and were laid damp upon the tables of Senate and House at the second meeting of the Legislature, held at the present State Capital, in a building which stood upon the site of this Court House where we meet this evening.

With what a familiar sound will the names upon these papers fall upon the ears of aged citizens of Harrisburg, and how their eyes will brighten at the suddenly recurring thoughts of boyhood which the mention of these old landmarks will cause. They are the names of men who were then well known and honored throughout the Commonwealth, and of localities in the town prominent then, and around which pleasant memories still cling. These relics of the long ago may be looked upon as interesting by those of us who are young, but they are more than interesting, they are precious to the aged.

It is not within the scope of an article of so local a character as this must necessarily be, to attempt any biographical sketch of the Senators and members whose names appear in these lists, entertaining as in some respects it might prove. We trust, however, that your patience will brook a brief mention of a few characters in whom we are locally interested, together with some description of the old inns and taverns mentioned in these papers by the names of their landlords, which the kindness of Dr. Egle in furnishing data has enabled the writer to give.

The inns of old England have had a place in her literature from the days of Chaucer down. They have been imbued with a character as distinct as their nomenclature is unique. They have been made the scene of many a pleasing romance, many a heart-rending tragedy, and many a tale of grim hobgoblin and phantom strange. It may not, therefore, be difficult to account for the tendency of Americans, and especially of we Pennsylvanian's, to invest our early inns and taverns with a garb of romance. It is a legitimate inheritance. But if you be too democratic to subscribe to this theory, we may adopt another and less fanciful reason for the interest that is generally

manifested in the history of these old landmarks. The taverns of the towns and the inns of the roadsides were the social, military and business centres of the community, as well as the news depots, and as a consequence were the scenes of many an interesting event, the record of which, perhaps, is preserved only in the history of the inn or tavern where it transpired.

Harrisburg has had her full quota of these old temples of accommodation for man and beast, and at no period was the business more prosperous than in that to which we have reverted to-night. The Legislature then, as now, was an important factor in its success, and as a matter of course the establishments patronized by the members were the more important. It is the present purpose to describe these only

"The King of Prussia."—The Inn most popular with the law-makers at this date seems to have been "The King of Prussia," Nicholas Schwoyer, landlord. This inn was located near the Northwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, on Second. It was a large two storied log and weather boarded house, painted yellow. Its substantial stone stables stood beside it; facing on Second street and running nearly to Locust. A cobble stone pavement secured passers by a solid footing from the inn door to the corner of Locust. Various persons figured as its landlords. Schwoyer above mentioned, Melchior Rahm and David Doeblen among them. The King of Prussia is said to have been famous for its gaiety. Shows and dances were common occurrences, and if we may believe tradition the study of science was prosecuted in one of its upper rooms, if not to the wholesale instruction, at least to the delight of a number of young gentlemen who frequently met together there and administered to each other that delightful anæsthetic nitrous oxide or some kindred vapor, for the extraction—not

of teeth, but of amusement at each other's expense. The site of the King of Prussia is now occupied by the Heisley, Buehler, Fleming and Lamberton properties and the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. At this inn Mr. Schwoyer accommodated fifteen of our members

The "Sheaf of Wheat."—This tavern was kept by John Schoch in the double brick house on Front street, next to the north corner of Front and Market. The corner house was prominently occupied as a tavern before the next house was built, Mr. Schoch being its last proprietor. "The Sheaf of Wheat" or the "Golden Sheaf," as it was sometimes called, accommodated thirteen members and two Senators, and is said to have always been quite a popular resort for the law-makers. Isaac Wills, of Cumberland county, brother of Alexander Wills, was a boarder at this house at the time he was murdered in the store of his brother, on the upper corner of Front street and Blackberry alley.

In personal appearance "Mine Host" Schoch is represented as being tall and corpulent. He was a shoemaker by trade, one of the leading men of the town, and much esteemed.

The "Cross Keys."—Eight members, five Senators, the Assistant Clerk of the Senate and Doorkeeper of the House, stopped with Colonel George Zeigler at the sign of the "Cross Keys." This was a three story brick building, with gable fronting the street, still standing at the Northeast corner of Market square and Blackberry alley (No. 15). It was built for a tavern and place of public amusement. It contained a large room on the second floor which was used for dancing and theatrical purposes. This tavern was abandoned at a comparatively early day. Mr. Ziegler quit the business of tavern keeping and opened what in time proved to be the prin-

cipal liquor store in the town. He is described as a tall, slender man, with a decided German face, Quaker like style of dress and sombre appearance. He lived much-respected through life and died at a good old age.

"The Sign of Dr. Franklin."—Senator Melchior Rahm combined the business of law-making with that of tavern keeping. He was the representative in the Senate for the Dauphin and Lebanon district, and at the same time entertained at his house, on the S. E. corner of Second and Walnut, eleven members of the House, and our fellow Senator. Mr. Rahm also kept tavern at other localities at different times, and it might as well here be mentioned that scarcely any of these bonifaces moved in fixed orbits. One year we find them at one stand and the next at another, and so it was a matter of no little difficulty to fix them all definitely for any one year.

Mrs. Scott's—Mrs. Scott kept a popular private boarding house on Second Street, below Chestnut. Seven members of the House, three Senators and James Peacock, the printer of the House English Journal, resided with her. Mrs. Scott subsequently married Gov Snyder.

The "Union Hotel."—This tavern with the patriotic name was situated on the S. E. corner of Market square and Blackberry alley, and was kept at this date by John Buffington, Geo. Nagle, Wells Coverly and others. It was one of the best hotels in the borough, and was patronized by the better classes of the community. President Van Buren stopped at this tavern during his visit here. General Z. Taylor, when a candidate for the Presidency, received the citizens of Harrisburg in its parlors. Governors Johnson and Pollock both boarded at the "Union" during their official terms. It was the stopping place of

five members and four Senators of the Legislature of 1813-14

The Union was also a popular place of resort for the star actors of the day, in regard to whose comminglings with the community curious stories are told

The "Harrisburg Inn."—This was one, and perhaps the most important of the four taverns which stood at the corner of Third and Market streets. It was situated on the Southwest corner of the intersection, upon the site now occupied by the Lochiel. There was nothing striking in its appearance, being a plain brick house, three stories in height. To the rear of it, on the corner of Third street and Blackberry alley, the site of the present Mayor's office stood a frame building an adjunct of the tavern, adjoining which on the alley were the stables. The intervening space between the alley and Third street which was not occupied by the hotel proper, was a yard which for many years served as the place of exhibition for numerous menageries, circus performances and like entertainments. Theatrical performances also frequently took place inside the tavern building. It was in this house that Joseph Jefferson, the elder, died. The old building was removed in 1835 by Matthew Wilson, formerly of Franklin county, and the present Lochiel Hotel erected, of which Mr. Wilson took charge sometime in 1836. Various landlords of the old Harrisburg Inn are mentioned: Frederick Hyneman, Michael Krehl, John M. Eberman, Peter Wenrich, sr., Thomas Wallace, Conrad Knepley. In our list of members seven Representatives and one Senator are ticketed to Fred. Hyneman at the Harrisburg Inn.

The "Washington House."—By far the most pretentious hotel in Harrisburg at the period of which we are speaking was the Washington House. Attractive in appearance, and centrally located, it generally com-

manded a large business. It was a double three-storied brick house, fronting on Second street. For its sign it had a creditably executed painting of General Washington in citizens dress, holding a roll of paper in his right hand. Its frame built and white-washed stables were on Market street on the ground at present now occupied by the Dauphin Deposit Bank. The Jones House now graces the site of the old Washington. Among the subsequent landlords of the Washington were Philip Youse, Nicholas Schwoyer, Mr. Hensey, John Smull, William E. Camp, Mr. Joslin, E. P. Hughes, Major Sanders and his son William T. Sanders. Five Representatives, two Senators and the Clerk of the House were the guests of Mr. Philip Youse during the winter of 1813-14.

Mrs. M'Creight's.—Mrs. M'Creight kept a private boarding house on Market street and was favored with the patronage of seven members.

The "Ship"—Five Representatives, one Senator and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate found a stopping place at the "sign of the ship," over which Major John Benjamin, an old time military character, presided in the capacity of landlord. This tavern was situated on the Northwest corner of Third and Market streets, on the site now occupied by the TELEGRAPH building owned by the Bergner heirs.

The house was of logs, weatherboarded and painted white. Under the proprietorship of Major James Emerson, who, also, at one time kept this hotel, it was quite a military center, all the brigade elections being held there.

The "Golden Lamb."—Was situated on the Southwest corner of Second and Locust streets, and was owned by George Boyer, sr., and kept at the time we write of by Frederick Beissel and accommodated four Representatives and two Senators. It was

a large log and weatherboarded house, with a brick stable adjoining it on Locust street. It was another popular place of resort for the showmen of the day, especially of circus performers, and, as a matter of course, was then the center of attraction for the boys of town.

John Wright's.—John Wright kept a private house of entertainment on Walnut street next to the present Franklin House. He had boarding with him four Representatives. Mr. Wright was a schoolmaster, and for many years postmaster of Harrisburg. The postoffice was kept at his house on Walnut street from 1813 to 1822.

The "Red (or Golden) Lion."—This tavern stood on the S. E. corner of Third and Market streets, where the Mechanics' bank now is. It was a two storied log building, rough cast, and was well patronized by country people. Its proprietor in 1813 was Jacob Steinman, and one Representative and two Senators made it their abiding place during the session.

Robert Harris'.—Two members also boarded with Robert Harris, son of John Harris, the founder, in the old stone mansion on the river bank. Robert Harris was a member of Congress from this district from 1823 to 1827.

John Norton's.—The two storied weatherboarded house on the west side of Market square, now occupied by William Calder, Esq., as a stage office, was in 1813 John Norton's tavern.

Mr. Norton was a carpenter by trade, and was once so unfortunate as to have his leg broken by the falling upon it of a boat which he was repairing upon the river bank. An accident such as this which would occur unheeded to-day, was the cause of no little excitement to the people of the town then. Mr. Norton was taken home in

a cart, in which proceeding the populace evinced considerable interest. Mr. Norton's boarders in 1813 numbered among them one Senator.

The "Golden Eagle."—Kept by George Buehler, stood on the Northeast corner of Market square and Second street, now Bolton's. One Senator boarded here.

At John Downey's on Second street another member of the same body, and the Assistant Clerk of the House were found. Mr. Kean, on Market street and Mr. Laird on Second street, in the capacity of private boarding house keepers, accommodated two more Senators, while the Hon. Wm. Findlay, the then State Treasurer, played the host at his residence on Front street, for one member of the House, his friend and relative, Hon. Robert Smith, of Franklin county, a legislator and prominent man.

Besides the taverns above mentioned, which comprise all the stopping places of members at this period, there were many other inns and taverns in the town, of which much of interest could be told. We have space only for a notice of the names of several of them. On Second street could be found: "The Buck Inn," "Lindermuth's Tavern," "Sampson and the Lion," "The Sign of the Mermaid," "The Green Tree," "The Fountain Inn," "The Poplar Tavern," "The Golden Swan," "The Pennsylvania Inn" and "The Seven Stars." On the N. E. corner of Third and Market, "The Golden Cross Keys." On Front street, "The Blue Ball," "The White Swan," "Weitzel's Hotel." "The Rising Sun." On Market street, "The Green Bay Tavern." On Third street, "The Globe Inn" and "The Eagle Inn" On the old Harris Ferry road (Paxtang street), "The Ship," subsequently the "General Jackson," "The Spread Eagle" and "The Black Horse Inn."

TEMPLETON.—Agnes Templeton, widow of Robert Templeton, of Derry, died at an advanced age in February, 1790, leaving children as follows :

- i. Robert, and had William and Robert.
- ii. Jane, m. — Henry.
- iii. Mary, m. — M'Alley.
- iv. John.
- v. Ruth, m. — Johnston and had Agnes.
- vi. — — —, m. — Stewart, and had Agnes and Mary.
- vii. Sarah, m. — Clark.
- viii. Barbara, m. — M'Cormick.
- ix. Susanna, m. — Hawthorn.
- x. Hannah, m. — Sinclair.

Can any one inform us as to the Christian name of No. vi and also the full names of those intermarried. W. H. E.

WALLACE—CLYDE.—We have been informed, that our surmisings as to the maiden name of the wife of Robert Wallace (N. Q., xlii), were not correct, that her name was Mary Clyde. She was a descendant, if not a daughter, of Michael and Bridget Clyde, of Scotch ancestry, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in the "Irish Settlement," Northampton county, Penna., prior to 1750. There was a strong intimacy existing between the "Settlement" on the Delaware and the Scotch-Irish of this section, and hence this information may probably be correct.

W. H. E.

MILITARY SPIRIT IN 1821.—An editorial in the *Intelligencer* of May 18, 1821, in alluding to a recent review of the military of the borough, under Col. Joel Bailey, which consisted of "four companies of militia and two of volunteers," says: "In Carlisle, we are told, are seven volunteer companies, and in the neighborhood of a little town in Cumberland county, called Mechanics-

burg, are six companies of this description."

THE MILITARY "SPIRIT IN 1786.—We present herewith the petition of sundry inhabitants of Louisburgh (Harrisburg) in 1786, one year after its founding, requesting permission "to raise a troop of light-horse" in part of the county of Dauphin. As the document was originally written on a whole sheet of paper, and one-half has been torn off, we are of the opinion that other names than those here appended were affixed thereto. The company was formally organized under the command of Captain Archibald M'Alister, and was in existence at least ten years.

To his Excellency, Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Remonstrance and Petition of a number of Inhabitants of Louisburgh and its vicinity in the County of Dauphin:

Respectfully Sheweth—

That your Petitioners, together with divers others, have for sometime past been equipping themselves, and are now in compleat uniform to join a troop of light horse or Dragoons, provided they can obtain the approbation of your Honourable Council. They take leave to represent that the Idea of raising a troop was first suggested by themselves in the County Town, at which time they had no expectations that the people in the most remote end of the County would think of joining them; this, however, proved to be the case, and has unhappily created great dissensions amongst them, so much so that a large number have declined the troop, and are firmly resolved not to muster under the Officers who were appointed by fraud and chicane. The intention of your petitioners at first was to form a Company in and

about the County Town, and to have their meeting there, but the nomination of men to the command who live at a great distance and who are unfriendly to the rising greatness of the place, has entirely frustrated our wishes, and creates the necessity of an application to your honors for liberty to raise another troop. Your Petitioners humbly apprehend that nothing gives greater security to a Republic than a well-trained Militia, and that with proper encouragement from government the militia of Pennsylvania, from the military spirit that now prevails, will in a short time be equal to any Troops in the world.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that Council will grant them license to embody themselves into a Troop, and Commission those they shall hereafter return for their Officers; and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ARCHIBALD M'ALISTER,
WILLIAM SPIEGLE,
THOMAS FORSTER,
ROBERT HARRIS,
JOHN TITSWORTH, JUN.,
JOHN GILCHRIST,
JOHN A. HANNA,
WILLIAM M'OSKRY,
JOHN M'CLELLAND,
MALCOLM BOYCE,
JAMES STEVENSON,
ROBERT M'CLURE.

LEGISLATORS IN THE LONG AGO.

Where They Boarded and What They Did.

Read before the Dauphin County Historical Society.

RY BENJAMIN M. NEAD.

PART II.

We have not been quite so fortunate in our rambles among the ruins of these, our ancient inns, as our friend Mark Twain was when he visited the Coliseum at Rome, or we might now place before you for ex-

amination the "bill of fare" with which some of the above named "first class" taverns served their guests. If, however, we cannot thus determine definitely what our law-makers ate, we can, at least, tell you what they drank, and how much it and their boarding cost. We here present you the board bill for the session of an aristocratic Senator, lodging at the fashionable house of Philip Youse. I submit that the bill is thoroughly legislative from beginning to end. Even the feelings of the landlord in getting his pay as evidenced in the curl of satisfaction that he imparts to his signature, are also thoroughly natural. However, legislators then were not quite so erratic as they are nowadays. They were so foolishly honest, as to prefer a cold lunch, brought from home at the beginning of the week and eaten periodically on the Court House steps, to cheating a landlord out of a warm dinner:

Mr. — (A Senator), To P. Youse, Dr.

December 1, To Bording and Lodging	
Till 29th March, 1813, 17 weeks,	\$60 00
December 23th, To his Bill for Sundry	
Drinks to this day,	00 60
23, to Paid for letters,	00 37½
January 4th, To 1 quart Sider,	00 12½
8, To ½ Gill Gin,	00 06
17, To 1 Glass Beer,	00 03
20, To 1 quart do.,	00 12½
February 6, To Paid Maloner's Girl for	
washing,	00 60
6, To 1 quart Beer,	00 12½
17, To 1 Pint Best wine,	00 75
23, To ½ Pint Brandy,	00 25
To this account Brought over from	
Small Book for Sundres,	00 55½
March 1st., To ½ Pint Brandy,	00 20
10, To 1 Gill Brandy,	00 12½
16, To 1 Pint B. wine,	00 75
20, To 1 Bottle Best wine,	1 50
21, To 1 Gill Brandy,	0 12½
24, To Glass of wine with Mrs. Morgan,	1 10
	\$75 49½
James Gallacher's Bill,	6 00
To washing woman,	3 10
	\$86 59½

Brought forward,
Credit for 2 weeks,*

\$86 59½
06 00

\$78 59½
6 23

84 82½

Received the above in full,
P. YOUSE.

*A commentator says:

Such a custom as this, to wit, giving credit for time absent, would ruin a hotel keeper of to-day.

Having thus fixed the local habitations of the members of the Legislature in town, let us now take a brief glance at the personnel of the State Government, and as briefly note the character of the legislative work of this session. That staunch old statesman, Simon Snyder, was Governor, just entering upon the closing term of his gubernatorial career. Nathaniel B. Boileau was Secretary of the Commonwealth; the trusted friend of the Governor then, but subsequently a bitter opponent. "Old Jimmy Trimble" was Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, plodding along doing the behests of the State, whose faithful servant he had been for a quarter of a century—full measure—and was afterwards for nearly a quarter of a century longer. William Findlay (all honor to his memory) was State Treasurer, serving a last term before his election as Governor. He was Treasurer from 1807 to 1817. George Bryan, of whom it can truthfully be said that no man served the State more faithfully, was Auditor General, which position he held from May 2, 1809, to April 2, 1821, when he resigned. John Cochran was Secretary of the Land Office, serving from April 4, 1809, to May 11, 1818, and the noted lawyer, Jared Ingersoll, to whom Pennsylvania owes much, was in a second term as Attorney General, having served in that capacity before from 1791 to 1800, bringing to the discharge of his duties that large legal learning which proved such

a benefit to the Commonwealth in its infancy.

The Legislature of 1813-14 was the thirty-eighth in the history of the Commonwealth, and the second which met at Harrisburg. The session continued from Dec. 7th, 1813, to March 22d, 1814. The meetings were held in the old Court House, which stood upon the site of the present one, but every vestige of which, at least to our knowledge, has disappeared excepting the old dome, which fell into the possession of Mr. Brant, and now serves as the roof of a summer house in the yard attached to the property on Sylvan Heights. The Senate met upstairs in the Court House, and the House on the first floor. Pine desks, unpainted, and common chairs, were the furniture of each chamber, and these became the property of the schools of the borough when the Legislature moved to more pretentious quarters. Presly C. Lane, of Fayette county, was Speaker of the Senate, and John St. Clair, of the same county, was Speaker of the House. Robert Smith, of Franklin, had been Speaker, but served only until February 14th, 1814, when he resigned and St. Clair took his place.

The work of this Legislature as it appears upon the statute books, was extended and important—one hundred and ninety-one laws were enacted, many of them necessarily pertaining to war measures.

Harrisburg and Dauphin county received some legislation. The commissioners were authorized to divide the county into six districts for the election of justices of the peace. The Harrisburg canal company was incorporated, and a company authorized to build a turnpike road from Harrisburg to Berlin, in Adams county. The Commonwealth's property, where the Capitol now stands, also claimed the attention of the Legislature. It was given in charge of the Secre-

tary of the Commonwealth, and he was ordered to plant trees upon it, to have it levelled, and a substantial fence built around it. This was to be done at a total cost of \$500. By a subsequent act, part of the Commonwealth's ground, situated on Walnut street, was granted to the Harrisburg Academy, but never used.

It was this Legislature also which did honor to Captain Perry (afterwards Commodore), and Captain Elliott, for the victory achieved by them over the British fleet on Lake Erie, by ordering a gold medal to be struck and presented to them. The original resolutions on this subject were presented in the Senate by Hon. Thomas Burnside, of the Centre and Lycoming district, and were seconded by Hon. Walter Lowrie, of the Allegheny, Beaver and Butler district. As originally presented they contained the names only of Captains Perry and Elliott, but the name of Lieut. Jno. J. Yarnall was added by the House. The resolutions were adopted finally Jan. 11th, 1814, and read partly as follows:

"The Legislature of Pennsylvania, believing that the gratitude and applause of a free people are the most acceptable and honorable rewards of great and glorious actions, do, in the name of the people of this State, hereby express the high sense which they entertain of the character and consequences of the victory achieved on the 10th of September last on Lake Erie, by the American fleet under command of O. H. Perry, over a British fleet of superior force, commanded by Captain Barclay; a victory not more distinguished by the bravery and skill displayed in the *achievement* than by the clemency with which it was *followed*, on the part of the illustrious conqueror. Be it therefore—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Governor be and he is

hereby requested to convey the thanks of the Government of this Commonwealth to Captain *Oliver Hazard Perry*, for the brilliant action in which he succeeded in capturing his Britannic Majesty's fleet on Lake Erie, and likewise to procure for and present to him, in compliment of the said victory, a gold medal of fine workmanship, emblematically finished with the flag of our country and noting him as Commander in Chief; with such other devices as the Governor shall direct."

A gold medal was like wise voted to Master Commandant Jesse Duncan Elliott and Lieutenant John J. Yarnall. To each of the volunteer soldiers on board the American squadron on Lake Erie on this occasion a silver medal of the value of two dollars was voted, in compliment of their patriotism and bravery.

The following correspondence in connection with the presentation of the gold medal to Commodore Perry, I do not think has ever been published. It may be interesting in this connection.

WEST CHESTER, April 8, 1819.

Dear Sir: I received from the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth a letter of the 1st inst., stating that the gold meadles awarded by the Legislature to Captains Perry & Elliott were ready for delivery, and asking, at your request, whether it would suit me as your aid to deliver one of them. I have decided to present Captain Perry's, and shall immediately write and make all the due private arrangements with him on the subject. As soon as I get his answer and the time & place for presenting the meadle is known, I shall give you immediate notice. I cannot find time to see Captain Perry before the latter end of May or the beginning of June, but this I presume will be sufficiently early.

With great respect,
Your ob't Serv't,

CROMWELL PEARCE.

William Findlay, Esq.

WEST CHESTER, Penna., April, 27, 1819

Sir: The Legislature of Pennsylvania to shew their exalted sense of the Glorious and important Victory atchieved on the memorable 10th of September by the Fleet under your Command on Lake Erie, directed the governor of the state to procure a Gold medal emblematical of the event to be presented to you. This Medal is now prepared for delivery, and I am instructed by his Excellency Governor Findlay (as one of his aids) to apprise you of the fact and to make the necessary private arrangements with you for its presentation.

I understand that you are at present at your Residence in Newport, Rhode Island, and Shall direct this letter to that place. I purpose, if you continue at Newport, to be there about the first of June next, to perform the very honorable duty assigned me; this time will suit me better than any other and I trust will equally suit your convenience. If you should not be at Newport at that time, you will be pleased to inform at what place I can have the pleasure of seeing you. It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to be selected to present this medal to you, as I have a full knowledge of the very great benefits that resulted to our Country from your signal victory, and know how that Country is indebted to your skill and gallantry in atchieving it. I was at that time an officer of the army and stationed at Fort George.

You will be good enough to let me here from you as soon as convenient.

With great regard & Esteem,

Your ob't Serv't,

CROMWELL PEARCE

Capt O. H. Perry

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, May 17, 1810.

Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the rec't of your letter informing me that you had been appointed by his Excellency Governor Findlay to present a medal voted

me by the Legislature of Penn'a. I regret extremely that it will not be in my power to receive you in Newport at this time, as I am on the eve of my departure from home, to be absent several months. I regret this, because it deprives me the pleasure of testifying my respects for you at my own house, and forming an acquaintance from which I promise myself great satisfaction. I shall pass through Philadelphia on Saturday or Sunday next on my way to Washington

Very respectfully,

I have the honour

to be your

ob't serv't

O. H. PERRY.

Col. Cromwell Pearce

There is no more interesting feature of a legislature's work than the petitions presented to that body, which, alas, to day receive but little attention from our law-makers. At the period mentioned, however, such expressions of the popular will still continued to receive some attention. They were taken as indications of what the people desired, and the desires of the people and the wishes of the Legislature, however wide apart they may be to day, were then in accord

It is much to be regretted that the petitions to the Legislature prior to 1836 have nearly all been destroyed, some having served, as the writer is informed, as kindling wood for vandals in the uniform of soldiers during the late war, whilst others have gone the way which many documents in these days of utility are prone to traverse, the way that leads, via the waste paper man's bag, to the pulp tub of the paper mill.

With the presentation of one or two specimens of these petitions, which have been preserved, not by our Commonwealth's care for them, but by private hands, I will close this already too lengthy paper.

The first is of a general character, so to speak. It is from one of those unfortunates who had lands in the "seventeen townships" of Luzerne county, over which Connecticut settlers and Pennsylvanians had such long continued and bitter disputes. This petitioner was one of the dissatisfied Pennsylvanians. A perusal of the petition will interest some.

Sir, The Petition of the Subscriber is before your honorable House, for relief. Decline of life is my excuse for this mode of stating my claim against the Commonwealth. The facts have been partially detailed in my Petitions of 1802 and 1809, and sundry Letters to the Executive.

Several acts of former Legislatures have been injurious to me. By granting to Connecticut Claimants my lands and improvements, and shutting the Courts of Justice against me, they have prevented myself or Assignee from recovering the property or compensation; which has compelled your Petitioner to assign his lands, for the use of his Creditors.

The Assignee refusing to act, where the Legislature interfered; and suits being brought, and failing to recover; he now has proven the value of his property by disinterested men of the neighborhood. Eight years have elapsed, and delays are oppressive. About 500 acres of land, with improvements, part of the town of Berwick, ferry, fishery, 3 springs, waterworks to water the town, and part of my wing-dam, for mill-works, have been taken from me; for which I have not received one cent.

It may be said, the Pennsylvania Purchasers, Settlers and Improvers knew there were Connecticut Claims in this State; and they must abide the consequence. They knew these disputes were settled by the Decree of Trenton, 1782, in favor of Pennsylvania; and could not know that the Agents of the Commonwealth would injure

their titles and settlements, at the risk of the Government.

It must be presumed the passers of the laws knew that the Pennsylvania Owners, who lost their property, and had no provision for payment, must apply to future Legislatures to give them compensation, or open the Courts, that they might obtain their property and damages.

Though I was an early Settler in Northumberland county in 1773; and was compelled to abandon my home with a family in 1778, when the Savages laid waste that part of the State, and suffered a loss of about £1,500, and 8 years time, before I returned to the county; all this did not affect my family like my present loss.

EVAN OWEN.

The second and last petition is rather more local in its character, and the writer confesses to considerable hesitancy in submitting it, but will preface its presentation with this remark: That our Lutheran friends—and the writer is in the "*freundschaft*"—need take no offense at its contents, for many churches in the State (nearly all of every denomination in the Cumberland Valley) in early times had recourse to this method of raising money. It was a sort of embryonic system of incorporation, and it was only in later days that the system degenerated into improper uses

HARRISBURG, Decbr. 30, 1815.

Sir, The vestry of the Evangelic Lutheran Congregation at Harrisburg, have ventured to petition your Honorable Body, for the liberty of raising a sum, by way of lottery, to pay their debts incurred by building a house of public worship. And they now take the liberty to state to you, the grounds, upon which they have had the boldness to apply:

1. They have built the said house not only for their own accommodation, but also with a view to accommodate the hon

orable members of the legislature. It was very disagreeable to them, that during former sessions, many honorable members wishing to attend divine worship in their former small and old Church, were excluded for want of room—this induced them to attempt building a larger one—they certainly would not have attempted it, had it not been for this consideration.

2. The members of the Congregation have subscribed very generously & altho' not numerous, have already paid upwards of 5000 dollars. They have, it is true, about 1000 dollars outstanding debts; but owing to the scarcity of money and the badness of the times—they cannot get it in, and it would ruin such persons were they compelled to pay it.

3. The inhabitants of Harrisburg have expended large sums of money with a view to the accommodation of the State legislature, which expenditures have incapacitated them from discharging the large debt incurred by the erection of the said house of public worship.

4. The petitioners will enter into any security that may be thought proper, that no immoral or illegal use shall be made of the confidence and indulgence of the legislature.

The Vestry of the Congregation.

DANL. STINE, Pres.

GEO. LOCHMAN, Secr.y.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XLIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

"THE FIRST FLAG."—In 1820 the executors of Capt. Gustavus Conyngham presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania the first American flag that was raised in the British Channel. It was deposited at that time in the State Library. This flag was made under direction of Benjamin Franklin for the Government vessel, *Sur-*

prise, commanded by Capt. Conyngham in 1776. At the request of Rear-Admiral Preble, who is preparing the second edition of the "History of the American Flag," I write to ask if that flag is yet in existence, if so, as to its condition and the number of stars.

J. A. M'A.

A "FAIR" AT HALIFAX.—Under date of "Halifax, August 1, 1809," we have before us the "Halifax Invitation," which is interesting reading, seventy years after. It is as follows: "A good market will be held in the town of Halifax on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th days of August [1809] next, for the sale of all kinds of cattle, such as Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, and all kind of merchandize. Halifax being seated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, open to an extensive trade, it is expected a great number will attend; the preparations for accommodating dealers of every description will be particularly attended to. Traveling merchants, drovers, lads and lasses, are particularly invited to come and make bargains. A great variety of music is expected to be there, in order to exhilarate and enliven the spirits."

A BUNDLE OF BLUNDERS.—In the "Cyclopedia of Methodism" is an article on Harrisburg, which contains more errors in the first ten lines than we have ever seen in a similar article, and it is to be regretted that the individual who furnished the information did not obtain his data from those who knew somewhat about the history of this locality. "The Capital of the State was *not* founded on the site of an Indian village called Paxton." "The first white settlement was *not* made by John Harris in 1785, and the grant of land was *not* obtained in 1753." We allude to these in the hope that in future editions of this valuable work these errors may be corrected.

W. H. E.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BIOGRAPHY.—We have prepared a number of brief biographical notes of leading Dauphin county citizens, a portion of which it is proposed to print in the Supplement of Saturday, May 8, to be followed by the remainder in the Supplement of May 15. These are the first of similar series, which it is proposed to write out for permanent preservation, and we request biographical data concerning others. If after the lapse of even twenty or thirty years it is a difficult matter to obtain satisfactory information relative to prominent and leading citizens, how much more so is it to secure the details of the lives of individuals who passed from off the stage of action fifty, sixty and one hundred years ago? No one save those who attempt this labor can have any idea of the difficulties which beset his path in this direction. Without undue eulogium we shall give the prominent facts in every life detailed. Our county of Dauphin and city of Harrisburg have had their full share of prominent men and women, the record of whose lives it is our duty to preserve and cherish as a precious heritage of the Past. W. H. E.

PENNSYLVANIA IMMIGRATION INTO NEW YORK.—The people who came to Seneca county, N. Y., from Pennsylvania may be divided into two classes:

1. The Pennsylvania Germans, from Northampton, Berks, Lehigh, Lancaster, York and Northumberland, who to a large extent settled the towns of Fayette and Varick, and whose descendants have almost forgotten the German language, at least greatly neglected it.

2. A number of Pennsylvanians, not German, chiefly from the Susquehanna, among whom were the Harris family, the Bennetts, Alexanders and Whites all from near Sunbury. A large Hood and Haynes family—four brothers of the former

—came from near Turbutville and Milton. They came to this town [Varick] in 1797. There were a number of others, who, I think, must have been from the Wilkes-Barre region—the M'Knights, Bainbridges, Barrs, Dunlaps and others—and a Flood family, from near M'Ewensville. I think some of these persons must have been in some way connected with the Wyoming Land Controversy, although I have not found their names in Miner's History of Wyoming.

It has always been asserted hereabouts that Andrew M'Knight, William Chattin or Chatham, Robert Wilson, Michael Vreeland, John Shay and Johnathan Pray, early residents of Seneca county, at some time had suffered Indian captivity—and it has occurred to me, that they might have been carried off as children after the Massacre of Wyoming, although I do not know that they were actually Pennsylvanians except M'Knight.

We have a number of descendants of Lancaster county people in this county [Seneca], among whom are Hon. Daniel S. Kendig, of Waterloo, a descendant of Martin Kendig, and a number of Bears, whose ancestry settled in Lancaster county in 1709, or soon afterwards. A few of our Pennsylvania Germans served in the Revolutionary war. D. W.

TRIAL FOR BLASPHEMY.—Among the records of the Dauphin county court we find but one case of trial and conviction for blasphemy under an old Provincial law, and for the benefit of the "Liberal Leagues," which are organizing in the larger cities of our country, we present the following case to show these individuals that our ancestors treated such dreadful blasphemies as they are inculcating with proper severity. The foundation of our Government, and our advancement in civili-

zation rests upon the upholding of the revealed religion of the Christ of Nazareth, and if the law of God is of no avail, the civil law should stretch out its arms and check the head-long career of all blasphemers. We copy the following from the *Oracle* of September 17, 1799. W. H. E.

"At the Court of Oyer & Terminer, held in this town on the 11th ult., one, tobacconist and fiddler, a man who has a wife and several young children, was convicted on an indictment for BLASPHEMY. In order to give the reader a more perfect idea of the magnitude of the crime, we extract from the indictment the following:

"The Grand Inquest for the body of the county of Dauphin upon their oaths and affirmations respectively do present, that, tobacconist, not having the fear of God in his heart, but being moved and seduced by diabolical instigation, and contriving and intending Almighty God, and our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ to blaspheme and dishonor, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, at the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, in the presence and hearing of divers liege subjects of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, well understanding the English and High Dutch languages, falsely, impiously and blasphemously did say, speak, and with a loud voice pronounce and publish in the High Dutch language, these false, impious and blasphemous words, to wit: "Christ (our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ meaning) is a If Christ is the Son of God (meaning the Almighty God) then God hath" To the great dishonor and contempt of Almighty God and our Saviour Jesus Christ—to the evil example of all others in like manner offending, contrary to the laws, and the act of General Assembly of this

State in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, &c.

"The prisoner being arraigned, plead not guilty, but afterwards retracted his plea and submitted to the Court. Whereupon the Court gave judgment that he pay a fine of £10, for the use of the poor of the county of Dauphin, suffer three months imprisonment in the jail of said county, and pay the costs of prosecution. The Court also directed that he be bound to keep the peace and be of good behavior to all the liege citizens of the United States for seven years, himself in 400 dls. and one surety in the like sum of 400 dls."

[The following brief biographical sketch of a prominent and much-loved citizen of Harrisburg at the beginning of the present century, is furnished *Notes and Queries* by Mr. GEO. B. AYRES, who, in his prefatory note, which modesty will not allow us to print in this connection, has promised others anon. It is a valuable contribution to the Biographical History of Dauphin county, which we hope to garner at no distant day. It is to be hoped that others having in preparation any data relative to the worthies of other times, will send them to N. & Q.]

W. H. E.]

JOHN JACOB BUCHER.

JOHN JACOB BUCHER—born January 1, 1764—was the eldest child of Rev. John Conrad Bucher, an officer of the Provincial service, and stationed at Carlisle, Pa. The father had been successively promoted from ensign to lieutenant, adjutant and captain; but finally exchanging the military for the ecclesiastical, he became chaplain. In 1768, the father resigned and moved to Lebanon, Pa., where he accepted the pastorate of the German Reformed congregation. Here, at the age of fourteen, Jacob

Bucher began to learn the trade of a hatter with Michael Krebbs, father of the distinguished Rev. George Krebbs, lately of New York city. Whatever of education Jacob obtained must have been derived from his accomplished father, and by self-tuition—as evidenced by his “copy book,” still preserved and now ninety-six years old!

After his freedom from apprenticeship, he visited some maternal uncles “out West.” Starting on this trip via Harrisburg, in 1785, John Harris wanted him, as a hat-maker, to locate in his “town,” which was as yet no town. Jacob not being able to see it, went his way, and during his sojourn attended an Indian council on the spot where Cincinnati stands to-day. Having the ague during three out of four years on the lower Ohio, he returned to Lebanon in 1789. But his paternal relatives at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, induced him to visit them, and off he went, by packet from Philadelphia to Amsterdam. He was absent about a year, and returning, located at Harrisburg.

The present generation may be surprised to learn his whereabouts at that time. Sitting at the door of his “Bachelor’s Hall” on River alley, between Walnut and Locust streets, he looked down the ravine to the beautiful river and its magnificent islands. If Jacob ever saw “castles in the air,” as he gazed toward the Cumberland hill on a summer evening, he certainly did not see the residence of William Calder, Esq., as he might to-day—but River alley was Front street then.

In March, 1792, Jacob married Susanna Horter, a maiden scarce eighteen, and he built No. 103 South Front street, as a home. His hatter shop stood at No. 3, near Market street. About 1804 they moved to the corner building, which the Bucher family still occupies, after three-fourths of a century—a longer time, perhaps,

than any other continuous residence in the town. Jacob Bucher had two sons, the late Judge John Conrad, of Harrisburg, and Hon. George H., now residing at Mechanicsburg. His daughters married, respectively, William Ayres, Esq., of Harrisburg; Robert Allen, Esq., of Philadelphia; Hon. Joseph Lawrence, of Washington co., Pa.; and Robert Bryson, Esq., now of Harrisburg.

The public life of Jacob Bucher began with his election as Coroner in 1796; appointed by Gov. Mifflin a Justice of the Peace in 1798; elected to the House of Representatives in 1803, and re-elected for the sessions of 1805-6 and 1807-8. In 1810 he was appointed chairman of the commission to erect the State buildings, preparatory to removal of the Capital from Lancaster to Harrisburg. Edward Crouch, of Dauphin county, and John Dorsey, of Phila., were his co-adjutors, but he being the resident commissioner, the bulk of superintendence naturally devolved upon him. The substantial character of the buildings fully attest that Jacob Bucher and his confreres had no idea of modern “bonus” structures, whilst their accounts show all that they had not yet learned “addition, division and silence!”

In 1812 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, but the Federalists carried the district. He was sent again to the Legislature in 1814 and the session following.

In 1818, Gov. Findlay appointed him an Associate Judge for Dauphin county, which position he held nine years, until his death, October 16, 1827, aged nearly sixty four. It is a coincidence worth noting that his son, John Conrad occupied the same office also for twelve years prior to his death, October 21, 1852.

The trusts which Jacob Bucher filled of a more private character, were those which

designate him as a man enjoying the confidence of his fellow citizens, and in the church a member above reproach. From his judicious management of the State buildings, or some other reason, he became the common treasurer or financier of the town.

In 1795, when the public demanded the destruction of Landis' mill-dam to allay the fever epidemic, he was one of the committee of seven to indemnify the owners and abate the evil.

In 1803, when the Presbyterians sought a proper place to conduct the "Lottery"—then a legal procedure, and no worse than modern fairs—which obtained the funds to build their first church, Jacob Bucher, a German Reformed brother, was selected to handle the money.

In 1817 we find him as Treasurer for the company erecting the Harrisburg bridge. In 1821, he is both Treasurer of the fund, and chairman of the building committee to erect the German Reformed church. He was one of the commissioners to locate the seat of justice for Perry county, a director of the branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, and guardian and arbiter in many minor trusts.

His associates, personal and political, were always among the foremost and best in his county and State. Personally, he was a man of extraordinary method, systematic and correct in everything I can see, from his copy-book to his coffin; not given to display, and eminently sober and practical in all his concerns. And yet this man, with hereditary German instincts, was a great lover of music, played the flute, showed exhaustless patience in copying music for his children, and inculcating a love for pictures and books. An example from which may be derived the fact that attention to business, public life and great responsibilities need not, and should not, necessarily, estrange a man from the pleasures that sweeten life. A worthy son of a revered sire.

GEORGE B. AYRES.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XLV.

Historical and Genealogical.

KYLE—M'ARTHUR—GALBRAITH.—James Kyle was an early settler in Paxtang. He married Mary M'Arthur, daughter of Mrs. Mary M'Arthur, who died in Paxtang on the 24th of October, 1742, her tombstone being one of the earliest in the old graveyard. Thomas M'Arthur, another Paxtang worthy, was the brother of Mrs. Kyle. James Peacock, of Paxtang, also married a sister of M'Arthur's. James Kyle's sister married Andrew Galbraith, of Cumberland county, brother of Bartrem Galbraith. Their daughter was the mother of Chief Justice Gibson. Of the children of James Kyle and Mary M'Arthur, Thomas Kyle, the eldest, became a minister, settled in Harrodsburg, Kentucky in 1800, and died there about 1850, aged ninety years. Andrew married and went West, locating near his brother Thomas, in Kentucky, and died there. James, another son, removed to Lycoming county, and thence to Lafayette, Indiana, where some of his descendants now reside. As to their daughter, we have no information.

W. H. E.

ESCAPE OF LUKENS (N. & Q. XLII).—In justice to the memory of Captain William Watson it may be stated, that at the quarter sessions of Dauphin county held November 16, 1846, Asahel Lukens was convicted of counterfeiting on two indictments and sentenced to the Dauphin county prison for two years, at hard labor, &c. After being confined for a short time he escaped. A letter from him to one of his daughters disclosed his residence. A requisition was obtained from Governor Shunk upon the Governor of Iowa. The late Aaron Bombaugh and Captain Watson found him at his home ploughing in that far-distant State. He had been elected a justice of the peace in the township in which he resided, was a sober,

industrious and hard-working farmer, living with his family. Of course the people of that neighborhood knew nothing of his antecedents. He pledged his word to Messrs. B. and W. that he would accompany them to Harrisburg without any further trouble, and most faithfully kept his word. I remember seeing him walking from the depot with those gentlemen to our prison. Upon remaining in jail a short time, upon the petition of our leading citizens, Governor Shunk pardoned him. He then left for his home; and I doubt whether any of his neighbors or friends in Iowa ever heard of his troubles here. Lukens told the writer of this article that he had assistance from some friends *outside* of the prison, but not from those *within*. This he at all times asserted, and the fact that one of our fire ladders was found standing against the prison at the corner of Strawberry and Raspberry avenues the morning of his escape, corroborated his statement, and those who knew him best believed him; for with all his faults he was truthful. When I reflect that Captain Watson and the Prison Inspectors pursued him for a long time, I cannot believe that the resignation of Mr. W. can be charged to the escape of Lukens. . . . A CITIZEN.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

I

[The following biographical sketches have been compiled from data gleaned from various sources. There are, no doubt, errors, which it is desired those possessing information may at least interest themselves in correcting. In the hope that these contributions may be acceptable to the present citizens of the locality in which the individuals here named were prominent in their day and generation, they are earnestly submitted. W. H. E.]

AINSWORTH, SAMUEL, the eldest son of John Ainsworth and Margaret Mayes, was

born in Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa., on the 11th of November, 1765. He was brought up on his father's farm in Hanover, receiving a year's education in Philadelphia, in addition to that acquired in the schools of the neighborhood. After the organization of the county he became quite prominent, and twice elected to the Legislature. He died while in attendance on this body, at Philadelphia, in February, 1798, aged thirty-three years. Mr Ainsworth married May 10, 1792, Margaret M'Ewen, of Hanover, born in 1770. She died near Lancaster, Ohio, October 29, 1867. They had three children who married and removed to Ohio.

ALRICKS, JAMES, the youngest son of Hermanus Alricks and Ann West was born at Carlisle, Penn'a, December 2, 1769. His ancestor, Jacob Alricks, was one of the earliest settlers on the Delaware, having been appointed director of the colony of the city of Amsterdam by the West India company in 1657. He died in 1659, and his son Petrus succeeded to his share in the company, and was until his death a prominent participant in the affairs of the Colony and Province. Wessels, the third in descent, was sheriff of Philadelphia under the Proprietary Government, while Hermanus the father of James Alricks was the prothonotary of Cumberland county. He married, in 1798, Martha, second daughter of John Hamilton and Margaret Alexander, of Harrisburg. Mr. Alricks then resided at Oakland Mills, on Lost creek, now in Juniata county, engaged in farming, but about 1815 removed to Harrisburg, where he entered mercantile pursuits. On March 10, 1821, he was appointed Clerk of the Orphans Court and Quarter Sessions, serving until January 17, 1824. He subsequently served as one of the magistrates of the borough. Mr. Alricks died at Harrisburg on the 28th of October, 1833,

aged sixty-four years. His wife preceded him, dying on the 16th of March, 1830. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, honorable and upright in character. He was the father of Hermanus and Hamilton Alricks, Esquires, of this city. .

BARTREM, WILLIAM, was a native of Ireland, born in 1674. He studied for the ministry, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland, who gave him "ample testimonials of his ordination, ministerial qualifications and regular Christian conversation." He married about 1706, and his wife dying in early life, he concluded to come to America, which he did in 1731, and the following year was unanimously received by Donegal Presbytery, which he joined. At the same time, George Renick presented him an invitation to settle at Paxtang and Derry, which he accepted. He was installed November 17, 1732, at the meeting-house on Swatara. The congregation then appointed representatives: "on this side, Thomas Forster, George Renick, William Cunningham and Thomas Mayes; on the other side, Rowland Chambers, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, John Willson, William Willson, James Quigley, William M'Cord and John Sloan." They executed to Bartrem the right and title to the "Indian town tract," situated in Hanover township, on the north side of the Swatara, containing three hundred and fifty acres. On the settlement of Rev Bartrem, the congregation in Swatara took the name of Derry, and the upper congregation on Spring creek was styled Paxtang. In 1735 Mr. Bartrem complained of the "intolerable burden" he was under with the two congregations, and September 13, 1736, he was released from the care of Paxtang. The Rev. William Bartrem died on the 2d of May, 1746, aged seventy-two, and his remains are interred in Derry church grave-yard. He was a faithful minister of the Gospel.

BEATTY, GEORGE, youngest son of James Beatty and Alice Ann Irwin, was born in the townland of Bally-keel Ednagonnell, county Down, Ireland, January 4, 1781. His father emigrated to America in the summer of 1784, locating at Harrisburg the same year. The elder Beatty dying in 1794, the son, after receiving a regular school education, learned the watch and clock making with his brother in law, Samuel Hill, whose clocks are more or less celebrated to this day. In 1808 Mr. Beatty established himself in business, which he continued uninterruptedly for upwards of forty years. He was an ingenious mechanician, and constructed several clocks of peculiar and rare invention. In 1814 he was orderly sergeant of Capt Thomas Walker's company, the "Harrisburg Volunteers," which marched to the defense of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Beatty in early life took a prominent part in local affairs, and as a consequence was frequently solicited to become a candidate for office, but he almost invariably declined. He, nevertheless, served a term as director of the poor, and also as county auditor. He was elected a burgess of the borough, and was a member of the town council several years, and, while serving in the latter capacity, was one of the prime movers in the efforts to supply the borough with water. Had his suggestions, however, been carried out, the water works and reservoir would have been located above the present city limits. Mr. Beatty retired from a successful business life about 1850. He died at Harrisburg on the 10th of March, 1862, aged eighty-one years, and is interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. He was an active, enterprising citizen, and an upright Christian gentleman.

BRISBAN, JOHN, a native of Ireland, was born in 1731. With an elder brother he came to America, just prior to the Revolu-

tion, and settled in Lancaster county. He early espoused the cause of the Colonies, and receiving a commission as captain in the Second (Colonel St. Clair's) Pennsylvania Battalion, January 5, 1776, raised a company, mostly in the upper part of then Lancaster county, now Dauphin and Lebanon, which was in active service in Canada. At the close of that arduous campaign, he was transferred to the Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, serving almost to the close of the war. He then returned to his family and farm. Captain Brisban died at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Rutherford, near Harrisburg, Pa, March 13, 1822, aged ninety-one years. He lies buried in Paxtang church graveyard. Captain Brisban was an ardent patriot, a dutiful citizen and a gentleman of generous impulses. He lived an eventful life, and died at a ripe old age, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens.

BROWN, MERCER, was born near West Chester, Chester county, Penna., April 22, 1795. After receiving a thorough academic education, he began the study of medicine under Dr. King, of Columbia. He graduated in 1816, and located at M'Call's Ferry, at which point many persons at that time were being employed in the erection of the bridge over the Susquehanna, numbers of whom had been attacked by severe sickness. He subsequently removed to Wrightsville, where he remained several years, when he located in Middletown, and, until his death, which took place February 19, 1871, he was regarded as the head of the medical profession. Dr. Brown was long a prominent actor in local and State politics. He was a candidate for Congress at one time, but his party being in the minority in the district, he was defeated. As a citizen he was highly respected and beloved. Dr. Brown married Rebecca Wolfly, daughter

of Jacob Wolfly, an early settler at Middletown. She died April 2, 1861.

BUEHLER, GEORGE, the son of Henry Buehler, a soldier of the Revolution, and Jane Trotter, was born near the town of Lebanon, Pa., in July, 1776. His parents were Moravians; they lie buried in Mount Hebron burying-ground and were life long members of old Hebron church. George received a good English and German education at the celebrated Moravian school at Litiz, and was subsequently brought up to mercantile pursuits. He was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin justice of the peace for Lebanon township December 3, 1799. The year following, under the auspices of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle land company, he removed to Erie, and was appointed in August, 1801, by President Jefferson, collector of the 18th collection district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Buehler took a prominent part in the affairs connected with the early organization of Erie county. At his residence, on the 2d of April, 1803, that county was organized for judicial purposes. He was a member of the first council of the town of Erie in 1806, and in 1808 and 1809 was borough burgess. He was one of the first to aid in developing the Lake Erie trade, foreseeing at that early day the advantages of that magnificent port of the lakes. In 1811-2 he was a member of the Erie Light Infantry, Captain Forster, which was in active service during a portion of that period. In 1812, owing probably to the war troubles on the frontiers, he came to Harrisburg, and took charge of the "Golden Eagle." He died at Harrisburg on the 5th of August, 1816, aged forty years. Mr. Buehler married, previous to removing to Erie, Maria, daughter of Peter Nagle, of Reading. She was born December 25, 1779, and died at Harrisburg July 27, 1843; a lady of great amiability of char-

acter. Mr. Buehler was a man of sterling integrity, and his brief life was one of activity, enterprise and industry. At Erie he stood high in the esteem of its citizens, and at Harrisburg his appreciation was none the less.

CLUNIE, JAMES, the son of James and Elizabeth Clunie, was a native of Scotland, born about 1745. He was brought up as a merchant, saw service in the war in 1776-7, and towards the close of the Revolution seems to have been established in business with his father at Hummelstown. Some time after the death of his father he removed to Harrisburg. He was appointed Collector of Excise for Dauphin county October 3, 1785, at the same time holding the office of Agent for Forfeited Estates. He was elected sheriff, commissioned 20th of October, 1788, and upon the resignation of David Harris, appointed by Gov. Mifflin February 23, 1792, one of the Associate Judges of the county. He died suddenly at Harrisburg September 18, 1793. Judge Clunie was an intelligent, high-minded gentleman, and very popular among the people. His appointment to the Bench was warmly pressed by them against the bitter opposition of the leading politicians of the county. The Governor did not hesitate in commissioning Mr. Clunie.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM, was born in what is now Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Penn'a, in 1780. He received a good English education, and was brought up on his father's farm. In 1814 he served as a volunteer and marched to the defense of Baltimore. He served as coroner of the county from 1818 to 1821; member of the House of Representatives from 1820 to 1824; county commissioner from 1830 to 1833; and sheriff from 1837 to 1839. He died at Harrisburg on Sunday 26th of April, 1840, aged sixty years, and was interred in the

family burying ground in Middle Paxtang. The *Intelligencer* pays this tribute to his memory: "Mr. Cochran was a highly respected citizen, a popular officer, and a kind and hospitable neighbor."

DE WITT, WILLIAM RADCLIFFE, the son of John De Witt, was born at Paulding's Manor, Dutchess county, N. Y., on the 25th of February, 1792. His ancestors were among the first immigrants from Holland to New Netherlands in 1623. His early years were spent in commercial pursuits, but about 1810, he turned his attention to the sacred ministry. He studied with Dr. Alexander Proudfit, of Salem, N. Y., and entered Washington academy. The war of 1812 interrupting his studies, he volunteered in the regiment of Colonel Rice and was at Lake Champlain at the time of M'Donough's victory, September 11, 1814. After the close of the war, he entered Nassau Hall, Princeton, as a sophomore, but subsequently entered the senior class of Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated, completing his theological studies under Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, of New York. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York April 23, 1818. In the fall of that year he came to Harrisburg by invitation, and was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church, October, 5, 1818. He was received by the Presbytery of Carlisle, April, 13, 1819, but not ordained until the 26th of October, that year. Though invited to settle elsewhere, he preferred not to change. "His ministry was highly successful, and the church under his care grew in numbers, efficiency and influence. For half a century he was a power in the surrounding region." Dr. DeWitt received the degree of A. M. in course from Union College and in 1838 the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the title of Doctor of Divinity. From 1854 to 1860 he held

the office of State Librarian, appointed by Governors Bigler and Pollock. In 1854 he felt the necessity of taking a colleague, Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., the present minister. He died at Harrisburg, December 23, 1867, in his seventy-sixth year. It may be here said of Dr. DeWitt that for a period of almost half a century he was intimate with and had the confidence of the different Executives of Pennsylvania.

DOUGLAS, SAMUEL, the son of Henry Douglas and Jane Blair, was born near the town of Newton Limavaddy, county Derry, Ireland, in 1781. He received a classical education in Scotland, but came to America about the age of seventeen, and located at Pittsburgh with a brother, the Rev. Joseph Douglas, who had preceded him. Here he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and began his profession there. In 1812 he volunteered as aid to Gen. Adamson Tannehill, and was with him in the expedition to Black Rock. In 1817 Mr. Douglas was nominated for Congress against Judge Henry Baldwin, but was defeated by a small majority. The same year he came to Harrisburg in the interests of securing proper legislation for a bridge across the Allegheny; and subsequently was induced to locate here. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Dauphin county, July 17, 1819, under Governor Findlay. Governor Wolf commissioned him February 10, 1830, Attorney General of the State, a position he held three years. Mr. Douglas died at Harrisburg July 8, 1833, aged fifty-two. He married in 1818, Louisa Wyeth, daughter of John Wyeth, of Harrisburg. He was a gentleman of fine classical attainments, of refined tastes, a good criminal lawyer and highly esteemed by the members of his profession. W. H. B.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XLVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

II.

ELDER, JOSHUA, second son of Rev. John Elder and Mary Baker, was born in Paxtang township, now Dauphin county, Penn'a, on the 9th of March, 1774-5. He was a farmer by occupation. During the frontier troubles of 1763-4 he was in active military service. When the Revolution broke out he was a leader on the patriot side—and appointed one of the sub-Lieutenants of Lancaster county, as also a Justice of the Peace, serving until the close of the war. He was a prominent advocate for the formation of the county of Dauphin, and under the constitution of 1790 was commissioned by Gov. Mifflin one of the Associate Judges of the courts, August 17, 1791. The appointment, however, of Sheriff Clunie to the Bench on the resignation of David Harris, who had removed to Baltimore, so incensed him that he peremptorily resigned. He was appointed by Gov. M'Kean prothonotary Jan. 5, 1800, a position he filled by re-appointment until Feb. 6, 1809. In March, 1810, he was elected Burgess of the borough of Harrisburg. He died at his residence in Paxtang on the 5th of December, 1820. Judge Elder was twice married, first to Mary M'Alister, who died Nov. 21, 1792; secondly to Sarah M'Alister, who died Dec. 6, 1807. They are all interred in Paxtang church grave-yard. Mr. Elder left a large estate, which he carefully devised by will to the children of his deceased brothers and sisters. He was an influential and patriotic citizen, a kind neighbor and a gentleman of remarkable dignity of manners. He was a warm supporter of free education, and on the

organization of the Harrisburg academy, was one of its first trustees.

ELLMAKER, AMOS, the son of Nathaniel Ellmaker, was born in New Holland, Lancaster county, Penna., on the 2d of February, 1787. He graduated at Yale College, and after completing his law studies at the celebrated law school under Judge Reeves, at Litchfield, Conn., he came to Harrisburg, and began the practice of his profession, being admitted to the bar at the December term, 1808. He was commissioned Deputy Attorney General for the county of Dauphin, January 13, 1809, serving until July 3, 1815, when he was appointed by Governor Snyder President Judge of this judicial district. In 1814 he accompanied the volunteers to Baltimore as an aid to Gen. Forster. On the 30th of December, 1816, he resigned, to accept the position of Attorney General of the State, serving to 1819. In June, 1821, he removed to Lancaster, resuming the practice of his profession. He was the anti-Masonic candidate for vice president of the U. S. in 1832. Judge Ellmaker died at Lancaster on the 28th of November, 1851. He married, June 13, 1816, Mary R., daughter of Thomas Elder and Catharine Cox, of Harrisburg, who survives. Mr. Ellmaker, says Mr. Harris in his reminiscences, "was reported to be a good lawyer, and his addresses to the jury, when at the bar, were clear, distinct and argumentative." As a gentleman, he possessed in an eminent degree those characteristics which distinguish men of rare endowment. He was well informed and of a lively social disposition, and in all the relations and positions of life was a model worthy of imitation.

FAHNESTOCK, OBED, the son of Peter Fahnestock and Elizabeth Bolthouser, was born at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa., February 25, 1770. He came to Harrisburg with

his brother Conrad, who was a printer, and began merchandizing, in which he was quite successful. He served as coroner from 1802 to 1805, and Nov. 12, 1813, was appointed by Gov. Snyder one of the associate judges of the county; but July 30, 1818, upon the appointment of Samuel D. Franks as president of the courts, both he and his colleague, George Whitehill, resigned. January 17, 1824, Mr. Fahnestock was commissioned prothonotary and clerk of the court of quarter sessions, serving six years. He took an active and prominent part in local affairs, and was for a number of years a member of the town council and president thereof. He died at Harrisburg March 2, 1840, aged seventy years. Mr. Fahnestock married, April 19, 1796, Anna Maria Gessell, b. January 9, 1777. She survived her husband two years, dying on the 3d of December, 1842.

FETTERHOFF, PHILIP, son of John Fetterhoff, was a native of Lancaster county, Penn'a, born Sept. 2, 1788. His father removed to Upper Paxtang township prior to 1806, and established a mill in what is now Jackson township. He was brought up to the occupation of his father. He commanded a company from his neighborhood which marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. After his return he was chosen colonel of one of the militia battalions. He was elected coroner of the county, serving from Oct. 24, 1821, to Nov. 20, 1824, and filled a number of local offices. Col. Fetterhoff died at his residence in Jackson township on the 4th of September, 1833. He was much esteemed socially, and courted for his political influence.

FISHER, GEORGE, the son of John and Catharine Fisher, influential Quakers of Philadelphia, was born in that city in 1732. His father purchasing a large tract of land on the Swatara, conveyed it to the son in

1754, and on which he settled about the same year. Forseeing the advantages, Geo. Fisher, in 1755, laid out a town on the highest portion of his farm, naming it Middle-town. He married, in 1755, Hannah, daughter of Jonas Chamberlain, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Pa., by whom he had three children, John, George and Hannah. Mr. Fisher died in February, 1777. By will he devised to his son John the homestead, and to his son George the plantation at the mouth of the Swatara; his daughter receiving, in lieu of land, £800. John Fisher became a physician; and George Fisher, a lawyer of considerable reputation at the Dauphin county bar. The latter was the father of Judge Fisher, of York.

FLEMING, ROBERT, the fourth son of Robert Fleming and Jane Jackson, was born in Chester county, Pa., June 6, 1756. His parents were natives of Argyleshire, Scotland, who subsequently removed to Ireland, and from thence emigrated to America, about 1746, settling near Flemington, Chester county. Prior to the Revolution they located within the limits of the "New Purchase," on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, but during the "Great Runaway," in 1778, they sought refuge among some friends in now Dauphin county. About 1784 they removed to Hanover township, Washington county, Pa., locating on Harmon's creek, where they resided at the time of their death, Robert Fleming at ninety-six and his wife at ninety-four. Robert Fleming, the subject of this notice, remained in Dauphin county, purchased a large tract of land in Hanover township, on which he resided during his life time. On the 6th of February, 1783, he married Margaret, daughter of John Wright. In the early history of this locality Mr. Fleming bore a prominent part. He was one of the

founders of the Harrisburg bank, and largely instrumental in the erection of the Harrisburg bridge. He was an officer in the volunteer force of 1812, and filled acceptably various local offices. He was an elder in the Hanover church during the ministrations of Rev. James Snodgrass, and was an earnest, zealous Christian. He died February 4, 1817; his wife December 12, 1813, aged fifty-nine years. They are both interred in Hanover church graveyard.

FORSTER, THOMAS, (1st) was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, born in 1696. He emigrated to America at an early period, and was among the first who took up land in what is now Paxtang township. He was a gentleman of means, had received a good education, and was for many years one of the Provincial magistrates. He was removed, late in life, on account of his refusal to oust some squatters on Proprietary lands. He was a prominent personage on the then frontiers of the Province in civil affairs, and much interested in the establishment of Paxtang church, to which he donated a valuable tract of land. During the Indian troubles he greatly assisted in preparing for the defense of the border settlements, and his name appears frequently in the voluminous correspondence preserved in the Archives of the State. He died in Paxtang, 25th of July, 1772, aged seventy-six years, and is buried in the old church grave-yard. Mr. Forster was never married; the principal part of his estate went to his brother John and nephew Thomas Forster, the latter named for him.

FORSTER, (2d) THOMAS, the son of John Forster, brother of Thomas Forster, Esq., and Catherine Dickey, was born in Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pa., on the 16th of May, 1762. He received a good educa-

tion and was brought up as a surveyor. During the latter part of the Revolution was in arms for the defense of the frontiers. In 1794, during the so-called Whisky Insurrection, he served as colonel of one of the volunteer regiments in that expedition. He was one of the associate judges of Dauphin county, appointed October 26, 1793, by Governor Mifflin, resigning December 3, 1798, having been elected one of the Representatives of the State Legislature that year. At the close of 1799 or early in 1800, as the agent of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Land company, he permanently removed to Erie. In the affairs incident to the early settlement of that town, and the organization of that county he took a prominent part. He was one of the first street commissioners of the town, president of the Erie and Waterford turnpike company, one of the directors of the first library company, and its librarian, and captain of the first military company formed at Erie, and which, in 1812, was in service at Buffalo, Captain Forster being promoted brigade inspector. In 1823 he was appointed by Gov. Shulze one of the commissioners to explore the route for the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal, and in 1827 was chairman of the meeting organizing St. Paul's Episcopal church. In 1823 he was appointed by President Adams collector of the port at Erie, and successively commissioned by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, J. Q. Adams, and Jackson, filling the office until his death, which occurred at Erie, June 29, 1836. Col. Forster married October 5, 1786, Sarah Pettit Montgomery, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, a member of the Confederate Congress. She died at Erie, July 27, 1808.

FORSTER, JOHN, the son of John Forster and Catharine, daughter of Moses Dickey, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster

county, now Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, Penn'a, on the 17th of Sept., 1777. He received a good education, and was at Princeton when a call was made by President Washington for volunteers to march to Western Penn'a to put down the so called "Whisky Insurrection" of 1794, and was on that expedition as an aid to Gen. Murray. He subsequently read law with Gen. Hanna, but never applied for admission, turning his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was very successful. During the military era of the Government prior to the war of 1812, he was colonel of State militia, and in 1814, when the troops from Pennsylvania marched to the defense of the beleaguered city of Baltimore, he was placed in command of a brigade of volunteers. For his gallant services in that campaign the thanks of the general commanding were tendered in special orders. He served in the State Senate from 1814 to 1818. Gen. Forster was cashier of the Harrisburg bank for a period of at least sixteen years, established the bank of Lewistown, and in 1840 was cashier of the Exchange bank of Pittsburg. He subsequently became president of the Branch bank at Hollidaysburg, but in a few years retired from all business pursuits and returned to his home at Harrisburg. He died there on the 28th of May, 1863, at the advanced age of almost eighty-six years. Gen. Forster was faithful, honest and upright in all his business connections; as a citizen he was patriotic and enterprising; and in the social walks of life refined in his manners, amiable in disposition, humane and generous.

FRANKLIN, WALTER, was born in the city of New York, in February, 1773. His father having during his minority removed to Philadelphia, he there read law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1794. On the 9th of January, 1809, he was appointed by

Governor Snyder, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, which position he held until October 2, 1810, when he resigned. In January, 1811, upon the resignation of Judge John Joseph Henry, Mr. Franklin was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District, which comprised at the time, Dauphin, Lancaster and York, to which was afterwards added the counties of Cumberland and Lebanon. His judicial administration did not prove satisfactory to the bar in Lancaster county, where he afterwards presided, and when acting as judge in that county, at least two attempts were made before the Legislature to effect his removal. He, however, continued in office until his death which occurred February 7th, 1838. Of Judge Franklin it may truly be said, he was distinguished for clearness of conception, vigor of mind, and eminent integrity. As a jurist he ranked among the ablest of the State.

GLEIM, CHRISTIAN, fourth son of George Christian Gleim and Ann Maria Mathias, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., January 10, 1780. His grandfather, Rev. John Godfried Gleim, in 1753 was located at Wiesbaden, Germany, where he met Casper Fahnestock, the ancestor of the family of that name, who had been deputed by Drs. Muhlenberg, Passavant, and others, to induce Protestant divines to come to America. The following year he came to Pennsylvania, and preached at Germantown until his death in 1757. With Weiser, Mathias and others, he published a work entitled "The Inspired." His son, George Christian Gleim was an active participant in the Revolution, and in one of the skirmishes around Philadelphia was severely wounded in his head and face by the sabre of a British dragoon. In 1779 he removed to Lancaster county, where he

resided until his death, July 21, 1817, aged eighty-one years. Christian Gleim, the subject of this sketch, received a fair education, and subsequently went to Philadelphia, where he entered the printing office of Ezra Bailey, serving with Duane, Binns, Marshall, Wynkoop and others, who became men of note. He next went to Richmond, Va., and thence to Baltimore. There he married Martha Henry, daughter of John Henry. In 1812 Mr. Gleim settled in Harrisburg, and was appointed printer of the Senate Journal in English. He served as ensign of Capt. Thomas Walker's company, and returned as paymaster U. S. Volunteers. In October, 1821, he was elected sheriff of Dauphin county, serving three years. In 1830 Col. Gleim removed to Pittsburg, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 21, 1861. Col. Gleim was an enterprising and prominent citizen of this locality sixty or seventy years ago. He was a highly cultivated Christian gentleman.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, Pa., December 19, 1745. His father came from the north of Ireland, as did his mother, Susannah Miller. His early years were spent on the farm, but by dint of hard labor and perseverance, so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish youth of that day, he prepared himself for admission to the college of New Jersey (now Princeton), where he graduated in 1773. He taught in the grammar school connected with that institution, while studying theology under the tuition of the Rev. John Roan. On the 26th of October, 1775, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia, to which locality his family had previously removed. When the Presbytery determined to establish a school for the rearing of young men for the ministry, they applied to the Rev.

Stanhope Smith, then itinerating in Virginia, to recommend a suitable person to take charge of their school, upon which he at once suggested Mr. Graham. Prior to this a classical school had been taught at a place called Mt. Pleasant, and there Mr. G. commenced his labors as a teacher, and there we find the germ whence sprung Washington College, and the now celebrated Washington and Lee University of Virginia. Mr. Graham died at Richmond, Va., June 8, 1799. He married Mary Kerr, of Carlisle, Pa., and by her had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son entered the ministry, but died young; the other studied medicine, settled in Georgia, and died about 1840.

GRAYDON, RACHEL, was a native of the Island of Barbadoes, and the eldest of four daughters. Her father, Mr. Marks—engaged in the West India trade—was of German birth; her mother a native of Glasgow, Scotland. At the age of seven years her parents removed to Philadelphia, where Rachel was educated. She formed the acquaintance, and married, about 1750, Alexander Graydon, a native of Longford, Ireland, doing business at that time in the old town of Bristol, Bucks county, Penna. At this period the celebrated Dr. Baird wrote of her that she was "the finest girl in Philadelphia, having the manners of a lady bred at court." At the opening of the War of the Revolution her oldest sons enlisted in the patriot army—one of whom Alexander, has recorded in the "Memoirs of a Life Passed in Pennsylvania," much concerning the maternal affection, the fortitude and patriotic spirit of an American matron. Taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington, the devoted mother, accomplished, by personal appeals, the parole of Captain Graydon. During the major part of the Revolution, Mrs. Graydon resided at Reading, and while there her house was "the

seat of hospitality, and the resort of numerous guests of distinction, including officers of the British army, who were there detained as prisoners of war." The Baron de Kalb was often there; and between her own and General Mifflin's family there was a strong intimacy existing. When the county of Dauphin was organized, the appointment of her son, Alexander, as prothonotary, occasioned her removal to Harrisburg. She was a lady much devoted to her family, and yet, in the early days of this city, she was prominent in deeds of love and charity. She died at Harrisburg at the residence of her son on the 23d of January, 1807, aged 73 years, and is interred in the Harrisburg cemetery.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XLVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BIOGRAPHY.—We find, since commencing the printing of the present series of biographical sketches, that instead of occupying two numbers of the "Supplement," we will be compelled to give them in about six installments. It may be mentioned in this connection, that we have in preparation another series, which we hope to publish in three or four months.

W. H. E.

GIBSON (N. & Q. XLV.)—You err in saying that Judge Gibson was the son of Andrew Galbraith's daughter. The judge's wife, Sally Galbraith, as she was called, was the daughter of Andrew G. I forget who the judge's mother was, but as the Gibsons of that family (the chief justice, General George, Francis, etc.) were born in that part of Cumberland which is now Perry county, she was probably a Cumberland county woman. The old homestead in Sherman's Valley is, I think, still owned by some of Francis Gibson's descendants.

G. P.

[The mother of Chief Justice Gibson was Ann West, daughter of Francis West, of Sherman's Valley.

W. H. E.]

GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENN'A.—In preparing a list of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, the dates of birth and death of the following graduates of that institution are wanting. They were probably from the central part of the State. Any information will be gladly received :

Rev. William Edmeston,	class of	1759.
John Beard,	"	1759.
John Porter,	"	1762.
William Paxton,	"	1763.
Stephen Porter,	"	1763.
Can. Hamilton,	"	1766.
David Sample,	"	1766.
Daniel Kuhn (Lancaster),	"	1768.
Hamilton Bell,	"	1769.
Patterson Bell,	"	1770
James Kelly (York),	"	1782.
Cunningham Semple,	"	1791.
Thos. M. Ross (Lancaster),	"	1811.
Geo. W. Hopkins (Lan.),	"	1819.
Samuel S. Cochran,	"	1820.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

III.

GREEN, INNIS, the eldest son of Colonel Timothy Green and Mary Innis, was born in Hanover township, Dauphin county, Penn'a., March 25, 1776. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but he received a tolerable fair English education, an essential in the Scotch Irish settlements. His father, who built a mill at the mouth of Stony Creek about 1790, dying in 1812, Innis took charge of it. He was appointed one of the associate judges of Dauphin county by Governor Findlay, August 10, 1818, resigning October 23, 1827, having been elected to the National House of Representatives. He served during the twentieth and

twenty-first Congresses. Gov. Wolf, January 26th, 1832, reappointed him associate judge, a position he held at the time of his death, which occurred on the 4th of August, 1839. His remains lie interred in the cemetery at Dauphin. Judge Green laid out the town (which for many years went by the names of Port Lyon and Greensburg), about the year 1826. He married in 1804, Rebecca Murray, daughter of Col. John Murray, of the Revolution. He is described as "a heavy set man, of medium height, with a fair, florid face, and little beard." He was a leading and influential man, and deservedly popular among the masses.

GRAYDON, WILLIAM, the son of Alexander Graydon and Rachel Marks, was born near Bristol, Bucks county, Penn'a., September 4, 1759. He was educated in Philadelphia, and studied law under Edward Biddle, of that city. He came to Harrisburg upon the organization of the county of Dauphin, and began the practice of his profession, being admitted at the May term, 1786. He was the first notary public, commissioned September 2, 1791, and a leading man in the borough during the "Mill-Dam Troubles" of 1794-5. He was many years member of the Town Council and president thereof, and subsequently one of the burgesses. He was the author of "Forms of Conveyancing," (in two volumes) "The Justice's Assistant," and edited "An Abridgement of the Laws of the United States," in 1802. Mr. Graydon was prominent in the organization of the First Presbyterian church, and for many years an elder thereof. He died at Harrisburg on the 13th of October, 1840, in the eighty-second year of his age. "Mr. Graydon," says Rev. Dr. Robinson, "was a man of fine literary tastes; was highly esteemed as a gentleman of the old school, in his manners refined, courteous, of un-

blemished integrity in the many trusts committed to him, of high and honorable principles, and in the church and walks of Christian life a man of true piety and deep devotion." Mr. Harris in his *Reminiscences of the Bar*, says "he was a man of medium height, of very gentlemanly manners, of dark lively eyes, neat, if not precise, in dress, and of an intelligent countenance.... His portrait painted by Francis is in existence, and is an excellent representation. He wore a cue tied with a ribbon, and had his hair powdered." We can add this additional testimony, that he was humane and benevolent, and in all charitable enterprises was the acknowledged leader. H. Murray Graydon, of this city, and Dr. William Graydon, of Dauphin, are his sons.

GRUBER, JACOB, was a native of Lancaster county, Penn'a., born on the 30th of February 1778. He became a convert to Methodism in 1793, and for this act, it is stated, he was driven from his home by his parents, such was the aversion to that denomination at the period named. At the age of twenty-one, by advice of a minister of the church, he purchased a horse, and commenced missionizing in a vacant circuit. In 1800 he was received by the Philadelphia Conference, and in subsequent years itinerated in New Jersey, Pennsylvania; Maryland and Virginia. He was stationed in Harrisburg in 1820 and 1821, and during his ministry, the church on Second street, now the Jewish Synagogue, was built and dedicated. During his appointment here, he did efficient service. He was original and eccentric as a preacher, and many are the ludicrous incidents treasured up in the memory of the older citizens, of his wit and sarcasm. He was a circuit preacher thirty-two years, presiding elder eleven years, and station minister seven years. He died at Lewis-

town, Penn'a., May 25, 1850. Notwithstanding his eccentricity, the Rev. Gruber was earnest and bold—a devoted preacher of the gospel of Christ.

HALDEMAN, JACOB M., the second son of John Haldeman and Maria Brenneman, was born in Donegal township, Lancaster county, March 4, 1781. His grandfather, Jacob Haldeman, a native of German Switzerland, emigrated at an early period. The former received a good English and German education, and, about 1806, purchasing the water power and forge at the mouth of Yellow Breeches creek, Cumberland county, established himself in the iron business. He added a rolling and slitting mill, and by his energy and industry soon became one of the foremost iron manufacturers in the State. His superior iron found a steady market, and upon the establishment of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, he supplied the Government for several years. About the year 1814, Mr. Haldeman laid out the town of New Cumberland. He greatly aided in the building of the bridge over the Susquehanna, and in the other enterprises of the day. He was a large stockholder of the Harrisburg bank, and on the death of Mr. Elder in 1853, chosen president thereof, a position he held at the time of his death. From the period when Mr. Haldeman made Harrisburg his permanent residence, he was largely interested in its local enterprises. He died at Harrisburg on the 15th of December, 1856, aged seventy-five years, and is interred in the cemetery there. He married, May 17th, 1810, Eliza Ewing Jacobs, daughter of Samuel Jacobs, of Colebrook Furnace, who survives. Mr. Haldeman was very successful in all his business transactions, and left a handsome estate. He was a leading citizen, and aided largely in the prosperity of our city.

HAMILTON, HUGH, the son of John Hamilton and Margaret Alexander, was born at "Fermanagh," now in Juniata county, Pa., on the 30th of June, 1785. He received a careful preparatory education and with his brother John was sent to Dickinson College, where he graduated. He studied law under Thomas Elder, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his day, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at the June term, 1805. At the time of his admission to the bar, Judge Henry had ordered the prothonotary to issue commissions on parchment; accordingly the descendants of the young lawyer have his commission "on parchment" issued 21st June, 1805, signed by "Joshua Elder, Pro'thy, by order of the Court," with the seal of the county attached. In 1808 Mr. Hamilton edited and published "The Times" at Lancaster, and upon the removal of the seat of Government to Harrisburg, with William Gillmor, "The Harrisburg Chronicle," the leading and influential newspaper at the State Capital for twenty years. The "Chronicle" was the first paper in Pennsylvania which gave full and systematic Legislative reports. He died at Harrisburg on the 3d of September, 1836, aged fifty-one years. Mr. Hamilton married, Jan. 6th, 1807, Rosanna, daughter of Adam Boyd and Jeannette Macfarlane, born December 1st, 1789; died April 17th, 1872. They are both buried in the Harrisburg cemetery. Mr. Hamilton was a vigorous and polished writer, and his editorials were models of elegant composition. For a quarter of a century he wielded considerable political influence through his news paper. He was an active and enterprising citizen, and highly esteemed.

HARRIS, DAVID, youngest son of John Harris and Elizabeth M'Clure, was born at Harris' Ferry, February 24, 1754. He received a good education and was a student

under the Rev. Dr. Alison. At the time of the breaking out of the Revolution he was in Baltimore, but he volunteered in Col. William Thompson's Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen, and subsequently was commissioned paymaster thereof. He served in different positions until the close of the war, when he returned to Baltimore, and married Miss Crocket of that city. After the death of his father, being one of the executors of the estate, he came to Harrisburg, and was appointed by his old companion-in-arms, Gov. Mifflin, one of the associate judges of Dauphin county, August 17, 1791. This position he resigned on the 20th of February following, to accept an appointment in the Bank of the United States. Upon the establishment of the office of discount and deposit in Baltimore, he accepted the cashiership thereof. Major Harris died in that city on the 16th of November, 1809, at the age of fifty five years. "He was a brave, active and useful officer," says the *Baltimore American*, "and in the private walks of life he was ever cheerful and hospitable, and an ornament to society. As a banking officer he was universally correct, just and obliging." Mr. Harris left no descendants save in the female line.

HARRIS, ELIZABETH, the daughter of Richard M'Clure, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster now Dauphin county, Penn'a, in 1729. In 1749 she married John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. She was a woman of undoubted energy and courage, at the same time being of refined taste and manners. Two incidents have come down to us which exemplify the former characteristics. The first Harris mansion was a log house surrounded by a stockade for the better security against the Indians. In 1758 an English officer was one night at the house, when by accident the gate of the enclosure was left unfastened.

The officer was seated at the table with Mr. Harris and his wife. An Indian entered the gate of the stockade and thrust his rifle through one of the port holes of the house, and it is supposed pointed it at the officer. The night being damp the gun simply flashed. Instantly Mrs. Harris blew out the candle to prevent the Indian aiming a second time, and he retreated. On another occasion the servant girl was sent upstairs by Mrs. Harris, who took with her a piece of lighted candle without a candlestick. The girl coming down without the candle, Mrs. Harris asked what she had done with it, who said she had stuck it into the barrel of *flaxseed*. This, however, happened to be a barrel of *powder*. Mrs. Harris instantly arose, and without saying a word, went upstairs, and advancing to the barrel cautiously placed her hands under the candle and lifted it out—and then coolly reproved the girl for her stupidity. Mrs. Harris died at Harris' Ferry on the 20th of January, 1764, aged thirty-five years. She is buried in Paxtang church graveyard. It was her daughter Mary who married William Maclay.

HUMMEL, FREDERICK, was a native of the Pfalz, in Germany, born April 14, 1722. With some friends he came to America about 1738, and subsequently took up a large body of land where Hummelstown is located. In 1762, foreseeing the advantages, he laid out on a portion of his tract a town, which he named Frederickstown, but was changed upon his death to that now bestowed upon it. He donated land for the erection of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches, and erected a school-house, directing that English branches should be taught therein. He was an active participant in the French and Indian war, and when the frontiers were setting an example to the people of the three original

counties to prepare for resistance to British injustice, he was chairman of the patriotic meeting of Derry, held at Hummelstown in June, 1774. Mr. Hummel, however, did not live to see the triumph of liberty in America. He died at his residence on the 25th of June, 1775, aged fifty-three years. He was the ancestor of a large family, who can look with pride to the high-born zeal, energy and patriotism of their progenitor. His remains, with those of his wife and children, are interred in the Lutheran church graveyard at Hummelstown.

JEFFERSON, JOSEPH, was a native of England, born in 1776. He was the son of a distinguished actor, who was the contemporary of Garrick. He was educated for the stage, and in 1795 came to Boston, where and in New York he performed until about 1803, when he located in Philadelphia. Here he was quite a favorite, especially at the Chestnut Street Theater. From 1825 to 1832 he made Harrisburg his home, having a suite of apartments in the old Shakspeare building. He died here on the 4th of August, 1832, greatly lamented. His remains were interred in the burying-ground attached to St. Stephen's Episcopal church, and from thence removed to the Harrisburg cemetery. The inscription on his tomb was written by Chief Justice Gibson, and has often been quoted and admired for its diction. Mr. Jefferson possessed great taste and skill in the construction of intricate stage machinery, and was unrivalled in his peculiar personations. His favorite characters were Kit Cosey, Old D'Oiley and Admiral Cop. He is known as the elder Jefferson. His son and grandson were alike great actors—the father of the second Joseph bequeathing to him his genius and his aspirations, with all that polish which rendered each so popular in his day. And now comes a third Joseph

Jefferson, who, since the days of Hackett, has made the character of Rip Van Winkle his own.

JOHNSON, OVID FRAZER, son of Rev. Jehoida Pitt Johnson and Hannah Frazer, was born in the Valley of Wyoming, near Wilkes-Barre, Penn'a, in 1807. His ancestor, Rev. Jacob Johnson, a graduate of Yale in 1740, removed from Connecticut in 1773. Mr. Johnson studied law under Judge Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, and subsequently admitted and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1833 he came to Harrisburg, where he married Jane, daughter of James Alricks and Martha Hamilton. On January 15, 1839, he was appointed by Governor Porter, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, a position he creditably filled during that administration. He died in the city of Washington, whither he had gone in the interest of a prominent legal claim, in February 1854. As a political writer, orator and lawyer, Mr. Johnson had a high reputation. He was the author of the celebrated "Governor's Letters," published during the administration of Governor Ritner, and which purported to give the ludicrous side to the political characters then figuring in the politics of the State.

KEAGY, JOHN M., was born in Martic township, Lancaster county, Penn'a, about the year 1795. He was of German descent on the maternal side, the name of his mother's family being Litzenberg. He received a classical education, studied medicine and graduated in 1817. In 1819 he published a series of educational articles in the *Baltimore Chronicle*, which were reprinted at Harrisburg in 1824, in an octavo pamphlet of thirty-eight pages. In 1827 Dr. Keagy became principal of the Harrisburg academy, and during the same year published his "Pestalozzian Primer,"

a work made up largely of the more modern object-lessons, but under the name of "Thinking Lessons, and Lessons in Generalization." By this method, as soon as the child knows a vowel and a consonant, he is taught to spell and read the syllables which they form. In the introduction, the author advocated the teaching of a child to read words, "as if they were Chinese syllables," and without a previous knowledge of the letters, a practicable mode which avoids the absurdity of telling a child that *see-a-tea* (which should spell *seat*) spells *cat*. He remained at Harrisburg about two years, when he went to Philadelphia to take charge of the Friends' High School. Shortly before his death, which occurred at Philadelphia in the winter of 1836-37, Dr. Keagy was elected Professor of the Languages in Dickinson College, but did not live to act. Besides being a classical scholar, the Doctor knew Hebrew, German and French; he knew the principles of mechanics, and insisted that steam boilers should have more fire surface. Had he been brought up as a machinist, he would have invented tubular boilers, having constructed a copper model composed partly of tubes.

KELKER, AN HONY, son of Henry Kelker and Regula Braetscher, was a native of Herliberg, near Zurich, Switzerland, born on the 30th of December, 1733. At the age of ten years, in 1743, his parents emigrated to America and located in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, now Lebanon county, Pa., four miles north of the town of Lebanon. Anthony was brought up on his father's farm, receiving the meagre advantages of the schools of that period. He was commissioned August 28, 1775, lieutenant in the second battalion of Lancaster county associators, and was in active service during the campaign of 1776. In 1777 he was an officer in the militia at Brandywine

and Germantown. He was appointed Jan. 19th, 1778, wagon-master of Col. Greenawalt's battalion; and the same year was sent on a secret expedition to Virginia and Maryland. Until the close of the war, Capt. Kelker was an active participant. He was deputy sheriff of Lancaster county in 1781 and 1782; and upon the formation of the county of Dauphin was commissioned the first sheriff in 1785, and subsequently elected, serving until 1788. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives 1793-4. Mr. Kelker died at Lebanon on the 10th of March, 1812. He married Mary Magdalene, daughter of George Meister, a Moravian. She died at Lebanon, December 30th, 1818. Mr. Kelker was a man of strict integrity, an unflinching patriot, and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

[NOTE—Owing to the claims of other historical material, we have deemed it advisable to postpone the printing of the remaining sketches for two weeks, when we shall give the balance of this series. So well have they been received that at no distant day we hope to resume these Contributions to the Biographical History of our county of Dauphin. W. H. E.]

NOTES AND QUERIES—XLVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

A CHURCH CENTENNIAL.—St. John's Lutheran church near Berrysburg, Dauphin county, was organized in 1780 by the Rev. Michael Enterline, a member of the first Ministerium and Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church organization of America, and on the 5th and 6th of June next celebrates its Centennial anniversary. The first deacons of the church were Solomon Schnug and John Matter. The first building was a log school house, in which for eighteen or twenty years divine worship

was held. In 1798 a church building proper was commenced, but not completed until 1802. It was consecrated on the 24th of October that year, by the Revs. George Lochman and John Herbst. For three-quarters of a century the congregation worshiped in that church. In 1876 it was decided to erect a more commodious edifice, and on the 11th day of November, 1877, the second building was dedicated. The Rev. Michael Enterline continued pastor of St. John's for a number of years, and after his discontinuance was followed by the Revs. Hinza, Moeller, Kramer, Walter, Daniel Ulrich, J. P. Schindel, N. Hempling, C. F. Welden, N. Jaeger, F. Waltz, Jeremiah Schindel, T. Steck and R. S. Wagner, the present pastor. The church has an eventful and interesting history, and it is to be hoped that at least a complete biographical record of the ministry and leading men of the church be prepared by the present pastor of St. John's. W. H. E.

THE FIRST CENSUS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Under the authority of an act of Congress of the first day of March, 1790, a census of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania was taken, and to the county of Dauphin, which then embraced the whole of Lebanon, the total population was officially stated at 18,177. Harrisburg, which only became a borough a year later, appropriated 875 of this number, and the county at large, 17,302. Of the total census thus stated, 4,657 were white males of sixteen years of age and upwards, 4,437 white males under sixteen; 8,814 white females, whose ages were not given; 57 of no classification whatever [colored]; and 212 were slaves. C. H. M.

A MATRON OF THE REVOLUTION.

The biographical sketch of Mrs. Rachel Graydon (N. & Q. XLVI.) brings to mind her strenuous exertions for the release of

her son, Capt. Alexander Graydon, who was a prisoner of war at New York, and we present herewith such papers as have come before us relating thereto, the originals of which are in the possession of her grandson, H. Murray Graydon, Esq.

In the spring of 1777, having learned of the harsh treatment of the British prisoners, Mrs. Graydon determined to go to New York, notwithstanding the opposition of her friends on account of the difficulties of traveling at that date. She accordingly purchased a horse and chair and set out for Philadelphia, her residence being then at Reading. On her arrival in the city, a relative of her mother named Fisher was officious in tendering his service to drive her to New York, and the offer was accepted; but when they had nearly reached Princeton, they were overtaken, to their great astonishment, by a detachment of American cavalry—Fisher it seems being a loyalist. Mrs. Graydon, found in such evil company was taken also into custody, and after some delay was obliged to retrace her road to Philadelphia, under an escort of horse.

When they arrived at Bristol on their return, means were found for Mr. Fisher to go on without the chair, and at once proper measures were taken for Mrs. Graydon to proceed within the British lines. Col. M'Irvine, an old friend, agreed to accompany her—and the following passport was obtained from the President of Congress :

"To all Continental Officers which it may Concern:

"Permit Colonel Joseph M'Irvine and Mrs. Rachel Graydon to Pass Morris Town without the least hindrance or Interruption.

"Given under my hand at Philadelphia, this Twenty-sixth Day of May, 1777.

JOHN HANCOCK, *Presid't.*"

"Mr. Gustavus Reischburg attends Mrs. Graydon to Bristol, who is to pass unmolested. JOHN HANCOCK, *Presid't.*"

Proceeding under the escort of Colonel M'Irvine to the headquarters of the American army, General Washington gave the following :

"Mrs. Graydon, a Widow Lady of Philadelphia has permission to pass the Guards of my Army in order to go into Brunswick, to endeavor to obtain liberty of the Commanding Officer there to go into New York to visit her Son, Captain Graydon, a prisoner of War.

"Given at Head Quarters, Camp at Middle Brook, this 30th day of May, 1777.

GO. WASHINGTON."

After being conducted to the lines, Mrs. Graydon was committed to the courtesy of some Hessian officers. It happened during the ceremony of the flag that a gun was somewhere discharged on the American side. This infringement of military etiquette was furiously resented by the German officers; and their vehement gestures and expressions of indignation, but imperfectly understood by Mrs. Graydon, alarmed her not a little. She supported herself as well as she could under this inauspicious introduction into the hostile territory, and had her horse led to the quarters of Gen. Cornwallis, who was in command in Brunswick, where she alighted and was shown into a parlor. Weary and faint from fatigue and agitation she partook of some refreshment offered her, and then went to deliver a letter of introduction she had received from Mr. Van Horn, of Bound-brook, to a gentleman in Brunswick. Five of the Misses Van Horn, his nieces, were staying at the house, and with them Mrs. Graydon became well acquainted, as they avowed Whig principles. Their uncle had been

compelled to leave Flatbush on account of his attachment to the American cause; but was permitted not long afterwards to return to his house there, accompanied by Mrs. Van Horn and her daughters.

On presenting her passports to Gen. Cornwallis, that officer directed the following to be issued:

"BRUNSWICK, May 31st, 1777.

"It is Lord Cornwallis's order that Mrs. Graydon be permitted to go to New York in one of the Sloops.

CHAS. EUSTICE,
Aid-de-Camp."

Being detained in Brunswick for several days, Mrs. Graydon at last embarked in a sloop or shallop for New York, where she arrived in due time. The vessel, however, was fired upon from the shore, but no one was injured. At New York she received, upon application, the following:

"To all whom it may concern:

"Mrs. Graydon has permission to pass & repass from hence to flat Bush to see her Son.

"JOS. LORING,
Commissary Prisoners.

"New York, 3d June, 1777."

Reaching Flatbush, Mrs. Graydon, through the kindness of Mr. Bache, occupied his part of Mr. Suydam's house during her stay there. Here, in the society of her son, her accustomed flow of good spirits returned. She even gave one or two tea drinkings to the "rebel clan," and learned from Major Williams the art of making Johnny cakes in the true Maryland fashion. These recreations did not, however, interfere with the object of her expedition, nor could her son dissuade her from her purpose of proving the result of an application.

When Mrs. Graydon called on Mr. Galloway, in New York, whom she had known when he was a citizen of Philadelphia, and who was supposed to have much influence

at British headquarters, he advised her to apply to Sir William Howe by memorial, and offered to draw one up for her. In a few minutes he produced what accorded with his ideas on the subject, and read to her what he had written, commencing with—

"Whereas, Mrs. Graydon has always been a true and faithful subject to his Majesty, George the Third; And Whereas, her son, an inexperienced youth, has been deluded by the arts of designing men ——"

"Oh, sir," said Mrs. Graydon, "that will never do! my son cannot obtain his release on those terms."

"Then, madam," replied Mr. Galloway, somewhat peevishly, "I can do nothing for you."

Though depressed by the treatment she thus received at the hands of Mr. Galloway, Mrs. Graydon would not relinquish her object; but continued to advise with every one she thought able or willing to assist her. In accordance with the counsel received from a friend, she at length resolved upon a direct application to Sir William Howe.

After several weeks of delay, anxiety and disappointment, the design was put into execution. Without having informed her son of what she meant to do, lest he might prevent her, through the fear of improper concessions on her part, she went one evening into New York, and boldly waited upon General Howe. She was shown into a parlor and had a few moments to consider how she should address him who possessed the power to grant her request, or destroy her hopes. He entered the room, and was near her before she perceived him.

"Sir William Howe—I presume?" said Mrs. Graydon, rising. He bowed; she made known her business—a mother's feelings doubtless giving eloquence to her

speech—and entreated permission for her son to go home with her on parole.

“And then immediately to take up arms against us, I suppose?” said Lord Howe.

“By no means, sir; I solicit his release upon parole; that will restrain him until exchanged; but on my own part I will go further, and say that if I have any influence over him he shall never take up arms again.” Here the feelings of the patriot were wholly lost in those of the “war-de-testing mother.”

General Howe seemed to hesitate; but at the earnest renewal of her suit, gave the desired permission.

The mother’s joy at her success was the prelude to a welcome summons to the prisoner to repair to New York for the purpose of being transported in a flag vessel to Elizabethtown.

After some further adventures the travelers reached Philadelphia, where they dined at President Hancock’s. The latter had at first, it is said, opposed Mrs. Graydon’s going to New York, but was gratified at her success. On all sides she was warmly congratulated for her endurance and heroism; and after the lapse of over a century the account as here withgiven exemplifies, in a great measure, the hardships of a true American woman of the Revolution.

W. H. E.

JOHN HOYT HICKOK.

[In *Notes and Queries* No. xvi, allusion was made to the services of Mr. Hickok, as connected with Mrs. Kingsford’s school. The following biographical sketch of him will no doubt interest many of our readers who remember him well, and especially the sudden termination of his useful life.

W. H. E.]

JOHN HOYT HICKOK, the eldest child of Jesse Hickok and Betsy Hoyt, was born at

Wilton, Conn., November 27, 1792. He was brought up on his father’s farm, receiving the usual educational advantages of the time, at the winter school and a few sessions at a neighboring academy. When about seventeen years of age he commenced teaching during the winter months, pursuing meanwhile, in connection therewith, his own studies, until finally, soon after attaining his majority, he selected and embarked in teaching as his life profession.

Mr. Hickok married, in 1814, Mary, daughter of Job Lockwood and Sarah Hickok, of Wilton. Mrs. Lockwood was a native of Wilton, and a daughter of Nathan Hickok and grand-daughter of Nathaniel Hickok, who was, as is supposed, a cousin of the father of Jesse Hickok, so that John H. Hickok and his wife were distantly related by blood.

He spent some years teaching in Western New York, from whence he emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1823, teaching a select and boarding school in Union county until 1828, when he removed to Lewistown, Mifflin county, and took charge of the Academy there, at that time a largely patronized and well-known institution, which, aided by a corps of teachers, he conducted successfully until 1836, Mrs. Hickok having the superintendence of the ladies department of the school.

In 1836 he embarked in the book-publishing business at Chambersburg, continuing in it until the spring of 1839, when he removed to Harrisburg, where he was engaged in teaching. He died there on January 14, 1841, his death resulting from injuries received on the preceeding 12th of December, as he was attempting to step on the platform of a car on the Cumberland Valley railroad at Front and Mulberry streets, the train being in motion.

Mr. Hickok was a thorough scholar, an accomplished musician and widely known

as a teacher of music. In the various places of his residence he generally conducted the choirs of the churches in which he held membership. He was the author of several books of church, and one of secular music, much used at the time, but now out of print. He was a man of indomitable energy, activity and decision of character, dignified and somewhat stern, yet withal, possessing great kindness.

Though naturally of high temper, he had acquired unusual self-control, and this was one marked element of his success as an educator. A strict disciplinarian; exacting and enforcing implicit obedience from his children and his pupils—In fact almost a martinet in discipline—he was, at the same time, kind and just; and possessed, in an eminent degree, the faculty of commanding the respect of the members of his schools and at the same time of winning their attachment.

It has, in later years, often been remarked by his former wards—and very many, far and near, have been under his care—that his eye seemed to keep within its scope all the proceedings of his own school room and to know, almost by intuition, all that was going on in the rooms of his subordinates. One of his sons—the wayward boy of the family—says he “never could look father in the eye and succeed in the slightest prevarication.”

In manners he was “a gentleman of the old school;” and, perhaps, in the present day, might be considered somewhat punctilious in the observance of his own part, and the demanding from others the fulfillment of the “code of etiquette.”

With all his positiveness, he was a good man, a sincere Christian, a warm friend, an affectionate husband, a kind father. All about him “knew just where to find him,” and when he died he was deeply regretted by his acquaintances and in the community

in which he lived. His wife survived him twenty-seven years. She deceased at Bedford, but her remains rest beside those of her husband in the Harrisburg cemetery.

The ancestor of the name in this country was William Hiccox, of ——— England, whence he emigrated to America, sometime between the years 1630 and 1640, consequently he was one of the very early settlers of New England. His name appears at about that date in the annals of Farmington, Conn., as one of the original proprietors of that town. His sons, Samuel and Joseph, were also on the list of proprietors of Farmington, in 1672, and Samuel was one of the earliest proprietors of Waterbury, Conn., in 1674. The records speak of Samuel as one of the leading men of the settlement, who died at his post when men of the right stamp could be poorly spared. His death occurred in 1694, the year after his youngest son, the youngest of eleven children was born. The original name was Hiccox, but its orthography has become as diversified, almost, as the letters capable of producing the sound are susceptible of transposition. It was spelled Hickox generally as early as 1672, perhaps earlier, and such was, as far as can now be learned, the more general rendering of it until 1722, when Ebenezer Hickox, the third in the line and the youngest child, above referred to, of Samuel, removed to Danbury, after which it is observable that the Danbury branch and their descendants uniformly write it Hickok, while the descendants of the Waterbury branch retain the early spelling—Hickox; and other branches have changed it in many ways. In 1724, Ebenezer Hickok, nephew of Ebenezer above mentioned, followed his uncle and namesake from Waterbury to Danbury. He was the great grandfather of Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., of Union college, N. Y.

The succession of names, in the direct

line, from William Hiccox, of Farmington, to the subject of this biography, is as follows:

1. William Hiccox, date of birth and death not known.

2. Samuel Hickox, born in 1643, died in 1694.

3. Ebenezer Hickok, born in 1693, date of death uncertain.

4. John Hickok, son of Ebenezer Hockok and Abigail Stevens, his second wife, born in 1734, died in 1811.

5. Jesse Hickok, son of John Hickok and Lidia Kellogg, his wife, born in 1769, died in 1826.

6. John Hickok, son of Jesse Hickok and Betsey Hoyt, his wife, born in 1792, died in 1841. His baptismal name was John, but on becoming of age, he adopted, in addition, his mother's family name Hoyt. It will be observed that in the list of names above given, there were no "middle" names for mere euphony; simply William, Samuel, Ebenezer, John, Jesse, John. They were evidently people of hard, solid sense.

The children of John Hickok are all living, and in Pennsylvania.

There are not, so far as is known to the American branches of the family, any of the name now living in England, although tradition has it that William left a brother living there on his emigration to America.

A gentleman of Waterbury, Conn., a member of the connection by marriage, who visited England in 1877, wrote from London of a visit he made to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford on Avon, for the purpose of seeing the tomb of Shakspeare. After describing the tomb of the poet and his feelings on perusing its epitaph, he goes on to say:

"I must give you a copy of an inscription I noted down for the purpose, from a tablet in the Vestry of the same church, viz:

TO THE MEMORY OF

EDWARD HICCOX, GENT.,
who died March 23d, 1774.

Æt. 66.

He was pious, charitable and of the strictest integrity."

The only other reference to the name as existing, or having existed in England, is in the London edition, 1844, of Burke's *Encyclopedia of Heraldry*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XLIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

PATTERSON — M'KNIGHT — TAYLOR—ELDER.—William Patterson, of Paxtang, died in October, 1745, leaving a wife and the following children:

- i. Samuel, m. ——— Barnett.
- ii. Francis.
- iii. Robert
- iv. Ann.
- v. Catharine, m. James M'Knight.
- vi. Jean, m. Robert Taylor.
- vii. Mary, m. Thomas Elder.

The Thomas Elder who married Mary Patterson was a son of Robert Elder, and brother of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, Thomas Elder died in July, 1752, leaving a wife and children—John, Rachel and Robert. Information is desired as to the other children? W. H. E.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AT HARRISBURG.—On the 4th of February, 1792, the following preamble and resolution “was made and seconded by Mr. Potts and Mr. Hanna” in the General Assembly, looking towards the incorporation of a company for the establishing a manufactory in Harrisburg. More properly it was for affording facilities therefor by the construction of a canal from Hunter's Falls. The bed of this canal was to be Paxtang creek. The resolution passed, a bill was matured and presented, but the fear of impeding the navigation of the Susquehanna by a shot-wing dam, which was deemed necessary by the projectors of this scheme, occasioned its defeat.

This plan was, nevertheless, considered for a long time a feasible one. Harrisburg was undoubtedly then, as it is now, a desirable point for the establishment of manufactories, and had any one of the numerous plans for supplying water-power to the town been carried out there can be no doubt that it would have added greatly to its wealth and prosperity: W. H. E.

“As the attention of the Citizens of the United States are now very properly engaged in promoting many useful improvements for increasing the wealth and happiness of the people of each particular State; and the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and others who have lately published their Sentiments on the subject have clearly demonstrated the great advantages which must result from establishing Manufactories in this Country; to engross the time of this House with Arguments in their favour, would be entirely superfluous. It is only necessary to suggest *some* of the many concurring circumstances which point out the Burrough of Harrisburg, as a very eligible place for that purpose, not only, as being on the waters of an extensive inland navigation, where the raw materials for different kinds of Manufactories may be obtained with great ease and plenty, and the reduced price of provisions, occasioned by the distance from foreign navigation, will always contribute to an equal reduction in the price of Labour; but also, the great ease with which the waters of Susquehanna may be brought out of that River at or near

Hunter's falls, along Paxtang Creek, for the Accommodation of the Burrough, and to provide a sufficient force in aid of manual Labour, in every branch of Manufactory which will admit of machinery assistance, in the most extensive manner.

"*Resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety, to bring in a Bill to be passed into a Law, to authorize the Governor to incorporate a Company for establishing a manufactory in the Burrough of Harrisburg, and for opening a Canal between the River Susquehanna, at or near Hunter's falls, and Paxtang Creek; and for extending the said Manufactory, to Linen, Cotton, and such other branches, as they may hereafter find useful and advantageous."

THE HORTER FAMILY.

Prominent among the early families at Harrisburg, was that of Horter. Two brothers of this name had emigrated from the fatherland—the locality not definitely known, but believed to have been the city of Speyer, in Rhenish Bavaria—and settled at Germantown, Pa.

John Valentine Horter, my ancestor, sailed from Rotterdam in the ship "Brittania," and landed at Philadelphia, September 26, 1764. Born in 1739, he was consequently 25 years old when he arrived. About 1767, he married Magdalena Reis, (Rice), third daughter of George Reis of Germantown. The issue of this marriage was two sons and five daughters, whom I shall mention anon.

At Germantown the children attended school in what is now known as the "Academy" building, on School Lane; which ancient structure, now one hundred and twenty years old, is still in use as a public school.

The family was yet at Germantown when the memorable battle occurred, October

4, 1777, and always mentioned it as a thrilling episode in their history. Their home was in the line of the fight; the British not only occupied their grounds, but used their cooking utensils for the time being. When the battle opened a British officer advised the Horters to take refuge in their cellar, which they were soon glad to do; and the old vault where they stowed themselves was torn out only a few years ago, in the building of "Parker's Hall." In Watson's Annals mention is made of wounded soldiers having been found on Horter's lot. The elder children remembered seeing Washington at the time.

William Reis, uncle of Mrs. Horter, was Captain of a company of Pennsylvania Germans during the Revolution, and afterwards became a member of the distinguished "Order of the Cincinnati"—which hereditary honor is now held by Henry B. Wood, lately of Harrisburg.

In May, 1785, John Valentine Horter, leaving his brother Jacob at Germantown, removed his family to "Harris' Ferry" or "Louisburg," afterwards (1791) Harrisburg. It must have been a poor prospect for a "town," as the wife, no doubt remembering the better settled place they had left (family tradition saith) lifted up her voice and wept when she beheld the sight of her future home. We have no record of the inducements that effected this change. Mr. Horter was doubtless needed in the young town as a victualler, just as John Harris told Jacob Bucher he was needed as a hatter.

The after life of the family includes the settlement of the children as follows: Anna Margaretta (1768-1847) married Henry Bader; Maria Magdalena (1769-1853) m. Conrad Horning; Catherine (1772-1833) m. Matthias Hutman; Susanna Margaret (1774-1838) m. Jacob Bucher; John Valentine (1777-1823) m. Mary Fedder; Elizabeth

(1779-1852) m. Jacob Zeigler; and George Reis (1784-1830) This list embraces some of the "ancient and honorable" families of the old borough, whose descendants still remain, whilst some of the names have been erased in the march of time.

Mr. Horter's residence was eventually fixed on Second street, east of Mulberry, where his wife died in 1807, aged 58. He died at Mrs. Bearer's (in the Garman house) on Chestnut street, in 1816, aged 77. George R. Horter never married; acted as deputy of Henry Bearer, in the Register's office in 1809; was appointed major in the army and served during the war of 1812, but afterwards resigned. He served as Transcribing Clerk of the Senate for a number of years prior to his death in 1830. John V. Horter, jr., was a hatter with Jacob Zollinger, successor to Jacob Bucher. He was emphatically a good man, and pre-eminent for his interest in religious affairs. He was one of the first-chosen deacons in the German Reformed congregation in 1814, when it separated from the Lutherans, and was an active committee man in the erection of the new church in 1821.

The Horter family was one of those not so much distinguished for public zeal as for private excellence. Quiet and unostentatious, it infused good blood and left its impress upon the character of other families that had the energy to develop what is meritorious. Consisting mostly of daughters, it was absorbed into other names, and its own thus disappeared with the generation to which it belonged.

GEORGE B. AYRES.

PAXTANG VOLUNTEERS ON THE FRONTIER IN 1779.

We are indebted to Mr. Silas Rutherford for the following, which is explanatory in itself:

PAXTANG, 19th April, 1779.

"SIR: I have this Day Received a Letter from Coll. Galbraith calling on the Sixth Class of this Battalion to March to Bedford for the protection of the Inhabitants there, whilst Putting in there Spring Crops, Until a certain number of men can be Raised who are called Rangers. Therefore I Desire that you immediately warn the Sixth Class of Yr Comp'y to Parade at the House of — on Monday next at Ten O'Clock forenoon, with all their accouterments in readiness to march; where an appeal will be held as presented by the Militia Law,

I am, sir,

Y'r Humble Serv't,

ROBT. ELDER, Col.

"Capt. John Rutherford."

Pursuant to the foregoing order, the following persons comprised the company which, under the command of Capt. John Rutherford, marched to Bedford, where they remained about six weeks, until relieved by Ranging Companies recruited for the purpose. During this period the farmers of Bedford county finished their spring planting. Capt. Rutherford's command as will be observed consisted of detachments from the different companies comprising Col. Elder's Battalion.

Capt. Murray's Company.

John Cochran, Senr., Philip Tinturff,
Michael Steever, John Grames,
Sohn Bunnel, 4 Serg., William Forster,
Samuel Pollock, Samuel Cochran.

Capt. Collier's Company.

Stophel Earnest,	Conrad Alleman,
John Smith,	Philip Newhouse,
James M'Cord,	Robert M'Whorter,
George Consor,	Matthias Winagle,
John Little,	Lodwick Dagon,
John Brand,	Abraham Brunson.

Capt. Rutherford's Company.

Martin Houser,	Benj. Jones,
Jacob Miller,	George Sheets,
Peter Pancake,	Frederick Castle,
George Pancake,	George Carson,
Barnabas Soop,	James Gailey.

Capt. Crouch's Company.

Adam Ritter,	Jacob Miller,
John Minsker,	John Swineford,
Conrad Wolfley,	George Segance,
Dr. Robert Kennedy,	Robert Harron,
Albright Swineford,	George Williams,
Christian King,	Simon Rairdon,
John Ritter,	Joseph Mark.

Capt. Clark's Company.

Robert Kennedy,	Richard Allison,
Samuel Kisler,	John Chambers,
Andrew Richardson,	Jesse Packer.
Samuel Barnet,	

Capt. Weaver's Company.

Jonathan Woodside,	Lemuel Snyder,
Sergt.,	Abraham Neighbour,
Ludwick Light,	Andrew Yeager,
Frank Conway,	Michael Chattel.

Capt. Whitley's Company.

Christian Crawl,	William Gamble,
Jacob Weiser,	Conrad Yountz,
Charles Grogan,	John Bell,
Thomas Miller (sick)	James Boyle.

Capt. Gilchrist's Company.

James Cochran,	Wm. Boyd,
Samuel Cochran,	John Hatfield,
James Morrison,	Dennis Dougherty.
Wm. Hogan,	

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS.—VII.

[The year 1756 witnessed a scene of terror on the frontiers of the Province which at this day would be difficult to imagine. The inroads of the treacherous Delawares and perfidious Shawanees—with tomahawk and scalping knife stained with the life-blood of their helpless victims—spread dismay and horror into the border settlements of Hanover. Silent witnesses of these terrible

times is the original assessment list of the East and West Ends of the Township for 1756 which is before us. On these herewith presented, those marked with an asterisk (*) have written before them "*fled.*" We give the orthography as in the original. W. H. E.]

West End of Hanover Assessment, Provincial

Tax—1756.

Matthew Snoddy,	Wm. Roger,
Joseph Wilson,	Jno Brown,
Jno. M'Cormick,	James M'Carver,*
Henry M'Cormick,	Robert Porterfield,*
Adam Hanager,	Widow Parker,
Lorrance Rahlau,	Allx. Muclehenny,
John Gordon,*	Samuel Robinson,
Richard Johnston,*	James Finney,
David M'Clenaghan,	Thos. French,
Alex. Barned,*	Thos. Sharp,
Jno. MacNeelly,	Jas. French,
Thos. Finny,	Jno. Sharp,
Phillip Robinson,*	Jno. Hill,*
Robert Snodgrass,	Thos. Bell,*
Robert Love,	Hugh M'Neet,
Sam'l Young,	Jas. Beard,
Daniel Shaw,	Wm. Thompson,
Jno. Woods,	Wm. Trousdell,
Andrew Wood,	Mathew Thornton,
Charles M'Clure,	Francis M'Clure,
Jno. Taylor,	Thos. Maguire,*
Jno. Hutchinson,	Wm. M'Cord,*
Daniel Brown,	Robert Huston,*
Wm. Leard,	Benjamin Wallice,*
Widow Rodger,	Wm. Barnett,*
Seth Rodger,	Bartholomy Hain,*
Samuel Staret,	John Swan,*
Hugh Roger,	Jas. Bannon,*
Wm. Roger,	Wm M'Clure,*
Thos. M'Clure,*	Andrew Wellis,*
Wm. Wallis,*	John Henry,*
<i>Jain Johnston, Kill'd, & boy token.</i>	
James Ridle,*	Jas. Ridle, jr.,*
John Cooper,	Wm. Cooper,
Widow Cooper,	John Thomson,

David Fargison,* Wm. Allen,
 John M'Clure, Wm. Galbreath,
 James Wright, Widow Dearmin,*
 Thos. Robinson, (mil- Henry Hart,
 ler) Robert Stuart,
 Jas. Robinson, John Stuart,
 Michael M'Neelly, Thos. MacMullen,
 John Miller, Robert Martin,
 Samuel Stuart, James Wilson,*
 James Park,* Jyon Strean,
 James Rippet, Robt. Wallis,
 James Willson, Samuel Barnett,*
 Matthew Taylor, *James Brown, kill'd,*
 Widow M'Carvin,* Samuel Brown,
 Thos. Hill,* Hugh Wilson,
 Henry Smith

JOHN DIXON,

Coll'r of the West End of Hanover.

*East End of Hanover Assessment for ye
 Provincial Tax 1756.*

Dorst Braghbill, Andrew Karsuits,*
 John Foster, John Young,
 Martin Light, Wm. Young,
Andrew Berrihill, James Williams,
kill'd, Daniel Angst,
 Joseph Hoff, John Slone,
 Samuel Sloan, James Clark,
 Mathias Poor, John Stuart,
 Isaac Williams, James Young,
 John Gilliland,* John Andrew,
 John MacCollogh, Robt. Kirkwood,*
 Walter Magfarrling,* Volentine Stofe'bain,*
 Wm. Robinson,* Rud. Fry,*
 Adam Cleaman,* John MacCollough,*
 Peter Walnor,* Moses Vance,*
 James Rafter,* Ike Brooner,*
 Adam Reed, Esq., Jacob Moser,*
*Fredrick Noah, kill'd, Barned Bashore,**
 Phillip Mour,* Tyce Bashore,*
 Jacob Bashore,* Wm. MacCullough,*
 Benja. Clark, John Faurney,

Geo. Tittle, Phillip Colp,*
 John Tups, Rudy Houk,
 John Weaver, Anthoney Rosen-
 bom,
 Jacob Toops, Geo. Sheffer,
 John Dibbin, jun., Dayvolt Angony,
 John Dibbin, sen., Casper Yost,
 Wm. Clark, Conrad Kleek,*
 Peter Hedrick, Daniel Moser,*
 Christian Albert,* Adam Harper,
 Nicholas Winer, Lazarus Stuart,
 James Stuart, John Anderson,*
 John M'Clure,* John Coningham,
 Patrick Brown, Henry Weever,
 Widow Coningham, Thos. Shurly,*
 Stophel Seess, Adam MacNeely,
 Samuel Graime,* James Grame,*
 Jacob Rigard, *Samuel Endworth's* son taken,*
 Barnett MacNett,* Andrew Brown,*
 John Brown,* Wm. Brown,*
 Andrew MacMag- Thos. Hume,*
 hen,* Christophel Henry,
 Thos. Strean,* Peter Wolf,*
John Kreag, kill'd, & wife & Boy taken cap-
tive.
 Henry Cuntz,* John Gream,*
 John Crawford, Wm. Watson,*
 John Stuart,* John Hume,*
 David Strean,* John Porterfield,*
 Wm Greams, John Strean,*
 Alex. Martin, Wm Thomson,
 Anthony McCraight,* John Mire,
 Walter Bell,* James Dixon,*
 Samuel Tod, Wm. Woods,
 Brice Innis, Christophel Plautz,
 Isaac Sharp, Geo. Miller,
 Jno. Jacob Stover, Jacob Stover,
 John Thompson, James MacCurry,*
 Joseph Willson, John Dixon,
 Conrad Rice,* Wm. James,
 Alex. Swan,* Thos. Pricee,

ISAAC SHARP,

Coll'r East End of Hanover.

NOTES AND QUERIES—L.

Historical and Genealogical.

INDIAN NAMES OF STREAMS IN DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Omitting the origin of Susquehanna, or rather its Indian meaning, we present herewith the derivation of the streams within or contiguous to the county of Dauphin. To that devoted Moravian missionary, Heckewelder, are we chiefly indebted for the meagre knowledge we have of Indian signification given in the names to mountains, rivers and localities by the Aborigines. It will be seen that we have not alluded to Powell's, Armstrong's and Clark's creeks. As yet we have no knowledge of the names conferred on them by the Indians, although we have no doubt they too were properly designated by the primeval race.

W. H. E.

MAHANTANGO corrupted from *Mohantanga* signifying *where we had plenty of meat to eat*.

WICONISCO corrupted from *Wikenkniskeu* signifying *a wet and muddy camp*. (Probably some Indians encamped along the creek where the bank was wet and muddy.)

SWATARA, written in old deeds *Esutara* and *Suatara*; in *Susquehanna*, *Swahadowry*, corrupted from *Schaha-dawa*, i. e. *where we fed on eels*.

CONEWAGO, or *Conewaugha* in Iroquois, *at the place of the rapids*. From this fact there are several streams emptying into the *Susquehanna*, so named.

MANADA, or *Monody*, corrupted from *Menatey*, signifying *an island*.

STONY CREEK. In *Delaware*, *Sinnehanne* or *Achsin hanne* i. e., *stony stream*.

FISHING CREEK; in *Delaware* *Namees hanne*, i. e., *fish stream*. There are six or seven streams of this name in *Pennsylvania*.

PAXTANG, *Delaware* from *Peckstank* or *Peshtank*, signifying *where the waters stand*—

the place of dead water, whether in a stream, or pool, or lake.

BEAVER CREEK, in *Delaware*, *Sangamochke*, i. e. *little beaver stream*.

RACCOON CREEK, in *Delaware*, *Nachenum-hanne* i. e. *raccoon stream*

COL J. C. AUDENREID.—The death of an esteemed correspondent of N. & Q., Col. Joseph C. Audenreid, has been announced, and we feel it a duty incumbent on us, to briefly allude to the main incidents of his useful life. JOSEPH CRAIN AUDENREID, the son of William Audenreid and Jane Maria Wills, was born at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Penn'a, on the 6th of November, 1839. His father was a member of the State Senate for several years, and one of the leaders in the establishment of the System of Public Education in Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of 'Squire Alexander Wills, who lived and died in the large stone house opposite our City, some distance below the Cumberland Valley R. R. bridge. The son, after receiving a preliminary education at Dickinson college, was appointed to West Point in 1857, from which institution he graduated June 24th, 1861, and shortly after sent into the field as second lieutenant of the 4th, now the 1st. cavalry; afterwards commissioned as first lieutenant and adjutant of the 6th cavalry, with rank from date of graduating.

He immediately entered upon active duty and served in various capacities during the Rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-1865. He was successively on the staffs of Generals D. Tyler, E. V. Sumner, John E. Wool, U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman. He was promoted in 1866 to the rank of captain of the 6th United States cavalry, and in 1869 was breveted colonel and aide-camp to General Sherman.

Since 1869 Col. Audenreid has been stationed at Washington City, being chief of the staff of the Lieutenant General. During these years of relaxation from active military service, he became much interested in historical and genealogical research. Besides preparing material for a biography of his father, he had almost completed, a Genealogical Record of his own and allied families. In this work he was largely aided by a few friends, and had gathered together considerable information relating to the Wallaces, Fultons, Gillmors, Boyds, Buffingtons, Clarkes, Grahams and other families identified with the history of this locality. After all his labor and research, it would be an unfortunate circumstance if the data thus gleaned should not be put into a shape for permanent preservation. Deeply interested in his own family history, Col. Audenreid was quite enthusiastic in the development of everything which related to the history of Paxtang, Hanover and Derry. He had a high veneration for the last resting places of his ancestry, and several years ago the time defaced tombstones which marked the spot of his honored dead in old Paxtang church graveyard, were, by his direction, chiseled anew and reset. As an officer he was brave and chivalric; as a citizen, honorable and upright, and as a friend, sincere and faithful. May the earth lie lightly over his breast. Col. Audenreid died at the city of Washington, on the 3d of June, 1880, aged forty years, and was interred at West Point on the 6th.

W. H. E.

THE BARNETTS OF HANOVER.

Barnett — Swan — Patterson — Johnston — Porter — Boggs — Mackey — Eshercombe — M^r. Ewen — Dickson — Allen — Finney — Sherer — M^r Rhenny — Hatton — Rodgers — Graham — M^r Clure — Mitchell — Snodgrass — Hummel — Schulze — Stewart — Moorhead — Elder — Boyd — Sturgeon — Clark — Harrison

In December, 1867, there was residing near Springfield, Ohio, at the age of seventy-

seven, a member of one of the oldest Hanover families, SAMUEL BARNETT. From a voluminous letter written by him at that time to Isaac Moorhead, Esq., of Erie, and verification by court and other records, we are enabled to give the accompanying interesting genealogical and historical data. Where quotation marks may be used, unless otherwise noted, the expressions are those of the relator, Mr. Barnett.

I. JOHN BARNETT, born in the neighborhood of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1678, emigrated with his family to Pennsylvania, prior to 1730, locating in Hanover township, then Lancaster county, being among the earliest settlers in that township. He died in September, 1734, his will being probated at Lancaster on the first day of October following. John Barnett left a wife, Jennett, and the following children, all born in county Derry, Ireland:

- i. Robert, b. 1701, m. and removed to Virginia.
- ii. James, b. 1703, m. and went to Virginia with his brother. From them most of the names in the South have sprung.
2. iii. John, b. 1705, m. Margaret —
- iv. Joseph, b. 1708.
- v. Mary, b. 1710.
- vi. Jennett, b. 1713, d. in 1787, unm.
- vii. Jean, b. 1715, m. Moses Swan.
- viii. — b. 1717, m. Samuel Patterson, and had a son John.

II. JOHN BARNETT, (John) b. 1769, came to America with his father, having previously married Margaret —, b. 1705. He died in Hanover in 1738. His wife in 1745. They had issue as follows, all born in Hanover township, except the two oldest, who were born in county Derry, Ireland:

4. i. Joseph, b. 1727.
- ii. Andrew, b. 1729.
- iii. John, b. 1731
5. iv. William, b. 1733.

6. v. *Ann*, b 1735, m. James Johnston.

III. JEAN BARNETT, (John) b. 1715, m. in 1737, Moses, son of Richard Swan, b. 1713. They had issue—[For further data see *Swan Family Record*.]

i. *Hugh*, b 1738.

ii. *John Barnett*, b. 1740.

iii. *Isaac*, b. 1742, d. unm.

iv. *Catharine*, b. 1743, m. Thomas

Porter.

v. *William*, b 1745, m.

vi. *Joseph*, b. 1747.

vii. *Moses*, b. 1749.

viii. *Jean*, b. 1751.

ix. *Margaret*, b. 1753.

x. *Richard*, b. 1757, m. Catharine

Boggs.

IV. JOSEPH BARNETT, (John, John) b. 1727, in county Derry, Ireland. He married in 1749, Elizabeth ———. Concerning him and his family we have these incidents of pioneer life in 1757, which we herewith give in brief, especially so much as relates to the Barnetts, and from the letter of Mr. Samuel Barnett.

“Mr. Barnett’s son William, with a son of Mr. Mackey, a neighbor, of Hanover, were taken prisoners by a band of prowling Indians. The parents of the boys tried in vain to raise a party to pursue the savages and rescue the captives, but could obtain no assistance. Mr. Barnett and Mr. Mackey, however, armed with their rifles, mounted their horses and went in pursuit. They came up to the Indians, several in number, between Hugh Grimes’ [Graham’s] farm and Beaver creek, likely not more than three-fourths of a mile from Hugh Grimes, immediately in the neighborhood of where Thomas Bell, Squire Wilson and Grandfather Allen lived. They fired on the Indians, who returned it briskly. Mr. Barnett and Mr. Mackey were near together. Mackey, in putting down

the bullet in his rifle, observed that he run down the bullet hard to kill dead. By this time the savages were close on them and just as Mackey presented his gun a bullet passed through his arm, and his rifle fell to the ground. At this moment, an Indian near by picked up his gun and shot Mackey dead. By this time Mr. Barnett had received a shot in the arm and one in the shoulder. This bullet he carried with him to the grave. So Mr. Barnett retreated. By the time he reached a little east of where Mr. Grimes lived, and between his house and Robert Elder’s, he got faint from loss of blood, when he dismounted and hid himself in a field of buckwheat. I give the names of Grimes and Elder, as they occupied these farms in my day. Grandfather Barnett resided east of these farms. His horse ran home, and the neighborhood turned out. As they passed along the road, Mr. Barnett got out of his hiding and resting place. He had but little use of his arm the rest of his days.

* * * * *

“I will continue the history of the captive boys. The Indians had left their encampment before they were sighted by the party who went in pursuit. They passed up Beaver creek towards the mountain, then through an orchard once owned by Andrew Kerr, afterwards Samuel Finney. The Indians told the boys to take plenty of apples as these were the last they would get for a length of time. They then took to the mountain, and this was the last of the boys

“Tedious days, nights and years passed away. For nearly seven years a kind Providence, who hears and answers the prayers of his children, watched over the boys. It appears the Indians had their cabins on or near the head waters of the Allegheny river, on a branch called something like Miskelitas.

"At length an Indian trader discovered the party who held William Barnett and Mackey. They with the boys had been several times across what is now the State of Ohio to Detroit. This Indian trader was employed by Grandfather Barnett to procure William for which he was to give the trader an elegant horse.

"* * * * It was with some difficulty the traders got him away, William not being very willing to leave at first, and the squaw who had him, to part with him. At last he succeeded and was returning with him. Mr. Barnett went to Carlisle on his way to meet them, and stopped at the same tavern, which his son had reached the early part of the evening. The boy was tired traveling and had retired. When this became known, Mr. Barnett desired to see him, but the landlord at first objected, but a fond father, who had not beheld his son for seven long years, who had been the subject of anxious thoughts and prayers, now answered, could not be put off until the morrow. The son awakened from his sleep, knew his father and embraced him. As may be readily supposed there was great rejoicing in Hanover, not only in the houses of the Barnett's, but all through the country at the return of the captive. Young Mackey was sold to a Frenchman at Detroit, afterwards taken to England, and at the outset of the war of the Revolution, came over with the British troops and subsequently reached his home in old Hanover. His mother was yet living, but she insisted that her son was killed by the Indians, and would not own him. He assured her that he was her boy; when, at length, she told him that if he was her son he had a scar on his leg from a cut that she would know. This was shown her, when she acknowledged that he was her long lost child "

Among our papers we have an extended

account of this thrilling episode in frontier life, but Mr. Barnett's simple story differs little in details thereof. Joseph Barnett lived until 1788, when he died and was interred in Hanover church graveyard. His wife, Elizabeth, died a few years subsequent. They had issue—

7. *i. William* b. 1750; m. ——— Eshercombe.

8. *ii. John* b. 1752; m. Mary M'Ewen.

9. *iii. Joseph* b. 1754; m. Sarah Dickson.

10. *iv. James* b. 1756; m. Mary Allen.

11. *v. Thomas* b. 1758; m. Jane Finney.

12. *vi. Elizabeth* b. 1761; m. Samuel Sherer.

13. *vii. Moses* b. Nov. 24, 1764; m. Martha Snodgrass.

V. WILLIAM BARNETT (John, John) b. 1733; d. in Sept. 1763, in Hanover. He married Rebecca ———, and they had issue—

i. John, b. 1755, d. Sept. 2d, 1797, m. and had Julia, m. John M'Ewen Barnett.

ii. William, b. 1757.

iii. Mary, b. 1759.

iv. Rebecca, b. 1759.

v. Isabel, b. 1761.

vi. Jean, b. Dec. 22d 1762, d. May 9th, 1830.

VI. ANN BARNETT (John, John) b. in Hanover township about 1735, was twice married. First, to James Johnston, who was killed by the Indians in 1755. They had one son, *Joseph*. Secondly, she married William M'Ilhenny, by whom she had *Thomas, Agnes, Mary, Elizabeth* and *Ann*.

VII. WILLIAM BARNETT, (Joseph, John, John) b. 1750. At the age of seven he was taken captive by the Indians, as previously noted. His harsh treatment by the savages impaired his health. He subsequently married Miss Eshercombe, of Philadelphia, by whom he had one daughter, *Mary* b. May 11, 1782, who married a Mr. Franks, of

New York, and whose decendants now reside in that city. Mr. Barnett died about the close of the Revolution.

VIII. JOHN BARNETT (Joseph, John, John), b. August 29, 1752, in Hanover township. He was a farmer by occupation. At the outset of the Revolution he was appointed a lieutenant in the Hanover battalion of Associators commanded by Col. Timothy Green. He served with distinction at Long Island, August 27, 1776, and throughout the campaign of 1777 was in constant active service. During the remainder of the war he was in command of a volunteer company, which was formed for the protection of the frontiers from the encroachments of the Tories and their allies, the savage Indians of New York. The sword which he carried through the war is now in the possession of William Barnett, of Dayton, Ohio. Major Barnett was rather under middle size, and of a very lively disposition. "He was a noted fox-hunter, kept a pack of hounds and a fine horse named "Pad," and was much of his time in hunting season upon the Blue Mountain." Major Barnett died May 12, 1823, and is buried in Hanover graveyard. He married, April 29, 1784, Mary M'Ewen, of Hanover, a very estimable lady. She was born Sept. 9, 1762; died March 10, 1806, and is interred by the side of her husband. They had issue—

i. Mary, b. June 2, 1785, d. July 7, 1840; m. Dec. 19, 1819, Frederick Hatton, b. 1774, d. June 3, 1835.

ii. Eleanor, b. 1787, d. 1822; m. Feb. 17, 1807, David Johnson, and had John.

iii. Joseph, b. 1789, d. 1858, at Dayton, O.; m. 1st, Elizabeth Allen; 2d, Jane Rodgers.

iv. John M'Ewen, b. 1791, m. 1st, Jane Sherer; 2d, Julia Barnett, daughter of John Barnett.

v. William, b. 1793, d. 1821; m. Dec. 11, 1817, Ann dau. of Hugh Graham and Mary Wallace, and had William. At his death she m. Col. Jacob Wonderly, of Dayton, O.

vi. Elizabeth, b. 1795, d. 1862.

vii. James Snodgrass, b. 1798.

viii. Margaret, b. 1800, d. 1844

ix. Jean, b. 1803, d. 1804.

[James S. and Joseph Barnett were contractors on the Penn'a canal, and subsequently partners in the great Sligo iron works at Pittsburg, firm of Barnett, Shorb & Co. Joseph, in the war of 1812, was in service on the Niagara frontier. He represented Montgomery county, Ohio, two terms in the Senate of that State.]

IX. JOSEPH BARNETT (Joseph, John, John) b. 1754; m. Sarah Dickson, of Chambersburg. He died at Pittsburg, in 1812, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. M'Clure. They had issue—

14. *i. Joseph* b. August 27, 1784; m. Mary Boyd.

ii. Polly b. 1786; m. John Hume; settled in the Genesee country, N. Y., but subsequently removed to near Indianapolis, Ind., and was appointed one of the first associate judges there.

iii. Sarah b. 1788; m. Andrew M'Clure; resided at Pittsburg. and had William and Alexander.

iv. Richard b. 1790; removed to and died in Missouri.

X. JAMES BARNETT (Joseph, John, John) b. 1756; d. May 1, 1805; m. Mary, daughter of Samuel Allen, b. 1760; d. August 13, 1813. Both buried in Hanover church graveyard. They had issue—

15. *i. Joseph*, b. 1787, m. Sarah Harrison.

16. *ii. Samuel*, b. Sept. 30, 1790, m. Mary Mitchell.

17. *iii. James*, b. 1792.

iv. John, b. 1794, d. in 1818, in Lebanon, Pa.

v. Allen, b. 1796, m. ——— Shaffer, resided in Clark co., Ind., and has issue.

vi. Thomas, b. 1798, d. 1866 in St. Louis.

vii. William, b. 1800, d. in Warren co., Ohio, about 1822.

viii. Moses, b. 1802, d. s. p.

ix. Mary, b. 1805, unm.

XI. THOMAS BARNETT, (Joseph, John, John) b. Nov. 13, 1761, d. March 28, 1836; m. April 27, 1790, *Jane Finney*, dau. of Samuel Finney, b. Dec. 22, 1769, d. May 9, 1830. They had issue—

i. Mary, b. 1791, d. 1848; m. Thomas Snodgrass, son of John, d. 1855. One of their daughters m. Wilson Todd, son of John Todd of Warren county, O. Their son, John Todd, m. Miss Robinson, daughter of Robert Robinson, of Dauphin county, Pa. They reside in Warren county, O.

ii. William, b. 1793, m. Miss Hummel, of Hummelstown; and had John and Harriet.

iii. Thomas, b. 1794; unm.; d. March 13, 1858.

v. Susanna, b. 1796, d. March 7, 1862, unm.

iv. Joseph Sherer, b. 1799, married, removed to Southern Missouri and died there.

vi. Samuel Finney, b. 1801.

vii. Jane, b. 1803.

viii. Elizabeth, b. 1805.

ix. Eliza Shierer, b. 1807 m. ——— Shulze.

x. Sarah, b. 1809, m. Robert Stuart.

xi. Margaret, b. 1811.

xii. Nancy Rebecca, b. 1713.

xiii. John, b. 1815; d. unm.

XII ELIZABETH BARNETT, (Joseph, John John), b. 1761; d. September 21, 1816, m. Samuel Sherer, son of Joseph Sherer,* of Paxtang, b. 1755; d. December 26, 1821, and are interred in Paxtang church yard. They had issue—

i. Joseph, b. 1784; d. 1865, in Clark county, O.; m. Mary, daughter of John Snodgrass, and had a daughter m. John Hamaker, of Ohio, and Samuel who d. at Springfield, O., in 1850.

ii. Samuel, b. 1786, m. went to St. Louis and died there.

iii. Margaret, b. 1789; d. unm.

iv. Jane, b. 1791, m. John Barnett.

v. Martha, b. 1793; m. John Graham.

vi. Elizabeth, b. 1795; d. February 26, 1860; m. Robert Elder, d. October 19, 1821.

vii. Sarah, b. 1797; d. November 25, 1836; m. Robert R. Elder, b. 1788; d. April 5, 1858 [See Elder Family Record.]

viii. Julianna, b. 1799; m. David Elder, of Indiana county, Pa.

XIII MOSES BARNETT, (Joseph, John, John), b. November 24, 1764; d. November 19, 1848; m.

1st—Martha Snodgrass, daughter of William Snodgrass, b. 1773; d. June 1, 1802, and had issue—

i. Richard, b. 1792; d. November 8, 1868.

ii. Ann, b. 1794; m. June, 1813, Samuel Johnson.

iii. Molly, b. 1795; d. 1877.

iv. Matilda b. 1797; m. George Moorhead.

v. Margaret, b. 1799; d. 1843.

vi. Martha, b. 1801; d. 1803.

2d. March 27, 1805, Rebecca [Green] Allen, b. 1763; d. July 27, 1837; and had issue. [See Allen Family Record.]

vii. Rebecca, b. February 19, 1806; d. February 22, 1867; m. March 1827, Thomas Moorhead. †

viii. Moses, b. February 19, 1806.

XIV. JOSEPH BARNETT (Joseph, Joseph, John, John) b. August 27, 1784, in Hanover; removed to Fayette county, Pa., and married Mary Boyd, of that locality. They had issue—

i. *William Boyd*, b. 1810

ii. *Hamilton*, b. 1811.

iii. *Clarissa*, b. 1814.

iv. *Edwin*, b. 1816.

v. *Joseph*, b. May 14, 1823; married 1st., Sarah Stewart, of Montgomery county, Ohio; 2d., Margaret Barnett, of Blair county, Pa.

XV. JOSEPH BARNETT (James, Joseph, John, John) b. March, 1787, in Hanover; d. in Warren county, Ohio; m. Sarah Harrison, sister of General John Harrison, of Hanover; died about 1837; and there was issue—

i. *James*, m. ——— Barker.

ii. *Sarah Jane*, m. William Silvers.

XVI. SAMUEL BARNETT (James, Joseph, John, John) b. Sept. 30, 1790, in Hanover; d. June 10, 1869, in Clark county, Ohio. He married, first, on August 22, 1815, Mary Mitchell, of Hanover. She died May 17, 1851. She was one of the most amiable of christian women. Secondly, Ann J. Torrence (Ann J. Stewart), daughter of James Stewart and Jane Elder, of Paxtang. Mr. Barnett was in many respects a remarkable man. At the age of seventy-seven, near the close of a long life of industry, his memory was most excellent, and to him are we indebted for what is here given relative to the Barnetts—as also what is in our possession concerning the Allens, Sawyers and other Hanover families. It is to be regretted that the information that he could have given as to the olden-time was not taken down by some faithful chronicler, and thus preserved unto us. He removed to Ohio, in 1817, locating in Warren county. He subsequently removed to Butler county, and in 1841 to Springfield, O., where he spent the remainder of his days. He had issue—

i. *Susanna W.*, m. William Carothers and have issue.

ii. *Sarah*, m. Dr. John B. Hunt, of Clinton, Ill.

iii. *Nancy Allen*, m. Rev. Samuel Wallace, of Piqua, O.

iv. *Mary*, m. Dr. Joseph G. Paulding, of Mason, Warren co., O.

v. *David Mitchell*, m. Mary Graybill.

vi. *William Allen*, m. Belle Grove.

vii. *Levi*, m. a dau. of Allen Sturgeon, of Hanover.

viii. *George W.*, m. Sarah Ann Bane, of Kenton co., O.

ix. *Samuel*, m. Mary Campbell.

x. *James*, † m. a dau. of Rev. Jackson Duff.

XVII. JAMES BARNETT, (James, Joseph, John, John) b. 1792; d. 1861; m. Louisa Shira, of Louisville, Ky., but a native of Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Penn'a., and had issue:

i. *Henry C.*

ii. *Jacob.*

iii. *James W.*

iv. *Diana*, d. s. p.

[The sons are all sugar planters in Louisiana.]

* Joseph Sherer came from the North of Ireland about 1734, and located in Paxtang township, near what is now Highspire. During the Revolution he commanded a company of associators and was in service during the months of January, February and March, 1776. He was a member of the County Committee and of the first Constitutional Convention of the State, which met at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1776. He died in December following, and is buried in Paxtang church graveyard

† The great grandson of Thomas Moorhead who settled in Donegal in 1732. Robert, second in descent, had issue among others—

i. Captain John B. Moorhead, b. January 3, 1774; d. May 15, 1854; buried in

Derry graveyard; m. Ann Snodgrass b. 1779; d. December 14, 1848.

ii. Jane Moorhead, b. October 7, 1776; d. June 1864; m. February 11, 1800, Jeremiah Sturgeon.

iii. Thomas Moorhead, m. March 17, 1792, Ann Clark and had issue, Robert, John, *Thomas* and Sarah.

†“In 1847 the Associate Reformed church (prior to the Union) had no foreign missionary in the field. Dr. Paulding, as physician, and Mary his wife, with the Rev. James Barnett were sent as missionaries to Turkey. After studying the language at Beyrout, they settled near the ancient Mt. Lebanon and established a school. After a residence of twelve years, Dr. Paulding returned to America. Rev. James Barnett was sent to Cairo, Egypt, and subsequently to Damascus, but recently [1867] returned to Egypt, where he now is in charge of a large school there.”—*Samuel Barr.ett*

NOTES AND QUERIES—LI.

Historical and Genealogical.

PATTERSON—POTTER—MOORE—Mary Patterson, widow of James Patterson, of “Fermanagh, Cumberland county,” died in April, 1785. Her will was probated at Harrisburg on the 29th of April. In it she mentions the following children:

i. *William*

ii. *Margaret*, m. Gen. James Potter

iii. *Susanna*, m. James Moore.

iv. *James*.

Inquiry is made as to the maiden name of Mrs. Mary Patterson, and further information concerning William, James and Susanna Moore

W. H. E.

BRISBAN, CAPT. JOHN, (N. & Q. XLV.) “J. B. R.” sends this additional information. “He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and held a lieutenant’s commission in the English army. He was a

part of the time in Canada, and I think was with General Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. For his services he received a grant from George III of two thousand acres of land in Virginia. * * * * At the close of the Revolutionary war he settled on his farm near “Bird-in-Hand,” Lancaster county, when he was appointed collector of military fines. He was however too kind-hearted to oppress the delinquents, consequently he became responsible to the Government for the amount, which resulted in Capt. Brisban becoming poor and penniless. All the papers pertaining to his military services were sent to Washington for the purpose of securing a pension, but unfortunately lost. * *

* Capt. Brisban was twice married and left issue by both.”

W. H. E.

SEILER.—Henry Seiler, a native of the town of Weisenburg, old Alsace, Germany, came to this country with his brother Christopher prior to the Revolution. He died at Lebanon in June, 1785, his will being probated July 7, following. He left a wife Catharine, to whom, and to his brother Christopher, his estate was devised, save ten pounds to the Lutheran church at Lebanon. Provision was made for his son Andrew, who remained at Weisenburg, should he come to America. Henry Buehler and Christopher Seiler were executors of the estate. Information is requested whether Andrew Seiler came to this country, and also as to the children of Christopher Seiler, above named.

W. H. E.

MACFARLANE—In will book A Dauphin county records, is the following:

“We do certify that Edward M’Farlan was born and lived in the parish of Loughgully and county of Armagh—that his parents are honest reputable people and we do believe the bearer to be a sober, honest, young man. We also certify that he has

not left this country on acct. of any misconduct whatsoever.

"Dated this 21st of May, 1783.

WALTER SIPPIT,
High Sheriff Armagh.

JOHN HIGERS,
Pastor of Loughgilly these
17 years past.

JOHN M'COMBE, Clk.

To this are also attached the following names:

Robert Martin.
John Reed.
William Ham'l Hanna.
John Caulfield.
Morris Nelery.
Hugh O'Hanlon.

Can any one give us information as to this Edward M'Farlan or Macfarlane, whose certificate of good character has thus been preserved?

W. H. E.

THE SWORD OF DERRY—"The daughter of John Sawyer who married John M'Cord. Hanover, reminds me of a bit of history. John M'Cord's great grandfather was one of the Protestants who was at the siege of Londonderry when the Catholics determined to kill every Protestant in Ireland. Without referring to the history of the siege of Derry, I believe it was about 1660 or 1666. I often had the sword in my hand which old Mr M'Cord used in that siege. I got my son James to hunt up the family of John M'Cord in Preble county, O., and obtain possession of the sword, and have it placed among the curiosities of one of our colleges as a relic of the olden time. My son James, however, did not succeed in getting possession of the sword. It appears that Mr. M'Cord sometime previous to his decease removed from his old house, leaving the sword hang, when it was stolen"—*Samuel Barnett's Ws Letter.*

CLOKEY.—"The widow of William Sawyer married Joseph Clokey, who left Ireland at the time of the Rebellion of '98; immediately after the battle of Belaney Hench. I was quite a boy at the time, but remember hearing all about the case. He escaped almost by miracle to this country. Mr. Clokey's daughter Eliza came subsequently to this country. She married a Mr. Hughes, near Canonsburg, Pa., and deceased there, leaving two or three children Mrs Clokey was a cousin of my mother's She had by this second marriage two sons and one daughter The daughter Mary married Rev Mr Wilson, of Canonsburg, and died about 1866. Mr. Clokey removed from where he lived near Hanover church to Canonsburg about 1813 or 1814. Both Mr and Mrs. Clokey deceased there a number of years ago. Their son, John Clokey, married and had a family. His widow resides in Springfield, Ohio. Joseph Clokey, the other son, took a college course at Canonsburg, studied Theology, joined the Associate Reformed Church at the time the union was consummated between the Associate and Associate Reformed Church now the United Presbyterian Church. He afterwards became Professor of Pastoral Theology in the United Theological Seminary at Xenia, O. He has been twice married His first wife was a Patterson, by whom he had a son and daughter The former died at Springfield, Ohio; the daughter married a Mr. Henry, and removed to Illinois. Dr. Clokey married secondly a Miss Waddell, from near Wheeling, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. One son is preaching at Steubenville, Ohio, another at Indianapolis, and the third is a lawyer. The Rev. Dr. Clokey is the oldest minister in Springfield [1867] and an able divine"—*Samuel Barnett*

NOTES AND QUERIES—LII.

Historical and Biographical.

KLOPPEN CHURCH.—In the published list of "Letters remaining in the Postoffice, Harrisburgh, October 14, 1799," is a letter for "Jacob Wenger, near Kloppen church." Can anyone inform us of the location of this church?

THE HARRISON CONVENTION OF 1840.—Inquiry is made as to the place of the holding of the Whig Convention of 1840, which nominated Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison for the Presidency.

HORTER (N. & Q. XLIX) —In his reminiscences, our "Octogenarian" furnishes the following: "George R. Horter, the son of John Valentine Horter and the brother of Mrs. Jacob Bucher and Mrs. Henry Beader, learned the hatting trade, I presume, with Mr. Bucher, though I am not sure of that. He left Harrisburg when very young as a traveling 'jour,' and immortalized himself at that early day by going to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, a most perilous adventure at that time—and returned somewhere about 1807 or 1808 as a wonderful traveler. To go to New Orleans then was to go out of the world; and while absent he was given up for lost, but when he returned he was like one that was found. In 1808 Simon Snyder was elected governor over James Ross. Mr. Beader was appointed Register and Recorder of Dauphin county, and Mr. Horter being on hand, was appointed clerk and filled the post for many years. He was a very clever gentleman—fond of gay life, and constantly spouting Shakespere.—"Now is the winter of our discontent," &c., was generally his beginning. During the war of 1812 he was an officer of the United States army, as a lieutenant; and I think was at the battle of

Lundy's Lane. He was fond of the drum and fife, and of military display. He commenced to study law with Mr. Ellmaker, but did not wade through. A thorough Democrat, he was always on hand at elections—was transcribing clerk to the Senate or House a number of years. He was much loved and cherished by his immediate relatives, who thought there was nobody equal to Uncle George. He belonged to the Masonic Order, and proud of its emblems. He never married and died a bachelor."

HISTORICUS.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

IV.

LAIRD, SAMUEL, the son of Samuel Laird, was born at Carlisle, Penn'a, on the 15th of February, 1769. His father was for many years one of the Provincial magistrates of Cumberland county, and, under the Constitution of 1776, one of the justices of the courts. Mr. Laird received a classical education, studied law at Carlisle, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at the September term 1792. He located at Harrisburg, and soon secured a large and successful practice. In the early years of the borough he took an active part in its local affairs, and was a prominent actor in the first decade of its history. He died at Harrisburg, January 15, 1815, aged forty-five years. He married Elizabeth Montgomery, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, who died October 12, 1814, aged forty-four. Their remains lie interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. Mr. Laird was a good lawyer a pleasant speaker, and a courteous, honorable gentleman of the old school.

LAUMAN, WILLIAM, the son of George and Elizabeth Lauman, early settlers at Middletown, was born in that borough on the 18th of June, 1772. He learned the trade of a hatter in Philadelphia, where he became acquainted with Elizabeth Meyers and married her. He then returned to Middletown, where he carried on a successful business. He was chosen to the Legislature in 1827, serving two terms, having previously been County Auditor 1822 to 1825. Mr. Lauman kept the "stage office" near Center Square, and on the 24th of December, 1829, succeeded John M'Cammon as postmaster, an office he held until his death which occurred on the 13th of December, 1832. He was succeeded by his widow, who filled the position until June, 1834, when she removed from the borough. Mrs. Lauman died at Morgan's Corners, near Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1853. Her remains rest by those of her husband in the old Lutheran graveyard in Middletown. They had nine children, four of whom are living. The late Major George M. Lauman was one of their sons. Mr. Lauman was an industrious and enterprising citizen, hospitable, generous and social.

LEWIS, ELI, was a native of York county, Penna., born about 1750, and the first settler of the town of Lewisberry. He was a printer by profession, and has the honor of establishing the first newspaper in this city—the *Harrisburg Advertiser*, in 1791. This was purchased by Mr. Wyeth in 1792 and changed to "The Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser." Major Lewis was a soldier of the Revolution, and a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements. He was the author of a poem, entitled "St. Clair's Defeat," printed in a small 32 mo. at his office, copies of which are exceedingly rare. He died at his residence at Lewisberry on Sunday, February 2, 1807, aged fifty-seven years. He was the father of

Chief Justice Ellis Lewis of the Supreme Court of Penna.

M'CAMMON, JAMES, of Scotch ancestry, was a native of the county Down, Ireland, born about 1778. He was educated at Edinburg, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of that city. He subsequently served two years in the London Hospital under that celebrated physician Dr. Fordyce. He came to the United States about 1804, and located at Newville in Cumberland county, where he had a very general and extensive practice. In September, 1811, he removed to Middletown, where his brother John resided and was postmaster, at that period a preferable field to the Cumberland Valley, and was very successful. He died at Middletown on the 7th of November, 1815, and was buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard on High street in that borough. He left a wife and three children, who afterwards removed to Zanesville, Ohio. Dr. M'Cammon was a skillful surgeon and ranked high in his profession. Socially, he was agreeable in conversation and of refined manners.

MAGINNIS, JAMES, was a native of Ireland, born about 1780. He was educated at Dublin, and at the age of twenty came to America, locating in Philadelphia, where he began the profession of teaching. In 1807 or 8 he was invited to take charge of the Harrisburg Academy, but in 1810 relinquished his position there and entered into mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Fred. W. Leopold. Subsequently, about 1814, he resumed school teaching, and all his energies for a number of years were devoted to that calling. It was during this period that he compiled his "System of Book-Keeping" and the "New Arithmetic," both published at Harrisburg, which for many years was extensively used as text books in Central Pennsylvania. In 1821

Mr. Maginnis was appointed Deputy Surveyor for Dauphin county. He had previously been surveyor for several State commissions authorized to lay out certain roads, as also county boundaries. He studied law at Harrisburg and was admitted at the March term 1820. His wife Ann Leopold, a woman of rare accomplishments and lovely disposition, to whom he was fondly devoted, dying March 18, 1838, so preyed upon his mind that he sank under the affliction, and died the 21st of May, 1839. Mr. Maginnis was a gentleman of undoubted integrity, an able teacher, and a good citizen.

MAHER, PIERCE, was a native of Ireland, born about 1813, where he received a classical education. He came to this country in 1836, and shortly after began the study of theology in Philadelphia; and subsequently appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church, Harrisburg. Until the establishment of the bishopric of Harrisburg, for a period of thirty two years, the Rev. Maher was the beloved and revered pastor of that church, and the writer of this sketch holds in his affection and memory the most pleasing recollection and warm friendship of that pious and devoted minister of the Gospel of Christ. From Harrisburg, Rev. Maher went to Norristown, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 28th of December, 1873, at the age of sixty.

MELISH, JOHN, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, on the 13 h of June, 1771. He was educated at Edinburg. He came to America in 1809, and traveled extensively through the United States and Canada, publishing, in 1812, in two volumes, an account thereof. In 1814 he published "A Description of the Roads" in the countries described in his former volumes. This was followed by the "Traveler's Directory" in 1815; "Description of the U. S.," 1816; "Universal School Geography and Atlas,"

1817; "Necessity of Protecting Manufactures," 1818; "Maps of Penn'a and the U. S.," and "Information to Emigrants," in 1819; and "Statistical Review of the U. S." in 1822. He subsequently published a number of county maps of Pennsylvania by aid from the State, and projected others. He died at Harrisburg on the 30th of December, 1832, aged seventy-one. As a geographer and political economist Mr. Melish was highly esteemed, and numerous learned societies enrolled him among their membership.

MONTGOMERY, RACHEL, the eldest daughter of John and Rachel Rush, was born at Byberry, in Philadelphia county, Penn'a, in 1741. She was full sister of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Rachel received an excellent education, and was a woman of refined taste and manners. She married about 1761, Angus Boyce, a merchant of Philadelphia. He died a few years later, leaving one child, Malcolm. Mrs. Boyce married about 1769, the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, then pastor of the Presbyterian congregations of New Castle and Christiana Bridge, Delaware, and subsequently member from Pennsylvania in Congress, 1781 to 1783. In 1785, Mr. Montgomery having been appointed Recorder and Register of the new county of Dauphin, removed with his family to Harrisburg. Here he died, in 1794, leaving his wife with three children, one by his former marriage. Mrs. Montgomery died on Saturday, July 28, 1798, at Harrisburg, and the *Oracle* gives this estimate of her character: "In her were united those virtues which beautify and adorn the Christian and human nature. She was invariably mild and affable, amiable and courteous to all. Her communicative and sweet disposition, her benevolent and beneficent heart, led her at least to attempt the char-

acter of our blessed Lord, to be going about doing good. In her friendship she was sincere, cordial and constant—in her domestic connections she was yet more amiable and unoffending—as a wife, she was endowed with all the tender sensibilities and kind attentions which can improve and complete matrimonial happiness. As a mother she was remarked by others, and loved by her children for the constant and engaging discharge of all those maternal offices which are generally seen to attract love and command respect—and as a mistress, humane and indulgent. In her tedious and distressing sickness (which lasted ever since the commencement of the past winter to her death), no complaint was heard from her lips. She supported with serenity and fortitude the approach of death, leaning upon the blessed Redeemer as upon the beloved of her soul—she slept in the arms of Jesus, with a cheerful and humble hope of a blessed immortality, aged about fifty-seven years.”

MURRAY, JOHN, was a native of Scotland, born about 1731. His father emigrated to America the year following, and settled on Swatara creek, in Hanover township, then Lancaster, now Dauphin county. In 1766 John took up a tract of land lying on the Susquehanna, immediately above his brother James' farm, which adjoined the present town of Dauphin. He commanded a rifle company, which in March 1776, was attached to Colonel Samuel Miles' battalion, and participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. He was promoted to major, April 18, 1777, and lieutenant colonel of the Second Pennsylvania regiment in 1780, serving until the disbanding of the army in 1783. He then returned to his family and farm. Gov. Mifflin appointed him a justice of the peace August

29, 1791, the only political office he ever held. He died on the 3d of February, 1798, in his sixty-eighth year, and his remains rest in the cemetery near the borough of Dauphin. Col Murray married, 29th of December, 1763, Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Mayes. She died June 22d, 1807, aged seventy-four years. They had—*Margaret*, m. John, son of Capt. James Murray; *William*, who removed to Ohio; and *Rebecca*, m. Hon. Innis Green. Col. Murray was an ardent patriot and a gallant officer.

PEACOCK, JAMES, the eldest son of William Peacock and Mary Kyle, of Scotch-Irish ancestry was born in Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Penn'a, April 8, 1788. His education was in a great measure due to his mother's care and tuition, with self-application in later years. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the printing business with Mr. Edward Cole, of Lewistown, where he remained until 1807, when he went to Lancaster to work on the *Intelligencer*. In 1809 he was employed by the celebrated John Binns, of Philadelphia, on book work, and subsequently by Mr. Dinwiddie on the *Port Folio*. While in the latter establishment he became intimate with quite a number of the literati of that period, and concerning whom he has left some interesting "Reminiscences." In 1811 Mr. Peacock returned to Lancaster, and from thence came to Harrisburg, where in December of that year he started the *Pennsylvania Republican*, which he continued to publish for about eight or nine years, in the meantime being one of the printers to the Senate and House. In December, 1821, he was employed as an assistant clerk of the Senate, and in March, 1822, received the appointment of postmaster at Harrisburg in place of Mrs. Wright who had recently deceased, an office he held under different National ad-

ministrations until the 15th of November, 1846. In December, 1847, he removed to Philadelphia, where he became identified with the publication of the *Evening Bulletin*, (now being conducted by his son, Mr. Gibson Peacock), *The Sun*, and *Neal's Saturday Gazette*, which he managed with all the tact and skill of his early years, relinquishing his labors only a brief time prior to his death. He died in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d of August 1863, and is interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. Mr. Peacock was twice married—first, to Frances C., daughter of Matthias Slough and Mary Gibson, of Lancaster, who died Oct. 27, 1837; and, secondly to Mrs. Louisa V. Sims, of Mount Holly, N. J., who survives. Mr. Peacock was ever held in high esteem by the citizens of Harrisburg, whether as journalist, or his occupancy of the post-office for a quarter of a century. He always took an active part in public affairs, and was largely instrumental in organizing St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in which there has been erected a tablet to his memory. He was a gentleman of dignified manners, of refined culture and a sincere Christian.

RAMSEY, THOMAS, was born near York, Penn'a, on the 15th of June, 1784. With a limited education, acquired during his early years, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, at that period an important occupation. About 1806 he located at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, and there carried on business. In 1814 he was a corporal of Capt. Moorhead's company, of the First Regiment, Col. Kennedy, which marched to the defense of Baltimore. Mr. Ramsey died at Hummelstown on the 4th of May, 1826, at the age of forty two years. He married Elizabeth Kelker, daughter of Henry Kelker and Elizabeth Greenawalt, of Lebanon, b. Sept. 8th, 1791, and d. at Harrisburg 5th of February, 1858. Hon

Alexander Ramsey, present Secretary of War, is their son. Mr. Ramsey was an industrious, enterprising citizen, patriotic, generous and held in great esteem by his fellow citizens.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LIII.

Historical and Biographical.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized one year ago, purpose celebrating the settlement of the Cumberland Valley by a meeting at Doubling Gap Springs, beginning on the 1st of July. The place at which the society's meetings are held prevent the attendance of many who might otherwise be present. An out of the way place like Doubling Gap is not the proper point for these meetings, none save those whose leisure will allow being able to get there. Some central location along the line of the Cumberland Valley would have secured the attendance of many who take a deep interest in developing the abundant historical resources of the Valley. Judge Herman, of Carlisle, the president of the society, is to deliver the opening address; Gen. George Snowden, of Philadelphia, the patriotic address, and Prof. Wm. M. Nevin, of Lancaster, will read a paper on the "Romance of the Valley." No section of our glorious old State is so rich in historic lore as the beautiful Valley of Cumberland, and why the history and genealogy thereof should be supplanted by the *romantic*, we are at a loss to conceive. *History is truth*, and the sooner historical societies discard legendary, traditionary and romantic theories, and devote their time to the collection and collation of *facts*, the more good will they accomplish. If Prof. Nevin will take up the biographical records of Generals Wm. Irvine, Wm. Thompson, John Armstrong, Henry Miller and Robt. Magaw, Revolutionary patriots, every one

of them; pursue the incidents in the life of Colonel George Croghan, Assistant Deputy of Indian Affairs, during the most trying period of the early history of the Valley; or the early settlements of the same, from the Susquehanna to the Conecocheague, without encroaching upon the last hundred years, and he will find that his "Romance" will not pass as "dry as dust," and he will be doing valiant services in the cause of history and add to the renown of the Cumberland Valley. The society has a wide field of usefulness before it; but where are the reapers?

HISTORICUS.

THE FIRST COMMUNION OF COVENANTERS observed in this country, and indeed outside of the British Isles, was on the 23d of August, 1752, at Stony Ridge, in Cumberland county, Penn'a, and although there was but a handful of people in that "society," yet more than two hundred and fifty persons communed.

J. B. S.

OLD STYLE CLOCKS.—I have an upright old fashioned clock which runs for twenty-eight days. Has upon its face the sun, moon and stars. Months, days, hours and minutes are all told. It was made by "J. Jameson, Columbia." There is no date. It was bought by my father in Harrisburg about 1815. It would no doubt be interesting to many to find out the history of Jameson and his works.

H. A. G.

POLITICS IN 1799 —Harrisburg has for a long while been noted for the political proclivities of its citizens; eighty years of such reputation should give us good standing in that line. A long while ago, many of them were keen politicians, and as at present, happy to take a hand in what was in reality, the first political contest in the State, as previously "Mifflin and the fathers" had it all in their own hands. When Governor Mifflin had finished his constitutional term, this contest opened. In our

own part of the State a circular was issued inviting the people of then Dauphin county, in favor of Thomas M'Kean for Governor, to a county meeting at the house of "Samuel Weir, in Harrisburg, on the Thursday of next court." The circular is dated August 24, 1799, signed by John Elder, chairman, Jacob Bucher, secretary. The committee appointed to circulate the document named in the MSS. are Robt. Harris, John Luther, Moses Gillmor, Henry Bader, Stacy Potts, William Wray, P. Brecker, David Rowland, William Connolly and George Peffer, of Harrisburg. The circular comes out boldly for M'Kean, who was elected. In turning over the newspaper containing an account of the meeting, it is curious to observe how many of the participants became, in after years, opponents of M'Kean and his policy. H.

EARLY CORRESPONDENCE.—The following letter of John Harris, the founder, to Col. James Burd, has never been printed. It has really no local interest, but its reference to events then transpiring makes it nevertheless interesting:

PAXTANG, Nov 15th, 1757.

"Dear Sir: I am just arrived from Philadelphia. No news of Importance; the Troops from the Northward are Part arrived in Philada, such as are to be quartered there this Winter; & three companies if not more of the first Battalion of y'r Royal American Regiment from Carlisle is to pass here next Thursday on their way to Winter Quarters in Philada. The 2d Battalion is to soon follow & remain at Lancaster, excepting some who is by the General Report to be at York, Reading, etc., this Winter.

We have acct's of our Grand English Fleet sailing, in September last, on a secret Expedition, & good accounts soon expected from them.

No Battles Lately in Europe, except skirmishing between us, the French, Prussians, Austrians, Russians, &c., tho' it's currently Reported, & Generally Believed, that ab't Seventy thousand Turks is actually on their march against the Queen of Hungary, & a Larger army of Turks & Tartars is also marching against the Russians, to make a Diversion on the side of Prussia. Good accounts are also expected from his Prussian majesty, tho' his Enemys is numerous, on all sides. The French seems to be yet too strong for the Turks in Hanover; but considering their Numbers, Greater Strokes might have been Expected from them.

We have been Tolerable Quiet on all the frontiers this long time (from Indian Incur-sions.) The Barracks in Philada. in great Forwardness.

I am, Sir, your most obd't

Humble Serv't,

JOHN HARRIS.

P. S. Mrs. Shippen and Mrs. Burd & familys well yesterday. I am, sir, yr., &c., &c.

To MAJOR JAMES BURD, att Fort Augusta.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

V.

REILY, JOHN, was born at Leeds, Eng-land, on the 12th of April, 1752. His father, Benjamin Reily, emigrated soon after, and was a gentleman of some note in the Province of Pennsylvania. Receiv-ing a classical education the former began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar on the eve of the Revolution. Accept-ing a commission as captain in the 12th reg-iment of the Pennsylvania Line, subse-quently (1778) transferred to the Third reg-iment he served with valor and distinction

and was severely wounded at Bonhamton, New Jersey, being shot through the body. Returning home, he slowly recovered, when he resumed the practice of his profession. He was present and took part in the first term of the Dauphin county court, in May, 1785. In 1795, he published at Harrisburg, "A Compendium for Pennsylvania Justices of the Peace," the first work of that character printed in America. Capt. Reily died at Myerstown, May 2, 1810. He married at Lancaster on May 20, 1773, Elizabeth Myer, the daugh-ter of the founder of Myerstown, Lebanon county; b. April 2, 1755; d. April 2, 1800. They had a large family. Dr. Luther Reily, so well known to our older citizens, was their son. Capt. Reily was not a brilliant orator, but was perfectly reliable as a lawyer, and had an extensive practice at the Lancaster, Berks and Dauphin courts. He was a tall, courtly gentleman, and an ardent Whig, of the Revolutionary era. He was a polished writer, and a MSS. book of literary excerpts in the possession of his descendants show a refined and cultivated taste.

ROAN, JOHN, was born in Ireland in the year 1716. He was brought up as a weaver, and emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1740. He entered the "Log College," and taught school on the Neshaminy and in Chester county, while pursuing his theological studies. He was licensed by the "new-side" Presbytery of New Castle, and in the winter of 1744 sent to Hanover, Virginia. The following year (1745) he was settled over the united congregations of Derry, Paxtang and Conewago, the latter having one-fifth of his time. The minutes of the synods placed Roan in Donegal Presbytery, and "points of difficulty," says Webster, "continually arose." Towards the latter days of his ministry Mr. Roan missionated frequently on the south branch of the Poto-mac. He died on the 3d of October, 1775,

and is interred at Derry church graveyard. On his tombstone is this inscription:

"Beneath this stone | are deposited the Remains | of an able, faithful | courageous & successful | minister of Jesus Christ | The Rev'd John Roan | Pastor of Paxton, Derry & Mount Joy | Congregations | from the year 1745 | till Oct. 3, 1775 | when he exchanged | a Militant for a triumphant Life | in the 59th year of his Age."

The Rev. John Roan married Ann, daughter of James Cochran and Ann Rowan, of Chester county, born in 1722; she died in 1788.

SHOCH, JOHN, of German ancestry, was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 27th of December, 1763. In 1792 he located at Harrisburg, engaging in active business pursuits. During the "mill dam troubles" of 1794-5, Mr. Shoch took a prominent part, and was on the committee to confer with the owners and abate the nuisance. For a long time he was a member of the town council, borough supervisor and at one time burgess. He was director of the poor, and county commissioner, serving the usual terms, when he was chosen treasurer of the county, an office he filled acceptably from 1812 to 1815. In 1810 he was appointed one of the commissioners to survey what was then termed the Northern and Southern routes from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, to ascertain the most practicable and preferable one for a turnpike. The commissioners reported in favor of the Southern route, but when the Legislature met it was thought best to charter companies to turnpike both. Mr. Shoch labored hard and successfully for the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg, for the erection of the bridge over the Susquehanna, the establishment of the Harrisburg Bank, of which he was one of its first directors, and the Harrisburg Academy, being a trustee for many years. Mr. Shoch retired from business about 1825.

He died at Harrisburg, Tuesday, August 31, 1841. He married, in 1792, Salome Gilbert, of Philadelphia. She died at Harrisburg, October 13, 1828. They are both buried in the Harrisburg cemetery. Of their children one survives, Col. Samuel Shoch, of Columbia. Mr. Shoch always took a deep interest in the affairs of the town and county, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a strictly honest and upright gentleman.

SIMMONS, SENECA G., was a native of Windsor, Vermont, where he was born December 27, 1808. He entered West Point, graduated therefrom in 1834, and was assigned to the Seventh U. S. Infantry. He served in the Florida and Mexican wars with marked credit, and properly promoted therefor. At the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, Capt. Simmons was at his home at Harrisburg laboring under a severe injury. Upon the organization of the famous Reserve Corps, he was chosen Colonel of the Fifth Regiment. For his conduct in the Autumn campaign of 1861, he was promoted Major of the Fourth U. S. Infantry. During the Peninsular campaign of 1862, under General M'Clellan, while leading the first brigade of the Reserves, at Charles City Roads, June 20th, he fell in the thickest of the fight, breathing his last upon the field of battle. His remains were buried beneath a large tree, but being unmarked, was not distinguished among the thousand who sleep their last sleep on the Chickahominy. The loss of Colonel Simmons was greatly lamented. He was a gallant and brave officer, and had he been spared, he would have done valiant service in the cause of the Union. *

SIMONTON, WILLIAM, the elder, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1755. He was brought to this country at the age of ten, by his uncle, the Rev. John Simon-

ton, pastor of the Great Valley Presbyterian church, in Chester county, Penna. Under the direction of this uncle he received his academic and professional education. Soon after completing his medical course he entered upon the practice of his profession, but at what place is unknown. On the 17th of November, 1777, he was married to Jane, daughter of John Wiggins, sr., of Paxtang, his uncle performing the ceremony. In 1784 he purchased a tract of land called "Antigua," containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, situated in West Hanover township, from Joseph Hutchison. Upon this farm he resided all his life. He had eight children, six of whom reached mature age, viz: *Jane, Thomas, James, William, John W., and Elizabeth*. Dr. Simonton died on the 24th of April, 1800, at the early age of forty-five. All the traditions that have reached us concerning his standard as a physician, a man and a Christian, are highly favorable. A fitting testimonial to his life, labors and character, was prepared by the Rev. James Snodgrass, pastor of Hanover church, and delivered on the occasion of his funeral. His remains with those of his wife are interred in old Hanover graveyard.

SIMPSON, JOHN, son of James and Mary Simpson, was born in Newtown or Buckingham township, Bucks county, Penn'a, about 1744. His parents went South, and were residing in North Carolina in 1783, and in Georgia in 1791. He learned blacksmithing, and, in 1763, settled on the Susquehanna in what was then Upper Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county. On the 15th of August, 1775, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Capt. James Murray's company, in the Fourth Battalion of Associators of Lancaster county. On the 28th of January, 1777, Lieut. Colonel Cornelius Cox, of the battalion, ordered him to remain in the "Continental Smith shop"

at Bristol. He served during the greater part of the Revolution, towards its close in command of a company of militia, when he returned to his farm. In the spring of 1793 he removed to Huntingdon, Penn'a, where he died on the 3d of February, 1807, in his sixty-third year. Capt. Simpson married May 7, 1776, Margaret, daughter of Capt. James Murray. They had two sons, James and John, and six daughters, four of the daughters respectively married John Patton, George Anshutz, Daniel Africa (father of Hon. J. Simpson Africa) and William Curry.

SNODGRASS, JAMES, the son of Benjamin Snodgrass, was born near Doylestown, Bucks county, Penn'a, July 23, 1763. He graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1783, and was for a brief time a tutor therein. He studied theology under direction of the Rev. Nathaniel Irwin, then pastor of the church at Neshaminy, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in December, 1785. After preaching about a year and a half in destitute places in the central and northern parts of New York, on the 16th of October, 1787, he accepted the call of the Hanover congregation of May previous, and until his ordination on the 13th of May, 1788, he gave his attention to that church. At his installation there were present of the Presbytery of Carlisle, the revered and honored ministers, Revs. John Elder, John Hoge, John Linn, John Craighead, Robert Cooper and Samuel Waugh. His pastorate extended over a period of fifty-eight years, and he was the last who ministered at Hanover. His death occurred July 2, 1846, and he lies interred in old Hanover church graveyard. The Rev Snodgrass was twice married. His first wife Martha, born Nov. 12, 1760, died December 20, 1828; his second wife Nancy, born in 1770, died January 24, 1839, and

are both interred in the same graveyard. In appearance Mr. Snodgrass was tall, erect and athletic; hair dark, which changed to an iron grey in his last years; of pleasing countenance, amiable and sociable, and in his mode of living temperate, simple and regular. "His sermons were methodical, clear, scriptural, spiritual and evangelical; his voice and enunciation were good." As a minister he was dearly beloved and highly revered.

STEWART, LAZARUS, the second son of James Stewart and Margart Stewart was born in Hanover township, now Dauphin county, Penn'a. in 1734 His maternal grandfather, Lazarus Stewart, was one of the earliest settlers on the Swatara, and the owner of large tracts of land. The grandson was well grounded in the essentials of a good English education, and was raised a farmer. In 1755 he raised a company for the Provincial service in Braddock's campaign, and during the subsequent French and Indian war performed valiant service. The part Captain Stewart took in the transactions at Conestoga and Lancaster in December, 1763, has made him a prominent personage in the history of Pennsylvania during that period. He subsequently, in company with a number of Hanover families, removed to Wyoming, where he took sides with the Connecticut settlers. In the Revolution he was an active partisan, but fell at the head of his troops in that terrible onslaught the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Capt. Stewart was one of the bravest of the heroes of "Seventy-six," although impetuous and rash at times. Despite all the calumny Quaker historians can heap on his prominent position in the history of the Province, there are thousands who honor and revere his memory for the part he took in the defense of their ancestors from the Indian's tomahawk and scalping knife.

TRIMBLE, JAMES, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 19, 1755. His father died when he was quite young, leaving a store which his widow carried on, assisted by her son. When, at the age of fifteen, the secretary of the Provincial land office, James Tilghman, becoming cognizant of the business qualifications of young Trimble, secured him a clerkship in his office, or rather an apprenticeship therein. In 1775 he was a clerk in the office of the Provincial council, and upon the appointment of Colonel Matlack as the first Secretary of the Commonwealth, March 6, 1777, James Trimble became Deputy Secretary, and so continued, by successive re-appointments, down to January 14, 1836, when he was displaced under the administration of Gov. Ritner. During his residence in Harrisburg Mr. Trimble became quite prominent in local and church affairs. For many years he acted as trustee and treasurer of the Presbyterian church. He served in public capacity sixty-six years, and his removal no doubt hastened his death, which took place January 25, 1836, in his eighty-first year. His remains are interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. He married April 22, 1782, Clarissa, widow of John Hastings. Her maiden name was Claypoole, and a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. She died at Lancaster, Feb. 6, 1810. Mr. Trimble's records are models of neatness, his papers elaborately endorsed, and filed with great care. The judgment of his contemporaries was "that he was a faithful public servant, a man of unimpeachable integrity, of obliging manners, respected by the community at large, and beloved by his family, to whom he had greatly endeared himself by his kindness and affection."

WALKER, THOMAS, son of James Walker, was born in Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Penn'a, in 1789. He was brought up

a farmer, but about 1810 removed to Harrisburg and began merchandizing. He was captain of the "Harrisburg Volunteers" who in 1814 marched to the defense of Baltimore. He was appointed by Gov. Hiester prothonotary of the county, March 10, 1821, which he held until Jan. 17, 1824. He was elected sheriff the latter year, commissioned October 18, 1824. He died on the 19th of March, 1843, in the fifty fourth year of his age, and is buried in Paxtang Church graveyard. Captain Walker was an ardent patriot, a popular officer, and an active, enterprising citizen. His wife Mary, born in 1788, died April 1, 1839, and is interred by his side.

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NOTES AND QUERIES—LIV.

Historical and Biographical.

THE BARNETTS OF HANOVER.—(N. & Q. L.) Of the James S. Barnett and Joseph Barnett (sons of John Barnett and Mary M'Ewen), who settled in Pittsburg, I have this. James married Hannah Shaw, daughter of the late John Shaw, who came there from Philadelphia at an early day. She was a sister of William Shaw, of the Pennsylvania railroad. James Barnett must have died as early as 1836. I remember Hannah Barnett in my childhood. About 1845 she married Rev. William Martin, of Philadelphia, and went there to reside. She died about fifteen years ago * * * * Hamilton Barnett, son of Joseph Barnett and Mary Boyd, born in 1811, married Miss Ann Closey. He died within the past ten years.

H. A. G.

THE RICHMOND (Va.) STANDARD.—There is not a periodical in the Union that is doing such valiant service in the harvest field of history as this most excellent journal. Its columns come freighted with the treasures which our learned friend R. A. Brock, Esq., librarian of the Virginia His-

torical Society, so industriously collates. The *Standard* is being thus made a rich repository of Virginia History, Biography and Genealogy, and the student of the Future will refer more frequently to its columns than to any work now in existence relating to the Old Dominion. Mr. Brock is sweeping the entire State, confining himself to no one locality, and we are astonished at the vast amount of material which comes to his hands. We have one suggestion, however, that Mr. James, the talented editor of the *Standard*, transfer the articles as fast as they appear in its columns to page form, and print a *limited* number of copies, in that shape, at intervals of say every two months. They will be eagerly sought for. W. H. E.

SNODGRASS, REV. JAMES, (N. & Q. xlvii.)—In Sprague's *Annals* we find this brief memoranda relative to the last official duty of this revered minister of Old Hanover: "He continued in the active discharge of his office until the 25th of May, 1845, when disabled by disease. The only service he attempted afterwards was in May, 1846, at the funeral of his son-in law, as well as friend and physician, Dr. William Simonton. After the coffin had been lowered to its final resting place, he addressed the people for a few minutes, 'leaning on the top of his staff.' He then sat down upon a tomb-stone, and having remained a short time to recruit his strength, attempted to walk the distance of a few hundred yards to his own dwelling, but on arriving at the gate, he found it impossible to proceed further—he was carried to his bed, and from this time he gradually declined until the 2d of July, when, in the full possession of his mental faculties and in the joyful hope of a better life, he gently fell asleep, in the eighty-fourth year of his age."

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—A native of Harrisburg whose recollection goes back over

"five and sixty years, give us a reminiscence which has the merit of being pleasant reading, and a valuable contribution to our local history. He writes:

"Mr. John Wright, the fourth Postmaster at Harrisburg lived on Front street in the house now owned by J. Brisbin Boyd, next above the house once owned by Stofel Sees, a coachmaker. Mr. Wright before he became Postmaster, taught school in Mulberry street, in a house adjoining the tavern and latter shop owned and kept by George Henning, opposite the residence of Adam Boyd, Esq. It was an old white house, with high steps and small porch, and afterwards occupied as a coach manufactory by a Mr. Sommers, who left Harrisburg for Lancaster. It was in the school room of Mr. W. that I first saw a cannon stove, such as afterwards was used to burn coal in, but in it wood was used. In those days wood alone was used for fuel, and was burned in thick ten plate stoves that were a long time getting hot and a long time in getting cold. The stage always drove from Berryhill's tavern to the postoffice on Front street to receive the mail, and among the horses in the team, as I recollect, was a large black one, very vicious and to keep him from biting the others, he was driven with a strong muzzle. About this time, or shortly afterwards, Richard Hilman, called "Big Dick," who bore a very striking resemblance to General Washington, drove six horses in the Philadelphia stage, and that feat was considered a most attractive performance. The house occupied by Mr. Wright had been owned and occupied by Mr. Stacy Potts, a Quaker gentleman, a member, from Dauphin county, of the House of Representatives, and who subsequently removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where he died." It may be added to this allusion to Mr. Potts, that he was a thorough believer in and writer upon

balloons as a means of travel. The *Oracle*, in 1792 93, contains many articles upon this subject from his pen. We never heard, however, of his practising aerial feats. H

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

VI.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, the son of Benjamin Wallace and Elizabeth Culbertson, was born in Hanover township Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penn'a, in the year 1770. He received a classical education, studied law at Harrisburg under Galbraith Patterson, and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1792. He became interested in the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Land company and about 1800 removed to Erie, in the affairs of which place and in the organization of the county he took an active and leading part. About 1810 he returned to Harrisburg, and partly resumed his profession. He was nominated by the Federalists for Congress in 1813 but was defeated. He was elected the first president of the old Harrisburg bank, and was Burgess of the borough at his death which occurred on Tuesday, May 28, 1816. His remains are interred in Paxtang church graveyard. Mr. Wallace married first, in 1803, Rachel, daughter of Dr. Andrew Forrest. She died at Erie in 1804. He married secondly, in 1806, Eleanor Maclay, daughter of the Hon. William Maclay, who died at Harrisburg in 1823. Mr. Hamilton describes him as "a polite, urbane man of slight frame and precise address." He was the father of the venerable and revered Mrs. Mary DeWitt, widow of Rev. Dr. DeWitt.

WEIRICK, JACOB, the son of Christain and Margaret Weirick, was born in Bethel township, Lancaster, now Lebanon county,

in 1754. He received a fair English education and was brought up as a farmer. During the Revolution he served as a non commissioned officer in Colonel Greenawalt's battalion, was taken prisoner at Long Island, but shortly after paroled. Upon the organization of the county of Dauphin, he became influential in political affairs and was elected sheriff in 1790. He was a member of the Legislature from 1795 to 1797 and from 1802 to 1806, serving a longer period than any of his successors. About 1807 he removed to Canton township, Washington county, Penn'a, where he purchased a fine tract of land. In his new home he became quite prominent and was twice elected to the House of Representatives. He died at his residence in Washington county, on the 17th of September, 1822, aged sixty-eight years.

WEISE, ADAM, was born in New Goshenhoppen, now Montgomery county, Penn'a, December 23, 1751. On the 2d of February, 1772, he married Margaret Elizabeth Wingard, of Heidelberg township, Berks county, and the following year removed to Hagerstown, Md. At the breaking out of the Revolution he entered the service as sergeant in the Maryland cavalry. In 1782, Mr. Weise removed to Upper Paxtang township, and settled on the Wiconisco creek, on the road now leading from Cross-Roads to Berrysburg. In 1788, he left the valley and located in Bethel township, Berks county, but about 1796, returned to his old place on the Wiconisco. In 1802 he took up his residence in Millersburg, having previously been appointed by Gov. Mifflin a justice of the peace, an office he held over thirty-four years. His first wife dying March 29, 1828, Mr. Weise married in August following Mrs. Mary Kuehly, of Union county, who died on the 10th of September, 1820. In December

that year he married his third wife, Mrs. Catharine Patton, who survived her husband thirty years. 'Squire Weise died October 5, 1833, in his eighty-second year, and was interred in David's Reformed church graveyard. Mr. Weise was a faithful officer, and a good citizen.

WIESTLING, SAMUEL CHRISTOPHER, was born in Colba, on the river Saale, in the Duchy of Magdeburg, Lower Saxony, on the 4th of June, 1760. After the usual preparatory studies he entered the University of Leipsic, where he remained seven years. Going to Amsterdam, after examination he received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the Dutch navy. Sailing on a man-of-war for the West Indies, an accident befel the vessel, but with others was rescued by a passing ship, and taken to Philadelphia. Here, in company with a medical friend and comrade named Hoerner, it was proposed to visit the frontier German settlement, in Pennsylvania. They subsequently retraced their way to Philadelphia, but found the vessel on which they were to sail had departed. At this juncture, a gentleman from near the Trappe, Montgomery county, learning of the presence of Dr. Wiestling, sought him requesting him to visit his home. Here he began the practice of medicine, and two years after, in 1790, married Anna Maria Bucher of that locality. About 1792 he removed to Dauphin county and located on a farm at the foot of the first ridge of the Blue mountains, five miles from Harrisburg. There he continued his profession until 1811, when finding a large country practice too laborious, he came to Harrisburg. In 1817 he was stricken with paralysis, which terminated his medical career. He died on the 2d of April, 1823, in his sixty-third year. Dr. Wiestling was an experienced physician, and his practice was extensive and successful. His life was active and

useful, and his loss at the time was considered an irreparable one, such was the confidence and esteem in which he was held. He left three sons in the profession, *Samuel C.*, *Joshua M.*, and *Benjamin J.*, the latter of whom survives, as also his son *George P.*

WHITEHILL, GEORGE, the son of John Whitehill, was born in Donegal township, Lancaster county, in the year 1760. His father purchased land in Paxtang prior to the Revolution, and removed thither. He received a good education, and entered mercantile pursuits. He began the hardware business at Harrisburg about 1800, and was quite successful. He was appointed by Governor Snyder, one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin, October 20, 1817, but on the 30th of July, 1818, with his colleague, Obed Fahnestock, resigned, owing to the commissioning of Judge Franks as president of the court by Governor Findley that year. Judge Whitehall died at Harrisburg on the 7th of January, 1821. His wife, Abigail, born in 1762, died April 12, 1825. They are both buried in Paxtang church graveyard.

WINEBRENNER, JOHN, was born in Frederick county, Md., March 24, 1797. He was partly educated at the Glades school in Frederick, and partly at Dickinson College, Carlisle. He studied for the ministry under the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, in Philadelphia, and was ordained by the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in September, 1820 at Hagerstown. That year he was called to the Salem church at Harrisburg, at the same time ministering to Shoop's, Wenrick's and the Freiden's churches in the neighborhood. It was during his pastorate that the present church edifice, Third and Chestnut streets, was erected. Mr. Winebrenner ministered here from October 22, 1820 to March 23, 1823, when, owing to his religious views on

revivals, Sunday schools, anti-slavery and the temperance movement, with the allowing of non-ordained persons to preach in his pulpit, becoming obnoxious to his congregation, a separation took place. In a number of pamphlets he issued, Mr. Winebrenner vigorously defended his principles from the attacks made right and left by his opponents; and he did not cease therefore "to preach the word." Subsequently his energies were devoted to the establishment of a new denomination, called by him the Church of God, but known in early years as Winebrennarians. He met with remarkable success, and, although but fifty years have passed since the Rev. John Winebrenner promulgated the doctrines of baptism by immersion and the washing of feet, the ministers of that Church number probably five hundred, and the membership well on to sixty thousand. Mr. Winebrenner was the author of a number of religious and controversial works, those on "Regeneration," "Brief Views of the Church of God," and a volume of "Practical and Doctrinal Sermons," being the more important. He edited for several years the *Gospel Publisher*, now the *Church Advocate*. In the early years of his ministry he was an uncompromising opponent of human slavery. The Rev. Mr. Winebrenner died at Harrisburg on the 12th of September, 1860, at the age of sixty-three. Over his remains, in the Harrisburg cemetery, the denomination have erected a handsome monument.

WOOD, NICHOLAS BAYLIES, son of James Wood, was a native of Vermont, born April 2, 1792. He was well educated, and came to Harrisburg about 1809, teaching school in the neighborhood. He subsequently took charge of the school of Abiathar Hopkins, who had entered into law partnership with Francis R. Shunk. In the meantime he studied under Mr. Hop-

kins and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in October, 1818, and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was appointed by Gov. Shulze Deputy Attorney General for Dauphin county January, 1824, serving until January, 1827. Mr. Wood died at Harrisburg, Saturday, September 1, 1832, aged thirty-nine years. He was a gentleman of fine abilities, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He married Dec. 5, 1822, Catharine, daughter of Henry Bader, Esq., who survives.

WRIGHT, JOHN, was a native of Ireland, born about 1745. He came to America in early life and located in New Jersey, where he probably taught school until the opening of the war of the Revolution. He held the position of a quarter master of the New Jersey troops during the struggle for Independence, and at the close of the conflict, settled at Patterson in that State, from which place he removed to Harrisburg about the year 1797, and opened on the 10th of August of that year "an English school in the German school house" there. On the removal of John Wyeth as postmaster by President Adams in 1798, Major Wright was appointed to that office. This, he took charge of in connection with his school, holding the office until his death, which occurred on the 4th of January, 1814. He married at Trenton, N. J., August 14, 1778, Rose Chambers, daughter of Alexander Chambers, one of the leading merchants of that town during the last half of last century. Her mother, Elizabeth Chambers, was one of the matrons who received Washington at the bridge at Trenton, on the 21st of April, 1789. Mrs. Wright was one of Harrisburg's most estimable women, and, on the death of her

husband, succeeded to the postoffice, which she retained until her death in March, 1822 [See N. & Q. viii]. The venerable widow of the late John M. Forster, Esq., is the only child of Mr. Wright's who survives. Major Wright was an ardent patriot, an excellent teacher, a faithful officer, an active, energetic citizen and one of the leaders of public opinion seventy and eighty years ago.

WYETH, JOHN, a native of Cambridge, Mass., was born March 31, 1770. He was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the "American Recorder" at Charlestown. In 1788 he went to St. Domingo as foreman on a newspaper, but left during the Insurrection of 1791. The following year he came to Harrisburg where he was engaged with Major Eli Lewis on the "Harrisburg Visitor." Purchasing this paper in connection with John W. Allen, a printer, "The Dauphin Oracle and Harrisburg Visitor" appeared in October, 1792, files of which are in existence. In 1793 Mr. Wyeth was appointed postmaster, but removed in 1798 by President Adams' Postmaster General, who was of the opinion that "the position of editor of a newspaper was incompatible with the office." In addition to the keeping of a book store, and the publishing of pamphlets and books, Mr. Wyeth continued the *Oracle* until 1827, when it was merged into the *Telegraph*. Mr. Wyeth subsequently removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he died on the 23d of January, 1858, at the age of eighty-eight years. For one third of a century Mr. Wyeth was widely known. He was an active, enterprising citizen and a gentleman of superior attainments. He was universally respected for his integrity and uprightness.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LV.

Historical and Genealogical.

OLD STYLE CLOCKS (N & Q liii.)—H. A. G. wants to know about an "old style clock." In the year 1818 Jacob Jameson, then a single man opened a clock and watch repairing shop along Front street, between Locust and Walnut streets, in the borough of Columbia. He first had his shop on the west side of the street, near where the Continental hotel stands. From thence he removed nearly opposite on the east side of the street. At this time Mr. J. must have been quite a young man, and if he learned his trade in Columbia, it was probably with John Maus, a bachelor, who carried on where Zeller's saloon, now is, on Front street above Walnut. Maus was in the habit of getting on periodical sprees, in one of which he hung himself to a fence stake below the town. His family were very respectable, and he left an aged mother to mourn his untimely end. She was the last of the family and died about thirty years ago.

I have no doubt Mr. Jameson came from that good old Scotch Irish Presbyterian stock of Revolutionary times, who settled in Donegal near Conewago creek and Elizabethtown. They were in Col. Lowrey's Battalion at Brandywine. Jacob Jameson was 1st Lieut. in Capt. M'Glaughlin's volunteer military company in Columbia. He was full of life and fond of military display.

About 1820 he married Maria Brubaker a beautiful and attractive young lady of Columbia. He removed from this place to Dayton, Ohio, about the year 1823, at which place he died fifty years ago. His widow was residing there a year ago, and perhaps is still living. The case of this clock was probably made by John S. Atlee, of this place. He was the uncle of Dr. John L. Atlee,

of Lancaster. I infer from this date that the Jameson clock did not come into Col. G's family until after 1818.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa. July 12, 1880.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—If "Notes and Queries" will grant us the space, a few "Sons of the Valley" propose to supplement with the publication of some of the unrecorded realities of the region, important information not dwelt upon at the recent historical meeting at Doubting Gap Springs in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Cumberland Valley; at which mention of the real history of our beautiful region was amongst the omissions of the celebrants.

The Cumberland Valley, taken from Simpsona to Croghan's, exposes a front of about eight miles on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, south between the Kittatinny and South mountains, presenting from the river to the point where the Conococheague creek passes into Maryland a uniform aspect of lovely mills, cultivated plains, gushing springs, and a population not surpassed in the world for intelligence and thrift.

The field of the unrecorded history of this noted valley is vast, and it may therefore transpire that your limited space will compel our correspondents to confine their gleanings to biography alone, but what a galaxy of distinguished names is there to record,—names, which to the everlasting disgrace of unpatriotic and degenerate sons of noble sires be it said, have been allowed to sink into almost utter oblivion, their noble deeds forgotten, their praises unsung.

Gather and record everything of such men as General Thompson, Col. Magaw, General and Judge Chambers, the Armstrong's, Gen. Simpson, the Croghans, Gen.

Irvine, Gen. Brady, the three Maclays, Col. Watts, Sheriff Potter, Macfarlane, the Brown's, Judge Wilson, Whitehill, Hoge, Harris, Stevenson, Blaine, Alexander, President Buchanan, Gov. Findley, I. D. Rupp, John Blair Linn, Judges Duncan, Hamilton and Gibson, Dr. Johnson, John Steele, James McLene, McCalmant, and many others distinguished for learning, as for services of a public or military character.

A history of these men alone will be a history of the Valley, such a one as the Cumberland Valley Historical Society—with its able, cultivated and courteous membership should be proud to undertake—tossing overboard all the romances of "ivy covered tradition." The actual narratives of Smith and others are as romantic as the "Mysteries of Udolpho," and facts, as they are, twice as interesting. HISTORICUS.

Near Whitehall, July, 1880.

[The foregoing request, endorsed by several who have made the history of the Valley a study, is cheerfully given place to. We propose, therefore, in the course of about six weeks, to devote an entire number of *Notes and Queries* to the elucidation of the history, biography and genealogy of the locality named, and we feel confident that we shall present such an array of papers as will astonish the dry-bones of the valley.

W. H. E.]

OAK-DALE FORGE.

After Andrew Lycans', the first house built at Oak-Dale Forge was erected by Henry Shoffstall for Joel Ferree, of Lancaster county, then owner of the Lycans' tract, about the year 1771. Its location was about seventy-five yards N. W. of where the present bridge crosses the Wiconisco creek. The property was purchased by Mr. Ferree from Jane Lycans, the widow of the old pioneer. On the

death of the former it became the property of Isaac Ferree, of Lancaster county, whose son Isaac, jr., moved into it in 1800. At the period when Andrew Lycans lived on the Forge property, there was an Indian village on the land now owned by Henry Bohner, and the spring at his house is the head of the run which empties into the head of the Forge dam and called the "Indian town run." This Indian town property when it was abandoned by the Indians was taken up by Joel Ferree, first named.

When the house was built by Mr. Shoffstall, there were few settlers in the neighborhood. There were, however, Shott (now Kottka), George Buffington, near Buffington's church, John Nicholas Hoffman, and Philip Umholtz, near Gratz. In Williams' Valley, the nearest person was Conrad Updegraff at (now) Williamstown, and next, Daniel Williams, who had a grist mill there, at or on the property now owned by Martin Blum, east of Williamstown. Another person about this time, by the name of Daniel Hain, built a saw-mill where the Summit Branch R. R. crosses the creek at Lykens, taking the water from Rattling creek by a race to Wiconisco creek.

Oak-Dale Forge was built about the year 1828, by James Buchanan, who, at the same time, or the year following, built six or seven houses for his workmen. The houses were located on the south side of the creek, and were occupied by John Ginter, Thomas Nutt, George Conner, Samuel Boon, Joseph Dunlap and others. Mr. Buchanan came from Harrisburg. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he died. He kept a store at the Forge and also the postoffice, which latter was established about 1830, the mail being carried by pack-horse. Previous to that time the postoffice was at Millersburg, each neigh-

bor taking his turn to bring the mail from there weekly.

From 1795 to 1800, there were only three houses built between the Forge and Lykens. One was located on the property now of Henry Bohner and then occupied by Joel Ferree, the younger, who died at Baltimore, in the War of 1812. The second house was built by George Setzler, one the property now of Isaac Seebolt. The third on property now owned by John Wallace, erected by Peter Shoffstall and occupied by him for a time, subsequently by Peter Minnich. This cabin stood near the old house on Wallace's farm, and was in later years occupied by Solomon Shoffstall, who erected the present old log house on the premises.

The first election held in the valley or in Lykens township, was probably in Gratz, about the year 1815. Hoffman's church was the first place of religious worship.

C. H. M.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN WALLACE.

The families of Wallace who settled in the Swatara region of Pennsylvania, emigrated from county Antrim, Province of Ulster, Ireland, and made location on Swatara, Manada, Beaver and Bow creeks, between the years 1738 and 1743. We find the names of Andrew, James, Michael, William, John, Robert and Benjamin Wallace of the first generation on the assessments of Paxtang, Derry and Hanover, as early as 1749, and some of the same names continuously to this day. The descendants of these early inhabitants in the female line are quite a marvel, whilst those of the male have shrunk in undue proportion.

The ancestor of Benjamin Wallace was James who married before he emigrated, 1737-38, and located on the Swatara. He was driven from his home by the Indians in

1756. In 1759 he was again upon his farm as appears by his receipts for taxes.

Benjamin was born in 1738,—at the time of the raid about eighteen years of age, and as his father's refuge was "the Irish settlements near the Delaware," his son formed such acquaintance there as led him to choose two of his three wives from the daughters of his father's friends. He married, firstly, in 1741, Letitia, who was daughter of John, who was son of James Ralston and Mary Cummock, of Northampton county. She dying, left one child, Mary Wallace, who married James B. Wilson, of Hanover. They removed to Erie about 1800. She died there in 1844, at the age of eighty-three. Captain Wallace married, secondly, in 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of John Culbertson and Ann M'Nair. When the Revolution occurred, Mr. Wallace entered with the spirit of his race. He held a command in the battle of Long Island; taken prisoner at Fort Washington in November, 1776; captive for nearly a year, when he was exchanged and returned to his family. In December, 1777, he makes application for the discharge of his brother Michael Wallace, who had been "put under guard" for the reason that he had obtained "a warrant for a substitute in Boyd's battalion, for abuse." The Supreme Executive Council granted the application, and discharged his brother. In what this "abuse" consisted we are not informed. We do not further hear of him in public or private life until 1780, when he was appointed a magistrate. In the affairs of the Hanover church, on Bow creek, he appears to have taken a deep interest, as his name is found upon nearly all the papers relating to it from 1783 to 1792. In 1785, upon the formation of Dauphin county, he was appointed one of the judges. He retained this station until the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, when the mode of con-

stituting courts was changed. He however continued in the commission of the peace until his death.

Mr. Wallace seems to have been a gentleman of fair culture, experienced in public affairs and had a considerable estate. Through his own merits, aided by the importance of his family connections, he was a person influential in the events of his period. He married a third wife in 1784, Rebecca Rush Stamper, widow, daughter of Jacob Rush and one of the sisters of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush. By this marriage there was no family. His family by the Culbertson connection was William, the first president of the Harrisburg bank, Dr. John Culbertson, a physician of great repute in Erie, Captain Benjamin, U. S. A., and Alexander, a lawyer, who died young. William and John left descendants. Judge Wallace died December 8, 1803, and is buried in Hanover graveyard on Bow creek. He was taught the trade of wheelwright. The fathers of one hundred years ago never omitted training their sons in some useful avocation. H.

MARRIAGES IN PAXTANG.

1807—1839.

[We are indebted to Mr. W. Frank Rutherford for the accompanying "Record of Marriages in Paxtang," as kept by Rev. James R. Sharon, from 1807 to 1842. a period of thirty three years." Concerning the Rev. Sharon, we hope ere long to present a biographical sketch, contenting ourselves with this remark—his faithful records of marriages, baptisms, communicants and deaths in Paxtang congregation during his pastorate, show him to have been a painstaking, laborious and God fearing minister of Christ. That these records have been so carefully preserved is indeed a cause for congratulation. We are confident that the

portion herewith presented will be highly prized.

W. H. E.]

1807.

June 2 William Espy and Susannah Gray.

June 4. William Boyd and Martha Cowden.

Oct. 31. John Rogers and Dinah Carson.

1808.

April 4. William Moorhead and Jane Wilson.

June 29. John Lyon and Jane MacLay.

1809.

March 30. John Latta and Letitia Stephen.

1810.

Nov. 22. Daniel Elliot and Esther Dickey.

1811.

Feb. 22. William Larned and Dorcas Dickey.

Oct. 29. Benjamin Jordan and Mary Crouch.

1812.

March 24. Robert Simmons and Sarah Ward

March 24. William Gilmor and Elizabeth Cowder.

1813

March 4. Thomas Reid and Agnes Ross.

December —. Joseph Sherer and Mary Snodgaass.

1816.

Feb. 29. Matthew Snoddy and Jane Wilson.

April 25. Alexander Piper and Ann Elder.

May 28. Joseph Wallace and Sarah E. Cummins.

June 26. William M'Nitt and Maria Musgrave.

October 15. — Henderson and — Shaw.

Dec. 14. David Espy and Rebecca Allen.

1817.

May 20. Williamson Harrison and Jane M'Kinney.

1818.

Dec. 29. William Boon and Margaret Mahargue.

1819.

Nov. 16. John Cochran and Hannah Cowden.

1820.
 March 2. Robert Elder and Elizabeth Sherer.
 March 2. John Elder and Jane Ritchey.
 May 10. John Hart and Mary Gordon.
 1820.
 May 30. Joseph Jordan and Mary Cowden.
 June 13. John Graham and Martha Sherer.
 June 13. Elias Drisbaugh and Rebecca Grove.
 Nov. 8. Alexander Hannah and Ann Wilson.
 1823.
 March 6. John Duncan and Mary M'Kinsey
 June 8. Robert Elder and Sarah Sherer.
 Oct. John P. Rutherford and Eliza Rutherford.
 1825
 June 14. George Kunkle and ——— Campbell.
 Dec. 8. David Elder and Julia Sherer.
 1826
 Oct. 10. John Elder and Mary Thomson
 1827
 March 6. John M'Farland and Elizabeth Fisher.
 August 2. John Nevins and Eleanor Ewing
 1828
 May —. Joseph Burd and Harriet Bailey.
 1829.
 March 3. Dr. ——— Stough and Catharine Ann M'Cammon.
 March 12. Joshua Elder and Eleanor Sherer.
 March 17. Joshua Elder and Eliza Murray.
 Jan. 2. John Collier and Margaret Rutherford.
 1830.
 June 1. Joseph Gray and Jane Gray.
 1835.
 Jan. 5. Martin Kendig and Sarah Seebaugh.
 1833.
 Feb. 21. George Failen and Eliza Hatton.
 June 20. John Lingle and Ruth Mahargue.
 ——— William Paxson and ——— Campbell.
- 1834
 April 15. Hugh Wilson and Martha Rutherford.
 May 27. Matthew Brown and Rebecca M'Clure.
 1835.
 Oct. 1. David M'Kibben and Rachel M'Cammon.
 1836.
 March 10. Michael Whitley and Jane Simonton.
 March 10. Daniel Kendig and Sarah Rutherford.
 March 17. Samuel S. Rutherford and Mary Rutherford.
 1837.
 June 19. Robert Wilson and Elizabeth Gray.
 Sept. 16. George W. Simmons and Elizabeth Bates.
 1838.
 April 19. John Hamaker and Mary Ann Sherer.
 May 29. Jacob Light and Catharine Brooks.
 Sept. 11. James M'Gaughy and Esther Gray.
 1839
 Jan. 1. Joshua Elder and Mary Gilmor.
 Feb. 28. Abner Rutherford and Ann Espy.
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- NOTES AND QUERIES—LVI.
 Historical and Biographical
- ORTH FAMILY.—On the left bank of the Danube, about fifteen miles east of Vienna, is the village of Orth, containing about three thousand inhabitants. About the year A. D. 1200, one Henry Orth owned the village and estate surrounding it. It remained in the family for several successive generations, when the proprietor, about the close of the Seventeenth century, sold out and removed to Moravia, one of the Northern Provinces of Austria. The family cannot be traced from Moravia to the Rhine. The first of the family emigrated from the Palatinate to Lancaster, now Lebanon county, about the year 1725. Balzer Orth, born in 1703, who took up a large tract of land in 1742, and had ad

ministered to him the oath of allegiance April 11, 1755, died on the 20th of October, 1788. Among his children were Balzer and Adam. The former had among others':

i. *Gottlieb*, who was the grandfather of Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana.

ii. *Joseph*.

iii. *Maria Barbara*, b. Nov. 9, 1768, m. 1st William Morrett, a Huguenot, and had a daughter—Elizabeth, m. John Egle; 2d, Martin Light, of Lebanon, and had issue. She died May 14, 1851, at the residence of John Egle, near Decatur, Ill.

The younger, Adam Orth, married, and left issue as follows:

i. *Henry*, the ancestor of the name in this locality; and concerning whom we shall refer at another time

ii. *Rosina*, m. ——— Smith

iii. *Maria Elizabeth*, m. 1st, John Keller; 2d, ——— Shafner.

iv. *Catherine*, m. Peter Gloninger.

v. *Regina*, m. David Krause.

No doubt the Hebron church records at Lebanon, if properly preserved, will give further genealogical information of the Orths
W. H. E.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY OF AMERICA.

Duncan Campbell (of the lineage of the noble branch of Breadalbane) was born in Scotland, married there in 1612. Mary M'Coy, and removed with his wife in the same year to Ireland. They had issue among other children a son John (2) born 1621; married 1655, Grace, daughter of Peter Hay, and had issue:

i. Dugald (3). His descendants settled in Rockbridge co., Va.

ii. Robert (3) born 1665; married 1695, ———. His descendants settled in Orange (now Augusta) co., Va., in 1740.

iii. John (3) born 1656; died 1734; married ———; emigrated from Ireland to Lancaster co., Pa., in 1726. Had issue:

i. Patrick (4) born 1690; "a strong churchman." Removed from Penn'a to Va. in 1738.

ii. John (4) born 1692; minister at York, Pa.; died 1764; married ———

iii. Robert (4) died in Va.; married ———, and had issue—five children—four daughters and one son, the last dying young. The name of only one daughter—Rebecca, has been transmitted.

iv. James (4) died in England.

v. David (4) removed from Penn'a to Augusta co., Va., in 1741; married there Margaret Hamilton.

Issue of Rev. John (4) and ——— Campbell:

i. James (5) born 1731; removed to Va. in 1760.

ii. Ellen (5) born 1733; died 1735.

iii. Frances (5) born 1737.

iv. John (5) lawyer, born 1740; died 1797; married Ellen Parker, and had issue:

i. Rev. John (6) minister, educated in England; had charge first of the parish of York, and afterwards of that of Carlisle, Pa.; married ———, and left issue—sons and daughters

ii. Francis (6).

iii. James (6) removed to Chillicothe, O.; married the sister of the mother of Hon. Fredk. Watts, of Carlisle, Pa., (her maiden name desired?) and read law with the father of Mr. Watts; died about 1807, at York, Pa.; a man of brilliant talents. Left issue—sons and daughters.

iv. Parker (6) born 1768, at Carlisle; married Elizabeth Calhoun (died 1846, in N. O., La.), of Chambersburg, Pa.; died 1824, in Washington, Pa. The venerable the Hon. Fredk. Watts, of Carlisle, Pa., in a recent letter testifies to his ability as a lawyer—"there was not a more distinguished member of the bar of Western Pennsylvania, of his day, than Parker

Campbell. He ranked with the distinguished trio—James Ross, Henry Baldwin and Steele Semple. He left issue—sons and daughters—among the former Parker (bred a civil engineer), banker, Richmond, Va. (Incidents in the legal career of Parker Campbell are requested from any gentleman who may possess such traditions.)

The above is extracted from a more extended genealogy, which appeared in the *Standard*, of Richmond, Va., July 10, 1880, prepared by the writer, who is also in possession of further material. Additions to the above, and correspondence with all interested, solicited, with the purpose of ultimate publication, in book form, of the genealogy as perfected.

The arms of Duncan Campbell, preserved by his descendants are: *Quarterly first and fourth gyronny of eight or. and sa. for Campbell; second, or. fesse chequy. ar. and az, for Stewart; third. ar a lymphad, her sails and oars in action all sa. for Lorn.*

Gen. Wm. Campbell, the hero of the battle of King's Mountain, and many other distinguished men of the South and West, are believed to have descended from Duncan Campbell, as above. R A. Brock.

Richmond, Va.

[We commend the foregoing to the attention of our correspondents, and shall be grateful if those having any information whatever concerning the Family of Campbell will forward it to us, that we may render whatever assistance we can to the labors of that learned historian, who makes the earnest request. Quite a number of the name settled at an early period in this county, and the village of Campbellstown, now in Lebanon county, was founded and named for a prominent member of that family. With what data we already have, and may by this publication secure, the opportunity will be afforded us to contribute our quota to Mr. Brock's genealogical budget.

W. H. E.]

THE FAMILY OF AYRES.

This name, however it may spelled—Eyre, Ayre, Ayer, Ayres, &c.—is derived from county Wiltshire, England. Of its position, Sir Bernard Burke says: "The old Wilts family of Eyre enjoyed for several centuries the highest distinction within its native county, and was of consideration in the State; most of its chiefs having had seats in Parliament, and two of them learned in the law, upon the Bench—one a Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. A branch, too, which emigrated to Ireland, attained the Peerage of the Kingdom." The foregoing references include Sir William Ayre, who was one of fifty persons constituting the body guard of Henry VIII., and Sir Gervase Eyre who was slain in defending Newark Castle, for Charles I.; the peerage is now extinct by failure of issue.

The name was carried to Ireland by Col. John Eyre, an officer of the English army, sent by Cromwell, in 1649; and who, after the rebellion ended, was authorized to locate there on eight hundred acres, and his descendants still maintain "Eyrecourt Castle," in county Galway. From this the name reached the Ulster district.

Samuel Ayres (Eyre or Eyres) brought his family to America about 1744, landing in Philadelphia. Following the Scotch-Irish path he went to "Deep Run church," now in Bucks county, where he died. His family retraced its steps to within a dozen miles of Philadelphia, and settled permanently at what is now Beth ayres station, on the new route to New York (so named by Franklin Ayres Comly, president N. P. R. R., a descendant.)

Here William Ayres, the eldest child and only son, married a Scotch lassie, Mary Kein, and his sisters also became the maternal ancestors of families prominent in Montgomery county fifty years ago. William had three sons and two daughters. Two of

the sons married sisters named Yerkes, and some of their descendants still occupy the old locality.

In 1773 William Ayres relinquished his farm to his children, Samuel and Charles, and started westward with the remainder of his family. The move is wholly inexplicable to us. He was then about fifty-three years old, he left a property which he had cultivated for twenty-five years, and he was going—where? Imagination cannot, in 1880, call up in all its roughness, the condition of things between Philadelphia and their future home in 1773! Roads that were not roads, pack-horses, stopping places far distant from each other, tenting over night &c., and to be contrasted with parlor cars, lightning speed, and good living.

Suffice it, that (*wherever* it was they intended going) my great-grandmother vowed she *would not* climb the rugged Indian path over Peter's mountain, twelve miles above "Harris's Ferry." It was October, too, the nights were doubtless frosty, and the prospect gave intimations of going further and faring worse. In this dilemma, however, they found one John Black, who had located a cabin there, on land which old Bartrem Galbraith had surveyed for him in the previous June—two hundred and twenty-seven acres. Black sold this property to William Ayres, October 30, 1773, for the sum of £100

If the reader will recollect that this transaction ante dates the organization of Dauphin county a dozen years, and that the Capital was then only a river crossing and an Indian trading post; that the nearest town worthy of the name was Lancaster, nearly fifty miles distant; and that their new home must have been in the midst of "the forest primeval," it will be seen that the father of the family upheld his indomitable Scotch Irish blood in sharing with his brethren of the same faith those labors,

trials and untold privations which resulted in making the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

Only two years pass by, when the rising war-cloud at Lexington and Bunker Hill attracts the patriotic hearts of the Susquehanna region, and William Ayres gives up his only help, his son John, who marched with Capt. Matthew Smith's company to join Washington's army at Cambridge, in June, 1775 [For these and other facts of a similar nature, I am, in common with the people of Dauphin county, indebted to the indefatigable and accomplished Editor of *Notes and Queries*, whose ability to resurrect facts which all his predecessors overlooked, have given him a well-earned reputation among the historians of our time.] Having returned from Cambridge on account of sickness, in November or December of the same year we find John Ayres again enlisted, now in Captain James Murray's company, which marched to Amboy, and was present at the battle of Long Island, and the subsequent campaign through the Jerseys.

But strangely too, the father also joined the son, in Capt. Richard Manning's company, together with William Forster and his son James both of whom afterwards became intermarried with the Ayres'. Who it was that remained to attend to the farming operations, must be left to conjecture—unless the women did it.

In 1780 the elder daughter, Margaret (1754 1823) was married to William Forster, Rev. John Elder officiating. The Forsters—with the Carsons, Reeds, M'Kees, Armstrongs and others—were among the very earliest settlers along the Susquehanna, in this section, their location being noted on Scull's map of the Province of Pennsylvania, January 1, 1759.

In 1781, the son, John Ayres found an attractive flower at the mouth of the Ma-

honing (Danville), Northumberland county; and Mary, daughter of General William Montgomery, a settler from Chester county, became his wife. The matrimonial contagion having started in the family, even Peter's mountain was no barrier to the advances of James Reed, who carried off the youngest child, Esther (Hetty) Ayres (1756-1830), and Parson Elder was called upon, March 31, 1782.

But the marriage bell soon struck a funeral knell, and death claimed the venerable mother. Margaret Richmond Ayres (1726-178-) and her daughter-in-law, John's wife; both were buried in the old graveyard near Dauphin, and thus consecrated the ground where most of the family are buried. William Ayres, the father, did not long survive the loss of his partner, and met his death by accidental drowning at M'Allister's mill, during one of his accustomed errands there, during the winter of 1784-5, aged about sixty-five.

John Ayres meanwhile succeeded to the property, and on April 2d 1786, married Jane Lytle, of Lytle's Ferry, whose family history will be detailed in another chapter. Of this union there was issue: Sarah Eleanor (1787-1864,) William (1788-1856), who married Mary Elizabeth Bucher; Mary (1790-1868); Margaret, (1793-1867) married James Forster; John Lytle (1795-1857); Matilda Willis (1797-1872) married William Armstrong; Eliza Jane (1804-1830) Of these children, the best known to the people of the county, was William, who became an attorney at the Dauphin bar, and a well-known citizen of Harrisburg.

In a former contribution to *N & Q*, I exhibited the facts in detail that William Ayres, the father, changed the old Indian path over Peter's Mountain—the same which terrified his wife and so altered his plans—to something like a road; that his son John made the grade still less; and

that finally the grandson, William, made it entirely practicable and easy.

The after life of the Ayres's was simply that of their day, except that their house at the eastern base of the mountain, became a sort of "free-lunch" station for everybody going over the mountain. Not being at an avaricious bent, this location was their ruin; because they could refuse no one, and their hospitality was largely imposed upon John Ayres lived to reach his seventy fourth year, and died in 1825; he was the last survivor, but one, of the Revolutionary patriots in his neighborhood. His wife died suddenly at Harrisburg, in 1831, aged sixty-four.

The family was intimate with the best society at Harrisburg. The main road to the Upper end passing their door, gave them an incidental acquaintance which their neighbors did not enjoy, and on this account their hospitality at home was reciprocated largely at Harrisburg.

The blood of the family was pure Scotch-Irish, and it was not lacking in the energy and courage nor in the large-heartedness and religious instinct of that nationality. But the name has disappeared in the county, the people of to-day reap the fruit of their labor and vicissitude in the past; and in common with their worthy contemporaries, they simply *deserve* the *remembrance* that history bestows.

GEORGE B. AYRES.

CAPT. JOSEPH SHERER'S COMPANY OF THE REVOLUTION.

[We herewith present another of those valuable rolls of the soldiers of the Revolution. The company and its officers belonged to the Paxtang Battalion of Associates, commanded by Colonel James Burd, of Tinian, concerning whom we hope ere long to present a sketch of his eventful life and services. The captain of the company was Joseph Sherer, whose farm adjoined

Colonel Burd's, near Highspire, reference to whom was made in N. & Q. NO. LIII. Captain Sherer's company was in active service during the whole of the spring and summer campaign of 1776, and a number of the men were wounded in a skirmish with a party of British cavalry near Amboy, N. J.

W. H. E.]

A true return of Capt Joseph Sherer's Company of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, Commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq., March 25th, 1776.

Captain

Sherer, Joseph.

1st Lieutenant.

Collier, James.

2d Lieutenant.

Rutherford, Samuel.

Ensign.

Hutchinson, Samuel.

Sergeants.

Larue, Henry, M'Clure, Richard,
Sherer, Samuel, M'Kinny, Henry,

Privates.

Alleman, John, M'Cord, James,
Boal, Michael, M'Coy, Charles,
Bowman, John, M'Fadding, Samuel,
Brown, Benjamin, M'Kinny, James,
Boyd, Samuel, M'Kinney, John,
Brunson, Barefoot, M'Kinney, Matthew,
Brunson, William, M'Killip, Hugh,
Brunson, Daniel, Means, Adam,
Carson, George, Means, James,
Chambers, Maxwell, Means, John,
Chambers, Robert, Morrison, Roger,
Coulter, John, Murray, William,
Dimsey, John, Reed, Hugh,
Finney, John, Rennick, Thomas,
Fulton, William, Roan, Stewart,
Gilmor, John, Rutherford, James,
Gray, George, Rutherford, John,
Gray, John, Sheets, Leonard,
Gray Joseph, Sherer, John ✓
Gray, Robert, Smith, Joseph,
Harbison, Adam, Smith, William,
Hutchinson, Joseph, Sterrett, Robert,
Kerr, William, Steel, John,
Larue, George, Stewart, John,
Mayes, Thomas, Stuart, William,
Mahon, James, Thome, James,

Mahon, John, Wilson, sr., John,
M'Clure, Andrew, Wilson, jr., John,
M'Clure, Alexander, Wilson, John,
M'Clure, Rowan, Wolf, Michael,
M'Clure, William, Wylie, Samuel.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

POTTS, STACY —The question is propounded, who was Stacy Potts? In reply, we can only state that Mr. Potts was a wealthy Quaker gentleman from Trenton, New Jersey, who in the early days of our town and county was very prominent in affairs in general, and concerning whom we have in preparation an extended sketch of his eventful life.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS OF THE SUSQUEHANNA —I am partial to the very early period of our colonial history, and have made what to me are exceedingly interesting discoveries if they can be so called, one of which is the descent of the north-east branch of the Susquehanna in 1614, by the three Dutchmen, one of whom, named Kleynties, furnished Captain Hendricksen the information contained in his map of the Susquehanna in 1616 (see pp 10, 11, Col. Hist. N. Y, vol. i) I conclude that they descended as far as present Pittston, and thence over the portage and down the Lehigh, where they met Capt Hendricksen and were ransomed, "*giving for them kittles, beads and merchandize,*" (Col. Hist N Y, vol. i, p. 14) An error which nearly all investigators have fallen into, is in considering the river indicated on Capt. Hendricksen's map as a tributary of Delaware bay; this was an error of the captain's, which remained uncorrected for many years afterward; when by examination of the later maps you will find the river and towns transferred bodily over to the Chesapeake. The earliest map in which this transfer appears is Vischero, 1656. In the fall of

1615, Stephen Brule, a Frenchman, and interpreter of Champlain's, reached the Chemung river, at present Waverly, where he found a great Indian town on the so-called Spanish Hill, and the next summer passed down the Susquehanna to the sea. His account unfortunately was very brief, found in Champlain's works, 1619. These were undoubtedly the first white men who ever saw the Susquehanna river after Capt. Smith in 1608

C S. J

EARLY CORRESPONDENCE.—The following letter of John Harris "to Col. James Burd at Tinian," calls up the query—what Capt. Patterson is this? He seems to have raised the first company in the Province, for the army, but did not go into service. Can any one answer our question?

"PAXTANG, 20th Nov., 1775.

"SIR: When I informed you yesterday that the poor men that had some venison Taken from them at Mr. Carver's Lately, they were Bringing to me ag't their inclination, I did not mean to D-priv you or Mr. Shipper of Sd venison, but told you that if Capt. Patterson or any Gentlemen in your Company made Soe free they were welcome, As you informed me how the affair was, & that Captn. Patterson had pd or was to pay the Sd men for their venison, & made a present of it to you for Mr Shippen. Upon the whole I pd nothing for it nor will I ever have it, and the men should not Desire me to ask any of the Gentlemen who had their venison for pay, After they were pd by Captn. Patterson for it. I send my boy with Sd venison to yr house on purpose, & shall never be Displeased unless you'l not receive it for the use Intended by y'self and Captn. Patterson, as I would cheerfully send it to Mr. Shippen myself knowing he is in a bad state of health, (If I had Recd it.)

"Martin Housar goes Past William's this day with his wagon, I expect, to Newport, thro' Lancaster, & can carry it for you. I send you the Late paper, with my own & my wife's Compliments to y'rself and Madam Burd.

"I am, Sir, yr most Humble Servant,
"JOHN HARRIS "

HUMMELSTOWN.—When Frederick Hummel laid out his town on the S^{atara}, he called it Fredericktown, but after his death, which occurred at the opening of the war for Independence, the inhabitants changed it to its present name—Hummelstown. We have before us the assessment list of Fredericktown in 1771, and that of Hummels town in 1779, from which it will be seen that in the eight years supervening there was no increase in the number of inhabitants. Whether this was due to the war which was then going on, and which will account for the absence of either "freemen" or "single men," we cannot say. The absence of the name Hummel in the last list is in striking contrast to the late census return which we are told number ninty-four of the name. The Hummels then resided on the adjoining farm to the town, and are included in the other portions of Derry tax lists. In 1779 it is well known that there were a large number of gunsmiths at Hummelstown making arms for the Continental army. They are, perchance, also included in the Derry assessment proper.

Frederick Town, Derry township, 1771.

Peter Shat,	Barnard Fredley,
Jacob Reigart,	Jacob Myer,
Widow Wetherhold,	Henikle Shwoontz,
Sebastian Creas,	Peter Hiney,
Fred. Hummel,	Christopher Bogner,
Widow Eurick,	Melchor Reigeat,
Jacob Hammer,	John Philips,
Adam Baum,	Henry Wieser,
	Andrew Hearauf.

Freemen.

Hanickle Evert,	Thos. Flack,
William Grab,	Jacob Fridley.

Hummelstown, Derry township, 1779.

Elizabeth Cloony,	George Lauer,
Jacob Deery,	Jacob Ricard,
James Dainy,	Martin Rise,
Ludwik Emerick,	Peter Spade,
David Eatly,	Nicholas Smith,
John Ferguson.	Adam Baum,
Martin Fridley,	Widdow Fetherhold,
Peter Fridley,	Andrew Gambel,
Joseph Ferree,	Michael Spade,
Widdow Haupt,	— Hall.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

"DUTCHLAND IN AMERICA "

The foregoing is the title of a two column article which appeared some time since in the columns of a prominent newspaper in the city of New York. The article betokens either such ignorance and stupidity or down right maliciousness, that it demands a serious reply. We consider it a duty we owe the State of our nativity—and an ancestry of whom several millions of the citizens of Pennsylvania and other States of the Union, have reason to be proud—to correct such egregious blunders or wilful prevarications. In doing so we shall review as briefly as possible the history of the German settlers of our State.

The origin of the German population in Pennsylvania dates back to the latter part of the Seventeenth century. As early as 1684, Francis Daniel Pastorius, of whom the poet Whittier has sung so sweetly, with a colony of Germans settled and laid out Germantown, near to the metropolis. These came from Cresheim, Germany, and were in religious opinions and proclivities, allied to the Quakers. Other colonies followed, settling in different parts of the Province. It was not, however, until the years 1709 and 1710 that the emigration of the Germans was of any magnitude. For two or three years previous, Queen Anne of England gave refuge to thousands of the Palatinates, who, oppressed by the exactions of the French, were forced to flee from their homes. It is stated that in the month of July, 1709, there arrived at London six thousand five hundred and twenty

German Protestants. Transportation was gratuitously given many to America, through the aid of the Queen and the government of England. The vast majority were sent at first to New York, from whence many reached the confines of Pennsylvania, a Province, the laws of which were more tolerant than those of any of the new Colonies. Among these German emigrants were Mennonites, Dunkards, German Reformed and Lutherans. Their number was so great during the subsequent years, that James Logan, secretary to the Proprietary, wrote: "We have of late great number of Palatines poured in upon us without any recommendation or notice, which gives the country some uneasiness, for foreigners do not so well among us as our own English people." Two years afterwards, Jonathan Dickinson remarks; "We are daily expecting ships from London, which bring over Palatines in number about six or seven thousand. We had a parcel who came out about five years ago, who purchased land about sixty miles from Philadelphia, and prove quiet and industrious. Some few came from Ireland lately, and more are expected thence. This is besides our common supply from Wales and England. Our friends do increase mightily, and a great people there is in the wilderness which is fast becoming a fruitful field."

These emigrants settled principally in Montgomery, Bucks and Lancaster counties. They were well educated, and brought with them their ministers and school masters; the latter very frequently,

when there was a want of supply of the former, read sermons and prayers.

Between the years 1720 and 1725 a large number of Germans, who had previously settled in Schoharie county, New York, descended the Susquehanna river on rafts to the mouth of the Swatara, ascending which stream, already settled by the Scotch-Irish, they took up their abode near the waters of the Tulphohocken, Berks county. The celebrated Conrad Weiser, to whom we shall refer on a future occasion, was of this party of colonists.

From 1725, for a period of ten years there was another great influx of Germans of various religious opinions, Reformed, Lutherans, Moravians, Swenkfelders and Roman Catholics. By a letter of Secretary James Logan in 1725, it appears that many of these settlers were not over scrupulous in their compliance with the regulations of the Land Office. He says, and perchance with much truth: "They come in in crowds, and as bold, indigent strangers from Germany, where many of them have been soldiers. All these go on the best vacant tracts, and seize upon them as places of common spoil." He again says: "They rarely approach me on their arrival to propose to purchase," and adds, "when they are sought out and challenged for their right of occupancy, they allege it was published in Europe that we wanted and solicited for colonists, and had a superabundance of land, and, therefore, they had come without the means to pay." In fact, those who thus "sbooted" without titles acquired enough by their thrift in a few years to pay the land which they had thus occupied, and so, generally, they were left unmolested. Secretary Logan further states: "Many of them are Papists—the men well armed, and as a body a warlike, morose race." In 1727, he writes: "about six thousand Germans more are

expected (and also many from Ireland,) and these emigrations," he "hopes may be prevented in the future by act of parliament, else *these Colonies will in time be lost to the Crown.*" The italics in the last sentence are our own. To us it seems like a prophecy.

From 1735 to 1752 emigrants came into the Province by thousands. In the autumn of 1749 not less than twenty vessels with German passengers to the number of twelve thousand arrived at Philadelphia. In 1750, '51 and '52 the number was not much less. Among those who emigrated during these years were many who bitterly lamented having forsaken their native land for the Province of Pennsylvania. At that time there was a class of Germans who had resided some time in Pennsylvania, well known by the name of Neulander, who made it their business to go to Germany and prevail on their countrymen to sacrifice their property and embark for America. In numerous instances, persons in easy circumstances at home, with a view to better their condition, came to America, but to their sorrow found that their situation was rendered none the better, but in many cases so much worse, as to be absolutely wretched. Others again who had not the means of paying their passage across the Atlantic, were, on their arrival at Philadelphia, exposed at public meeting to serve for a number of years to pay their passage. Those thus disposed of were termed *Redemptioners*. The Palatine Redemptioners were usually sold at ten pounds for from three to five years servitude. In almost every instance the time for which they sold was honestly served out, while many subsequently, by dint of industry and frugality, rose to positions of wealth and importance in the State. That stalwart statesman of Western Pennsylvania, John Covode, used to pride him-

self on being the descendant of a Redeptioner.

In later times, say from 1753 to 1756, the Germans having become numerous, and therefore powerful as "make-weights" in the political balance, were much noticed in the publications of the day, and were at that period in general very hearty co operation with the Quakers then in rule in the Assembly. From that time onward, although not so numerous, almost all the German emigrants to America located in Pennsylvania.

The assumption by the writer of the article referred to, that any appreciable portion of the present German population of the Commonwealth are the descendants of the Hessians who were brought here by the British government to put down the rebellion of 1776, is as impudent as it is false. All of the "German Mercenaries," as they are called, who were prisoners of war and stationed in Pennsylvania, according to Baron Reidesel, who was one of the commanders, were properly accounted for, and were returned to their own country upon the evacuation of New York by the British. *They did not remain*; as it was a condition entered into by the English Government with the Landgrave of Brunswick, the Duke of Hesse Cassel, and the pretty Princes of Hanau and Waldeck, that a certain price was to be paid for every man killed, wounded or missing. Before the official proclamation of peace, the Hessian prisoners were on their way to New York, by direction of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Some few deserted and some eventually returned to America after their transportation to Germany, but the bald assertion that the origin of the large German population of Pennsylvania is due to the settlement of those hired mercenaries of England, cannot be supported, and shows

the profoundest historical ignorance and audacious stupidity.

That the Germans of Pennsylvania have been so uniformly successful in acquiring wealth is due to their industry, to their thrift, and to their knowledge of agricultural pursuits. If some portions of Pennsylvania are the garden-spots of America, they have been made so by the Germans who have tilled them—who have indeed "made the wilderness to blossom as the rose." Not anywhere in the New England States, in New York, nor in the South are farms so well tilled, so highly cultivated, as in the sections of Pennsylvania where the descendants of the Germans predominate; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that more works on agriculture, more papers devoted to farming, are taken and read by the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" farmers than by the farmers of any other section of the Union. That our German citizens are *not* "content to live in huts," is palpably certain, and whoever will go into the homes of the farmers will find evidence of both refinement and culture, and although their barns are capacious, because their dwellings are not castles, they should not be accused of indifference to their own domiciles. At the present time it is rare to find a farm house in the old German settlements that does not contain a double parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and out kitchen, with six or eight bed rooms. This is more general in the counties of Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin and Cumberland, than among the New England settled counties of the North and West—the Quaker counties of Chester and Bucks, in Pennsylvania—and to go to New England, the latter are not mentioned in comparison.

Of the Pennsylvania German language or idiom we will not speak, except to state, that at the present time there are few persons

speaking this *patois* who are unable to also speak and read English. Those who are not conversant with English are of recent importation from the Fatherland. Because the Dunkards and other religious bodies retain the peculiar views of their ancestors, they are accused of being unprogressive—of preserving the customs and general characteristics of the race—which is far from the truth. Next to the Scotch-Irish, no race has left such a high and lofty impress upon this nation as has the German. There is less ignorance and superstition in the German counties of Pennsylvania than will be found in any agricultural region East, West, North or South. Because some old plodding farmer, who prefers remaining on his farm, attending to his cattle and grain, caring little of going beyond the county town in his visits, his disinclination ought not to be imputed to either his ignorance or to his being close-fisted. In the German counties one rarely meets with an individual who has never been “to town,” and we venture an opinion that both in the New England States and in New York are there many persons who have never visited the county seat; and as for visiting Boston and New York city, where one farmer has visited those metropolises, we assert that two Pennsylvania German farmers have seen their own city of Philadelphia.

German opposition to common schools has been a terrible bugaboo to very many outside of Pennsylvania who never understood the occasion of it. Foremost among the opponents of the free-school system were the Quakers, the opposition arising from the fact that having had schools established for many years, supported by their own contributions, they were opposed to being taxed for the educational maintenance of others. Precisely similar were the objections in the German districts As

stated in the outset of this article, the German emigrants brought their schoolmasters with them and schools were kept and supported by them. More frequently the church pastor served as teacher, and hence when the proposition came to establish the system of public education the people were not prepared for it. But that was nearly fifty years ago, and to the credit and honor of the German element in Pennsylvania, Gov. George Wolf, the father of the free school system, and Gov. Joseph Ritner and William Audenreid the earnest advocates of the same, were of German descent. The opposition died away in a few years; and a glance at the school statistics of Pennsylvania would open the eyes of our Yankee friends, and astonish the descendants of Diedrick Knickerbocker. The present system and management of public education in our State—yes, this “Dutchland in America”—is in the lead in the Union, and figures and facts will bear us out in our assertion.

Of the domestic manners and customs of the Pennsylvania Germans we shall have little to say, but the charge that “bundling” survives to the present day among them, is simply absurd. Despite all that may be said in regard to this custom, it was a rare circumstance (and we have it from good authority) seventy-five years ago, and all knowledge of it was obtained from the staid New England people and the *low* Dutch of New York. According to the Rev. Samuel Peters, who published a “History of Connecticut” nearly a hundred years ago, that custom “prevailed in New England for one hundred and sixty years, while most of the New England genealogies and histories refer to it as occurring there. Stiles, in his history of it states that the custom was not only brought over from Holland by the Dutch emigrants to New York, but blames New England for

propagating it, and refers incidentally to the fact, that "the contagion" reached in time the German settlements in Pennsylvania. To fasten its origin or prevalence to a great extent upon the Pennsylvania "Dutch" is a violation of fact. If it was a rare occurrence seventy-five years ago, propriety and good manners have obliterated the evil borrowed from the East, where we are inclined it is still indigenous.

Sectarian strife is not as frequent among the Germans as among the Irish and Welsh, and to accuse them of "Hiberni-phobia," would be tantamount to charging the English and other foreigners, who settled in Pennsylvania with "Germani-phobia." The Pennsylvania Dutch, are not exclusive by any means, and the frequent marriages of their daughters to the town lads repel this insinuation.

Look on the German element in Pennsylvania—so frequently and inappropriately called Dutch—and there will be found industry, honesty, energy, progress, enterprise, wealth, intelligence—in short all those characteristics which go to make up educated and useful citizens—a population of which any State in the Union might well be proud

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LVIII.

Historical and Biographical.

REV. JOHN EWING, D. D.—An incident has come to us relative to this gentleman which is well worthy a place in *N. & Q.* The Rev. Dr Ewing was the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and afterwards the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. It was his daughter Elizabeth who married Robert Harris, of Harrisburg. Dr. Ewing was in London previous to the Revolutionary war on business connected with the University. He was invited to dine where the celebrated

Dr. Johnson was one of the company. Dr. Johnson was late in coming, and when dinner was announced, ate, as his custom was, voraciously. Whilst he was thus indulging, a conversation was being carried on between Dr. Ewing and a person next to him on the subject of American literature. At length Dr. Johnson turned about and said rather rudely to Dr. Ewing: "What do you know about literature in America; you have no books." "Oh, yes," Dr. Ewing blandly replied, "we have read *The Rambler*." This reply pacified Dr. Johnson, and he afterwards presented to Dr. Ewing a bamboo cane, which is now in possession of Dr. Ewing's grandson, G. W. Harris, Esq.

W. H. E.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.—The following was copied verbatim from a note made in his pocket almanac, by the late Judge Atlee: "On the 24th of May, 1798, being at Hanover (York county, Pennsylvania), in company with chief justice M'Kean, judge Bryan, Mr. Burd, and others, on our way to Franklin, and taking a view of the town, in company with Mr. M'Alister, and several other respectable inhabitants, we went to Mr. Neese's tan-yard, where we were shown a place near the currying-house, from whence (in digging to sink a tan-vat), some years ago, were taken two skeletons of human bodies. They lay close beside each other, and measured about eleven feet three inches in length; the bones were entire, but on being taken up and exposed to the air, they presently crumbled and fell to pieces. Mr. M'Alister and some others mentioned that they and many others had seen them; and Mr. M'Alister, who is a tall man, about six feet four inches high, mentioned that the principal bone of the leg of one of them, being placed by the side of his leg, reached from his ankle a considerable way up his thigh, pointing a small distance below the hip bone." B.

"THE SOLDIER'S TALE."—From Tennessee, and from a descendant of the Dixons, of Dixon's Ford, we have this: "H. R." is just a little wrong in regard to any of the characters being fictitious. Ellery Trueman was an officer in the same regiment that Robert Dixon was in, and was wounded at the battle of Quebec where Robert Dixon was killed. So you see he was a *real* character. I have heard my grandmother Dixon say this often; and that Emily Raymond was not a myth. She told in my hearing time and again that she distinctly remembered the day of her Uncle Roan's funeral, when Emily Raymond fainted and was carried to her aunt's residence insensible; and also that she was present at old John Dixon's when Emily snatched the bones and rushed out of the house homewards. As for Wilson Barrett, our dear grandmother has often said she knew him as well as any one she was ever acquainted with. I have heard her say that their names were as familiar to her as those of her own Aunt and Uncle Roan. They were as real characters as Robert Dixon, Lindley Murray or John Roan or any of the other characters in "The Soldier's Tale."

[In regard to these characters, we can only venture this opinion. The names of Ellery Trueman and Emily Raymond are fictitious, although they may represent real individuals. The Christian names are unusual, and we have never come across them among the early Scotch Irish settlers. We have the entire roll of Captain Matthew Smith's company, which went to Quebec and in which was Robert Dixon, who fell in front of that stronghold. Third Lieutenant William Cross, of Hanover, was the only officer wounded. No doubt our fair correspondent's informant had heard the stories in her childhood, and the weaving of them by Mr. Darby into a tale impressed

her with the idea, that, as Roan and Dixon and Murray were real living characters, concerning whom we all have knowledge, that the others were also real, hero and heroine. "H. R." did not doubt the correctness of the incidents—only that the characters were mythical. W. H. E.]

MOSES GILLMOR.

MOSES GILLMOR was born in the townland of Burt, parish of Templemore, county of Donegal, six miles from the city of Londonderry, Province of Ulster, Ireland, about the year 1749. Until his seventeenth year he remained in Ireland when he came with an uncle to America, settling in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penna. Prior to the Revolution he returned to Ireland on business connected with his father's estate but the breaking out of the war delayed his return until about 1783. The next year, November 1784, according to Parson Elder's marriage record, he married Isabel Wallace, third daughter of Robert and Mary Wallace, of Hanover. Upon the laying out of the town of Harrisburg in 1785, Mr. Gillmor purchased a lot on Market square, built a house and established himself in the mercantile business, which he successfully carried on a number of years. Mr. Gillmor was prominent in local political affairs, and in the church of which he was one of the founders, the First Presbyterian, he was an elder for thirty-four years. Mr. Gillmor died at Harrisburg June 10, 1825, aged seventy-six years, and with his wife Isabel, born in 1755, died Sept. 16, 1828, is buried in Paxtang church graveyard. Their children were—

- i. *Thomas*, b. 1785; d. 1793.
- ii. *Mary*, b. 1787; d. 1793.
- iii. *William*, b. 1789; d. Aug. 28, 1856.
- iv. *Robert*, b. 1791; d. Nov. 13, 1867.
- v. *Margaret*, b. 1793; d. 1839.

Of these William Gillmor was the only one who married. His wife was Isabella, daughter of Capt. James Cowden. Robert Gillmor was well known to most of our citizens. He was a gentleman of the old school, of strict integrity and honored by all who knew him.

Concerning Moses Gillmor the following description of him and estimate of his character, as given by the Rev. Dr. Robinson in his "Historical Discourse on the Ruling Elders of the First Presbyterian church," are a fitting close to this sketch. "He was a gentleman of remarkably fine personal appearance, tall and well proportioned, grave and dignified, and wore, as was customary with gentlemen of his standing in society, the cocked hat, short breeches and silver-buckled shoes of that and the earlier revolutionary age. He was a man of stately bearing and courtly manners, and his tall manly form, clothed in the dress peculiar to gentlemen of the olden times, would command involuntary respect. He was a most worthy citizen and a man of sterling integrity, sincere, incorrupt and straightforward in all his dealings. In Christian character he was decidedly old side; and in this day of so much that is easy, fictitious and sensational in religious life and manners, he would, no doubt, be regarded severely cold and puritanic; but in him and his associates there was in their reverent and high-toned piety, a solid realness that could well do without the more attractive, but less substantial piety of many in modern times.

"Many incidents are still rehearsed that illustrate the character of this good and strong-minded man. When selling merchandise he was often heard to tell his customers, 'Tak it, if ye like, ye'll perhaps find something better at some other place.' The precenter was one day greatly troubled to find a tune of the right metre for the

psalm that was to be sung. After failing once or twice the voice of Mr. Gillmor was heard from another part of the church, 'Tut, man, tak anither tune.'"

W. H. E.

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN RUTHERFORD'S
COMPANY, 1776-7.

[For the roll of the following company of Associators, we are indebted to Mr. Silas Rutherford. Of the commanding officer of this body of patriots of the Revolution, we propose to refer at length on another occasion. The company was in active service throughout the campaign in the Jerseys during 1776, and the roll as here given was as the company stood when they assembled at Middletown on the 12th of August, 1777, preparatory to their participation in the campaign around Philadelphia. The four additional names are on the roll for September of that year, probably joining the company prior to the Battle of Brandywine

W. H. E.]

Captain.

Rutherford, John.

Lieutenant.

M'Clure, Jonathan.

Ensign.

Sherer, Samuel.

Sergeant.

Graham, John,	Chambers, Elisha,
Jones, Benjamin.	Newhouse, Philip.

Corporals.

Swineford, John,	Ritter, Adam,
Weiser, Jacob,	Miller, Jacob.

Drummer.

Swinefud, George

Privates.

Allison, Richard,	Light, Ludwig,
Barnett, Samuel,	Little, John,
Bell, John,	M'Allister, Tobias,
Boyd, William,	M'Cord, James,
Castle, Frederick,	M'Whorter, Robert,
Cochran, James,	Miller, John,
Cochran, Samuel, sr.,	Morrison, James,
Cochran, Samuel, jr.,	Neighbour, Abraham,
Con way, Francis,	Packer, Jesse,

Dougherty, Dennis, Pancake, George,
 Galey, James, Pancake, Peter,
 Grogan, Charles, Raredon, Simon,
 Herron, Robert, Sheattel, Michael,
 Hogan, William, Steever, Michael,
 Kennedy, Dr Robert, Smith John,
 Woodside, John.

[Joined the Company Sept. 1777]

Cisler, Samuel, Swineford, Albright,
 Snyder, Leonard, Yeager, Andrew.

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS—VIII.

West End of Derry.—1755.

Adam Bown, Peter Pearsh,
 Mathew Laird, John Singer,
 William Spencer, Jacob Catts,
 Hugh Black, Daywalt Baker,
 Thos. Black, Geo. Bomach,
 Jas. Irland, Henry Carber,
 John Laird, Anthony Wiry,
 Adam Talker, Peter Spangler,
 Robert Talker, Peter Grassbloss,
 Wm. Breathing, David Etter,
 David Camble, Edward Martin,
 Jas. Russell, John Tyce,
 Moses Patterson, John Fleming,
 John Cook, Geo. Bare,
 John Crockens, Francis Newcommer,
 John Penilton, Henry Hart,
 Wm. Thompson, Jacob Albright,
 Lawrence Magill, Deter Kinder,
 Isaac Pennington, Mocks Pidle,
 Moses Camble, Jas Chambers,
 Jas. Wiley, Jas. Clark,
 Wm. Starrett, Thomas Hall,
 Sam'l Morrow, Robert Willson,
 Robert Ramsey, John Karr,
 Jas. Walker, John Vanlear,
 Sam'l Wilson, Jas. M'Caye,
 Wm. M'Cobb, Jas Snaw,
 Wm. Drening, Robt. Corithers,
 Jas. Sample, John Were,
 Thos. Park, Hugh Corithers,
 Robt. Breadshaw, Geo. Weetaberger,
 Mathew Wilson, Robt Armstrong,
 Joseph Cander, Andrew Hershaw,
 Stophel Shoop, Martin Brand,
 Adam Wagner, Jas. Russell,
 Jas. Carithers, Jacob Bronck.

Freemen.

Jas. Snody, John Clark,
 Jas. Harris, Robt. M'Kee,
 Robert Bready, Jas. Findleer,

Thos. Carr, Jas M'Cornag,
 John Bowman, Wm. Finley,
 Wm. M'Clary.
 ADAM BAUM, Col'r.

West End of Derry.—1757.

Robert Taylor, Woory Hepsher,
 David Campble, Peter Spangler,
 Thomas Hall, Edward Martin,
 Robert Wilson, Simon Singer,
 Moses Paterson, Jno Singer,
 Jno. Vanleur, Peter Groseles,
 Joseph Cander, Adam Wagner,
 James Nelson, Moses Wilson,
 Jno. Fleming, Jas Ireland,
 Saml. Reed, Alex M'Cormag,
 Robt. Bradshaw, Robt. Armstrong,
 Wilson Thompson, Mathew Lard,
 Lewis Morrow, Courad Wiseler,
 Wm. Starratt, Saml. Walker,
 Robt. Ramsey, Francis Newcommer,
 Robt. Walker, Peter Kinter,
 Mathew Wilson, Geo. Wesberry,
 Jas. Clark, Jno. Greap,
 Jno. Karr, Melchar Flensha-
 Thomas Karr, bauch,
 Robert Caruthers, Robt M'Kee,
 James Shaw, Anthony Wiry,
 Geo. Frey, Anthony Blackny,
 Widow Sample, Adam Dalker,
 Thos. Parks, Fredrick Gencel,
 Moses Campbel, Hugh Black,
 Larence Magill, Thos. Black,
 Jno. Pennelton, Wm. Spencer,
 Jno. Cooke, Mich'l Huber,
 Jas. Russel, jur., Jno. Tyce,
 Isaac Pennelton, Jas Walker,
 Jas. Russel, Geo. Bever,
 Wm. Bredy, Handel Vence,
 Jno. Lard, Adam Baum,
 James Chambers, Henry Heart,
 Stofel Soop, Widow M'Cee,
 Hugh Caruthers, Wm. Drennan,
 James Caruthers, Jno. Croket,
 Martin Brand.

Freemen.

Jas. Finton, Allx. Rannex,
 Jno Clark, Saml. M'Cormack,
 Jno. James, Wm. M'Cleery,
 Jas. Vanlear, Edward Queen,
 Geo. Philip Sherger, Cornelous Queen,
 Jas Snoddy, Jno. Bowman.

ROBERT CARUTHERS, Collr.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

RECUSANT INDIAN TRADERS IN 1749.—
For some reason a great many Indian traders did not take out a license in the year 1748. At the August term (Lancaster county) the following named persons were indicted for their neglect:

Robert Dunlap,	Thomas M'Gee,
James Crowly,	<i>Simon Girty,</i>
John Traner,	John Findley,
Joseph Campbell,	John Lee,
William Blythe,	Daniel Lowrey,
Paul Pierce,	James Lowrey,
Andrew Akins,	Thomas Mitchell,
Hugh Crawford,	John Owens,
James Dunning,	Alexander Morehead,
Samuel Chambers,	John Galbreath,
Peter Corbet,	John Potts,
George Croghan,	Peter Shaver,
Samuel Cuzzins,	Dennis Sullivan.
	Charles Williams.

This was a large number, and many of them were respectable and influential citizens. Their neglect to take out a licence was doubtless a technical informality. The names are quite familiar ones, and they can be readily traced from Chickies' creek through the Donegals, Dauphin and Cumberland counties. Thomas Harris, an Indian trader, who resided at Conawago creek, a few miles above Elizabethtown, was foreman of the grand jury that indicted these traders. SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

GARFIELD.—The purpose of these paper is to keep up a connection between the past and present. Information of the character herewith adds to the knowledge of the history of the whole country. Readers will therefore find an excuse for us in departing from our usual local status in its publication. As soon as it can be obtained it is our purpose to follow this pedigree with authenticated data relating to a Welsh Quaker, who came over in 1670, settled on Delaware, and was in Pennsylvania in 1680,

bearing the name of Hancock, from whom the general, so prominent at present, descends in the seventh generation. A correspondent of the Worcester *Spy*, Mass., writes to that paper of the Garfield's:

Edward Gearfield (spelled as it is recorded on the Watertown records), came to this country from England, and died June 14, 1672, aged ninety-seven. His son, Edward, jr., had two wives—first, Rebecca —, the mother of all his children, and, second, Joanna, the widow of Thomas Buckminster, of Muddy river.

Edward Garfield, jr., died in 1672, and his inventory amounted to £457 3s. 6d. He was one of the earliest proprietors of Watertown, and was selectman in 1638, 1655 and 1662.

His son, Benjamin Garfield, born in 1653, admitted freemen in 1690, was representative in Watertown to the great and general court nine times between 1689 and 1717, and he held numerous municipal appointments. He had two wives—Mehitable Hawkins and Elizabeth Bridge—by the second wife he had a son Thomas, born December 12, 1680, who was a prominent citizen of Weston. He married Mercy Bigelow, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow, and had twelve children. The third, Thomas, married Rebecca Johnson of Lunenburg, and had:

(1) Solomon, born July 18, 1743, and married May 20, 1766, to Sarah Stimson, of Sunbury; these were the great grandfather and grandmother of General James A. Garfield.

(2) Rebecca, born September 23, 1745; married October 1, 1765, to David Fiske.

(3) Abraham, born April 3, 1748, died August 15, 1775, in the Revolutionary army.

(4) Hannah, born August 15, 1750.

(5) Lucy, born March 3, 1754.

General Garfield's ancestry, summed up, is as follows: 1, Edward; 2, Edward, jr.,

3, Samuel; 4, Benjamin; 5, Thomas; 6, Thomas; 7, Solomon; 8, Thomas; 9, Abraham; 10, James Abraham Garfield."

OLD NEWSPAPER FILES.—A Mrs. Mattox, of Centerville, Wilkes county, Ga., has a rare collection of old newspapers, some of them dating anterior to the Revolutionary war. They were the property of her grandfather, Governor Talbot, of Georgia. In one of the papers General Washington offers a reward for the apprehension of a runaway slave.

THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS—IX.

West Hanover Assessment —1772.

Saml. Allen,	Robert Martin,
Joseph Allen,	John M'Cormick,
John Andrews,	James M'Clenahan,
William Allen,	Thos. M'Nare,
Philip Brand,	Francis M'Clure,
William Brown,	Henry M'Cormick,
Philip Brown,	Widow M'Guire,
James Beard,	Thos. M'Clure,
William Brisban,	George Peters,
Saml. Brown,	Robert Porterfield,
Joseph Barnet,	James Park,
William Branden,	Jacob Pruner,
Matthew Barnet,	Jacob Richard,
John Cooper,	Melchor Rhime,
Wm. Cathcart,	Wm. Rodgers,
John Crawford,	Jeremiah Rodgers,
Wm. Crane,	Andrew Rodgers,
Joseph Crane,	Thos. Robinson,
Richard Crawford,	Saml. Robinson,
George Crane,	Wm. Ripp,
Richard Dermond,	John Rodgers,
Peter Ebersole,	James Rodgers,
James Finney,	Thos. Reppith,
James Finney, jr.,	James Robinson,
Thos. Finney,	John Stuart,
David Ferguson,	Hugh Stuart (Paxton)
Saml. Ferguson,	Daniel Shaw,
Susanah Finney,	Andrew Stast,
John French,	John Snider,
Hugh Glen,	Robt. Sturgeon,
John Graham,	Thos Strain,
Timothy Green, Esq.,	Isaac Skiles,
John Hutchison,	Samuel Stuart,
Robt. Hutchison,	William Snodgrass,
Mike Houk,	Samuel Starrat,
William Hill,	Mathew Snoday,
John Hay,	George Taylor, jr.,

Isaac Hannah,	John Templeton,
Jas. Huchison, jr.,	Wm. Tompson,
John Huchison,	Mathew Thornton,
Robert Humes,	Wm. Thorn,
James Johnson (Taylor),	John Thompson,
James Johnson,	John Trawsdale,
Robt. Kennedy,	Michael Vanleer,
Thos. Kennedy,	Moory Woods,
Alex. Kid,	Danl. Wonderly,
James M'Mullen,	Robert Wallace,
James M'Clure,	James Willson (creek)
Thos. M'Cord,	Hugh Willson,
Bernard M'Nutt,	Idcole Wolf,
John M'Cord,	Andrew Wallace,
Wm. M'Cullough,	William Wright,
John Mitchel,	James Willson,
John M'Cown,	James Willson, jr.,
Richard M'Cown,	Thos. Walker,
Thomas E'Elhenny,	Joseph Willson,
David Moody,	Benjamin Wallace,
	John Snoday.

Freemen.

James Reney,	John Kippith,
James M'Cormick,	Aaron Cotter,
James Finney,	James Willson,
Saml. Agnew,	John Pruner,
James M'Night,	James Williams,
James Humes,	Richard Robinson,
Joseph Pitt,	Joseph M'Clure.

Inmates

John Bringhold,	Wm. Moorhead,
Thos. Tompson,	Robt. Dalton,
John Moody,	Gilbert Reneday,
Wm. Brown,	Robt. Halley,
Wm. Ramage,	James M'Farland,
	Wm. M'Clure.

WM. TROUSDALE,
Collector of West Hanover.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LIX.

Historical and Biographical.

HANOVER PATRIOTISM IN 1774.—We herewith publish for permanent record, by request, the text of the Hanover Resolves of June 4, 1774 :

"At an assembly of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster county, held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Colonel Timothy Green, chairman, to express their sentiments on the present critical state of affairs, it was unanimously resolved,

1st. That the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

2d. That it is the bounden duty of the people to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

3d. That in a closer union of the colonies lies the safeguard of the liberties of the people.

4th. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.

5th. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergencies may require.

The committee consisted of Colonel Timothy Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Coppenheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, Joseph Barnett and John Rogers."

The foregoing declarations are worthy of perpetual record. They furnished the text of the resolves at Middletown, Col. Burd chairman, and other portions of the Scotch-Irish settlements of Lancaster and the Kittatinny Valley, and struck the key note of the proceedings which eventuated in the separation of the colonies from England. It is worthy of remark in this connection that while Philadelphia and the lower counties were hesitating and doubting, the Scotch-Irish districts were firm yet dignified in their demands for justice and in the denunciation of British tyranny and wrong. These Hanover resolves preceded those of the Mecklenburg convention, showing that the liberty-loving Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania were the head and front of the American Rebellion of 1776.

FAMILY.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, alluding to some comments of the London *Spectator* on a novel of English life

and manners, thus discourses of an observation of the *Spectator*. That paper said: "Of the utility of family pride to writers of fiction there can be no question, for we have only to observe how dull and helpless American story-tellers are for want of such a resource." Possibly; although Cooper is not dull nor Hawthorne helpless; but one was enough of an "aristocrat" to be roundly hated in his neighborhood and much abused in the papers of his day, and Hawthorne was at pains to use such family pride as came in his way, with exquisite effect in the House of the Seven Gables. Miss Pyncheon does up a package in her little store with all the pangs a duchess might feel, and all of her awkwardness. The mistake of the British reviewer probably lies quite as much in concluding that family pride is absent in this country as in assuming that poor American novels are dull because of its lack.

It is now nearly a round century since John Adams noted that the colonists showed "greater care over their originals" than people of the same quality in England, and Lord Houghton ninety years later, with a surprise which shows the bare patches broad culture may leave, noted in an admirable review article, written after his second visit to America, that the literature relating to pedigrees was altogether larger in this country than in England, cutting a wider swath through the community, and that people in general were at more trouble here than there to know their ancestry accurately. To an Englishman, who knew that there were no titles to secure by this care, and no settled estates whose reversionary interest might make a marriage certificate and a baptismal registry, the bridge over which distant cousins pass to great wealth, this attention to ancestry, to one's "originals," as Adams put it, was as unexpected as it was astonishing. The simple

fact appears to be that, with no ruling and property-laden class whose pedigrees keep themselves, there is here a diffused desire to keep family records; and by preserving a family line indulge in a gentle family pride which has led already to hundreds of family books and thousands of smaller monographs. As Lord Houghton observes, there are few English pedigree writers who deem it worth their while to trace out collateral lines; the central and ruling stock absorbs attention, while American toilers in the same field deal with all branches of a family alike, and go to what this excellent English authority calls "extraordinary" pains to establish collateral relationship.

It is tolerably plain that this pains and trouble implies at least interest in one's family. Family pride, pure and simple, is a thing which a great many Americans would feel some shame at acknowledging. Of the two an American is quite as willing to be an "ancestor," as Marshal Lannes styled himself in talking to the undistinguished princeling of an ancient house—as to have ancestors. To a Presidential candidate now, too many grandfathers would be a decided handicap. One or possibly two is about all that can be considered safe. But one has to watch American public life but a short time to see that family connections play an important part in affairs, and to perceive that a large share of the public men of to-day are descended from or related to the public men of yesterday. The new men are numerous. The way is open and the path is clear; but the old men have left their descendants well to the front. John Fiske says that the first thing a cataloguer learns is that if one man in a family has written a book some other man has, too, and it takes short reading in Congressional directories to show that the familiar names lie by twos and fours and

sixes to its pages. Their presence is out of all proportion less than under an aristocracy. This is a matter of course, but it is altogether larger than is to be expected under a pure democracy, were it not that profound thinkers have pointed out that the influence of families swaying affairs by sheer transmitted influence is likely to be as strong in a republic as in an aristocracy, where this force is recognized by titles. At the Chicago convention the chairman, Hoar, came of a family in public life for more than one generation; Conkling, the prominent figure on the floor, had a father and a grandfather known before him, and he is by marriage connected with a family who for three generations has shared in the government of New York State. Don Cameron, another boss, succeeded his father. Blaine's name recalls his connection with a leading Pennsylvania family in earlier days, and his relationship with the Ewings, of Ohio, is matter of public report. Sherman traces his name to the family which gave Roger Sherman to the Continental Congress. These things lie on the surface. The list could be extended almost indefinitely. To family pride in its technical English sense probably none of these men would plead guilty, and probably, too, none of them are wholly free from it.

AN EARLY SETTLER IN CLARK'S VALLEY.

A gentleman who has been recently through the length and breadth of Clark's Valley sends us the following:

Ludwig Minsker, an emigrant from the Palatinate located in Clark's Valley in 1750. He built his cabin on a run near the place where the house of John Hocker, jr., now stands. He was a man of great courage, and the Indians of the neighborhood fearing him never molested him or his family.

It was subsequent to Braddock's defeat, that hostile Indians crossed

over the mountains and spread death and desolation on the frontiers. While out hunting during the spring of 1756, Ludwig observed the trail of the marauding savages. Knowing that if they discovered his cabin, his wife and child in his absence, would be killed, he hastened home and quickly devised means for their protection. It was too late to go below the mountains, for he would be overtaken. Having in his house a chest six feet long he bored a sufficient number of holes in it to admit air; then taking it upon his shoulder, waded up the run some distance placing it in a sequestered nook. Returning to his cabin he took his wife and child (the latter but six months old) in the same way to the chest to conceal his trail, where the dense foliage covered their hiding place. It was ten days before the hostiles had left the valley, and during all that time Mrs. Minsker and her child were safely secured in the huge chest, her husband, in the meantime, keeping guard in the neighborhood of their cabin, hunting and carrying provisions to the refugees.

One autumn, while Ludwig was carrying toward his cabin half of a good sized hog he had butchered, an Indian stealthily came up behind him, quickly severed the lower part, exclaimed, "hog meat very good meat, Indian like him," and scampered off to the woods.

The child who was concealed with his mother in the chest became Ludwig the second. He married a daughter of Thomas Cairn, and built his cabin at a spring on the Third mountain, on property now belonging to Harry Zeiders, who is a descendant of the first Ludwig. It is only a few years since that the cabin was torn down.

Prior to the Revolution, a friendly Indian had his cabin on the north side of Peters' mountain, near the spring which supplies the water-trough on the pike. Here he

lived for years unmolested. One evening in the fall of the year Mrs. Minsker, while standing in the door-way, heard a loud moan, resembling that of some one in extreme agony. She told her husband, who replied that it was the cry of a panther. Still listening, she found by direction of the sound that the person was going up the mountain—but Ludwig to quiet her said she must be mistaken, it was only the cry of the panther. The ensuing summer, the cows remained out beyond the usual time and the children were sent in search of them. Going up the mountain they came to what was then called, and still known as the "King's Stool," when they found a skeleton lying under it. Informing their father of the fact, Ludwig examined the remains—found by the hunting shirt which was intact that it was the Indian referred to. It appeared that some ill-disposed whites had gone to the cabin of the Indian and wantonly shot him—but did not kill him. With his little strength remaining the poor Indian crawled up and then down the side of the Fourth mountain across Clark's Valley; then up the Third mountain to the "King's Stool"—where he died from exhaustion. The rock alluded to is a huge boulder heaved on the top of another, and as high as the tallest trees.

The foregoing facts were gathered from the lips of Mrs. Mary Minsker, widow of the third Ludwig Minsker now in her seventy-seventh year, and whose mental faculties are yet vigorous. G.

GEN JOHN KEAN.

Gen. John Kean was one of the earliest settlers of Harrisburg; one of the first Judges of Dauphin county; a County Commissioner for eight years; two terms State Senator from Dauphin and Berks counties; Registrar General of Pennsylvania; Elector in 1800, voting for Mr. Jefferson for Presi-

dent, and for many years a Justice of the Peace at Harrisburg.

His family have preserved brief notes, prepared by himself, of his public transactions, including some personal incidents. The information here given is drawn from that source. He was the son of John Kean, born in Ireland, 1728, who came to America 1742, served as a Captain in the Revolution, died at Harrisburg, 1801, aged 73. His wife, Mary Dunlap, was born 1721, died at Harrisburg, 1819, aged 98. The only son of this union was John, who was born in Philadelphia, October 3, 1762. His father was located in Dauphin (then Lancaster) in 1775; in 1780, John, junior, was called into service, and was with the army until after the taking of Yorktown. Upon his discharge he was placed with Mr. Clunie, a merchant, at Hummelstown, second sheriff of Dauphin county, at a salary of \$100 a year and boarding. In this period he taught himself conveyancing and surveying. In 1785, he came to Harrisburg, as partner of Clunie. Of that period he states: "Where from the vast number of people crowding to this new place, and no houses being yet erected, I was compelled to take lodging with a Dr. Sterling, a mile above town. We came in April—we erected a house, and in August opened shop. Our sales quite excelled our expectations." In 1786, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He states: "From this period I may date any troubles I have had—as I could no longer attend store, the partnership was dissolved."

In 1786 he married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Hon. Robert Whitehill, of Cumberland county. In 1787, he was elected a county commissioner. Having lost his first wife, he married in 1789, secondly, Jane, daughter of Capt. John Hamilton. In 1788, he was one of the members of "the Harrisburg Conference," held at "the Compass,"

the old ferry house, at Paxton and Vine streets. He notes, 1790, "I was deeply interested in the progress of schools, churches, fire companies, the formation of a library, improvement of streets, and for sanitary precautions." He was of the first managers of the Library company, established in 1787; of the trustees of the Harrisburg Academy 1788; treasurer of the Presbyterian congregation; chosen Captain of our first volunteer company upon the resignation of Gen. Hanna, and President of the first fire company. In 1792, being appointed a Judge, "I purchased a black suit and \$60 worth of law books. Nature had furnished me with a frowning look, which with a black coat on was construed into a wise one; but I did my duty to the public satisfaction." In 1793, Harrisburg was visited with an "epidemic resembling yellow fever, which carried off great numbers, including my good friend, Mr. Hamilton." In 1796, he purchased, "with John Elder, jr., New Market Forge, about three miles from Palmyra, for \$22,000, and removed thence." A few years before he had been elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1798—serving until 1802. In 1805, he was appointed by Governor M'Kean Registrar General, at a salary of \$1,333 33, serving for three years. He removed to Philadelphia in 1810, was a merchant there—returned to Harrisburg in 1813, was again appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Snyder, and died December 9, 1818, aged fifty-six years, one of the most active and influential of the early citizens of Harrisburg. He was brother-in-law by his marriages of Col. Richard M. Crain, Hugh Hamilton, Esq., James Alricks, Gen. Jacob Spangler and Moses Maclean, Esq. He left no male descendants. Two of his daughters are living, residents of this city.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXI.

Historical and Biographical.

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—During an absence of two weeks we have trespassed on the time and care of our fellow-laborer in the historic field, Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, who very kindly edited Nos. lix and lx of *Notes and Queries* and to whom we feel greatly indebted.

W. H. E.]

LOUISBURGH.—This name bestowed upon our town at the formation of the county of Dauphin by the then chief justice, Thomas M'Kean, was used in all official advertisements for at least three years, 1785 to 1788. The citizens, however, in deference to the founder, insisted on Harrisburg, and after the borough was incorporated Louisburgh was never mentioned.

THE POSTMASTERS of HARRISBURG.—It has so frequently been asserted within the past half year that John Wyeth was the first postmaster here, that "Notes and Queries" fears the error of such a statement will interfere with well established facts that are locally interesting. They are that

1. John Montgomery was first postmaster, appointed in 1792.

2. John W. Allen appointed, August, 1793.

3. John Wyeth appointed, October, 1793.

4. John Wright, appointed 1802.

5. Mrs. Wright took the office at his death, in 1814, who held it until 1822, when James Peacock was appointed.

6. James Peacock, who was succeeded in office by the following gentlemen :

7. Isaac G. McKinley.

8. Andrew J. Jones.

9. John H. Brant.

10. Dr. George W. Porter.

11. George Bergner.

12. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe.

13. George Bergner.

14. Henry Gilbert, *ad interim*.

15. M. W. McAlarney, the present incumbent.

DATES OF ARRIVALS OF THE ANCESTORS OF SOME OLD FAMILIES.—The following partial list of arrivals of the ancestors of some of the old Dauphin county families—German, Swiss and French emigrants—is worthy of preservation :

Beader, Philip Jacob, Oct. 20, 1744. Buehler, Christian, Sept. 22, 1752. Buehler, Ulrich, Sept. 23, 1734. Bomberger, Henry, Sr. and Jr., Sept. 3, 1739. Buehler, Geo. Ernst, Sept. 3, 1739.

Capp, Michael, Sept. 16, 1751.

Dock, Balthaser, Sept. 13, 1749. Dock, Jacob, Sept. 17, 1750. Doll, Casper, Aug. 27, 1739.

Egle, John, Sept. 21, 1742.

Greenawalt, Hans Philip, Sept. 15, 1749. Gross, Christian, Aug. 28, 1750. Gross, Christian, Oct. 5, 1736.

Hummel, Adam, Sept. 19, 1732. Hummel, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1736.

Kunkel, John, sr. and jr., Sept. 16, 1748. Kunkel, Adam, sr. and jr., Sept. 16, 1748. [These were brothers.]

Mumma, John Conrad, Oct. 13, 1747. Miller, John Peter, Sept. 9, 1751. Mumma, Jacob, sr. and jr., Sept. 11, 1731.

Ott, Hans Nicholas, Sept. 15, 1749. Ott, Hans Ulrich, Sept. 15, 1749. Ott, Philip, Sept. 21, 1732. Ott, Jacob, Sept. 18, 1733. Orth, Adam, August 19, 1729.

Rahm, Melchior, Oct. 17, 1749.

Seyforth, John, Sept. 16, 1751. Sees, Christopher, Oct. 16, 1722. Sees, Balthaser, Oct. 5, 1737. Seiler Family, Aug. 30, 1749.

Thomas, Durst, Sept. 16, 1736. Thomas, Jacob, Sept. 16, 1736. Thomas, Martin, Sept. 16, 1736. Thomas, John and Peter, Jan. 10, 1739.

Zeigler, Hans George, Sept. 19, 1750. Zeigler, George, Sept. 25, 1751. W. H. E.

THE FORMATION OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

A proposition to divide the county of Lancaster was discussed about the commencement of the Revolution, but that ordeal of arms for several years quieted the agitation for the formation of a new county. When, towards the close of the war, the courts were crowded with business, when military fines were being sued out against non-associators, compelling many of the citizens from remote sections of the county to appear at the county town, the question of the formation of a new county embracing that portion of Lancaster county north of the Conewago with a portion of the county of Berks, seriously disturbed not only the citizens of both counties, but the Assembly, and petitions, pro and con, were frequently presented. The county of Berks was early in the field, they were not in favor of a dismemberment, and at the session of 1782, several remonstrations bearing upon this point had the effect of confining the new county enterprise to Lancaster county alone. At the ensuing session of the Assembly the subject of a division was again agitated—when the following petition, prepared by Judge Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, was presented. The memorial was of no avail, however, and the matter being constantly brought to the attention of the legislative body, two years subsequently the county of Dauphin was erected. The remonstrance, however, is worth preserving as a part of the history of those times :

W. H. E

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Remonstrance and Petition of Divers Freeholders and Others, Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, Most Humbly Sheweth:

That your petitioners conceive themselves bound to remonstrate against the

prayers of two petitions proposed to the Legislature at the last session respecting a division of the said county of Lancaster, and beg leave to suggest to your *Honorable Body* the following remarks :

That a frequent division of counties must naturally occasion a distrust in the faith of government—persons who, confiding in the acts of the Legislature, having purchased landed property near a county town long established by law, suffering considerable losses from such division.

That the creating new counties necessarily tends to increase the public expenses, and to derange in some sort the policy of a government.

That nothing but the most manifest public expedience arising from the welfare of the community at large, independent of individual interests, can justify such measures in an old established county; and that tho' the bringing the courts of justice near to the doors of every man may in some wise conduce to his private interests, yet in other instances a remoteness of the station may be in some degree advantageous, as it tends to repress a litigious spirit in many who might be desirous of vexing their neighbors at law at a much less expense.

Your petitioners beg leave further to observe, that as to the petition which points out the precise limits of a new county attaching thereto a part of Berks county, your petitioners concur fully in the state of facts submitted to your honorable House by the inhabitants in general of the said county of Berks in their late petition and remonstrance, to which we humbly refer you.

As to the erecting of a county town at Harris' Ferry, we submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the propriety, expedience or justice of the measure. If a central situation has been ever deemed most eligible and convenient to the public at large for the site of a county town, the spot proposed is

deficient in this particular, the western boundary not exceeding one mile. If the trade of the back country on the Susquehanna is the real object of the petitioners, the *streams of traffic* will equally find their way to the capital of the State, whether there be a new county town erected pursuant to their wishes or not; and if the inhabitants who live beyond Peter's Mountain find themselves aggrieved by their remote situation, it is submitted to the Legislature whether it would not be more natural and easy to attach that settlement to Northumberland county. It is apprehended with due deference to the sense of your *Honorable House*, that measuring the petition for a county town at Harris' Ferry by the large scale of national good, and detracting therefrom a few individual interests, the prayer of that petition will be thought utterly inadmissible.

Your petitioners take the liberty of adding that the present bounds of the county of Lancaster are not found to be inconvenient or unreasonable:

That it will be utterly impracticable by the House to gratify the wishes of individuals in every instance when they complain of being aggrieved.

And that when the division of counties is forced as a measure, of course your *Honorable House* will have much of their time engrossed by petitions for such divisions from the interested views of private people, which the claims of the public demand for objects of much greater magnitude.

That in the present exhausted state of the country at large, when the public demands occasion the levying of heavy taxes, it would be highly grievous to many that new assessments should be laid for the purpose of building court house and jail, and other expenses incident to a new county; for tho' many have signed the petition, it may fairly be presumed there are many others within

the several districts averse to such additional impositions.

Whereupon your petitioners most humbly pray that your Honorable Body, upon full deliberation had of the two petitions herein first before noted, will not grant the prayers thereof or either of them.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

“KIHTOTENING MILLS” OR FORT HUNTER.

It frequently occurs in the story of the early settlements of this part of Pennsylvania, that family records become important in ascertaining dates, or establishing a controverted point. There has been a good deal of confusion respecting the Chambers brothers, who made the first settlement at what is now known as “Fort Hunter,” in Dauphin county, alluded to in the valuable contribution of Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, Lancaster county, which we take pleasure in presenting before proceeding with the story we have in hand:

“BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.—In 1734, a road was laid out from Benjamin Chambers' mill on Susquehannah, at Kihtotening hill, to the Pine ford on the Swatara, thence to Lancaster. William Reinnock, James Armstrong, Hugh Black, Samuel Smith, Samuel Scott and Joshua Towl were the viewers. Armstrong probably lived in Lykens valley, Smith lived at Conoy creek, Scott, where the Lancaster pike crosses Big Chickies creek, and Towl, who was coroner of Lancaster county, lived in Hempfield township.

“The present turnpike from Harrisburg to Lancaster, probably occupies a portion of this old road. Although this mill is designated as Benjamin Chambers', it is not conclusive evidence that he then resided there. It establishes, however, the fact of the location of his mill and that it was erected prior to 1734.

In B Chambers' letter to James Tilghman in 1774 (see Penna. Archives O. S. vol. iv, page 535) he says he was living at "Fawling Spring on Cannogogige" before Cresap's raid, which was in 1736. While at Samuel Blunston's at Wright's Ferry, Thomas Penn sent for Mr. Chambers, who arrived there, when Penn gave him permission to build a corn mill on "Cedar Spring, in the Manor of Louden," in 1736. He probably removed west of the river in 1735. At this time he was aged twenty three years. (See Penna Archives O. S., vol. i, page 519) He was, therefore, twenty-one years of age when application was made to the court to lay out the road from his mill to Lancaster. At this time it would seem that he had no design of removing to the west side of the river. Mr. Hamilton gives the year 1724 as the time he settled at Fort Hunter. This is evidently an error. He was probably misled by confounding the Benjamin Chambers who ran the temporary boundary line between Penn'a. and Maryland, and the miller. From Mr. C.'s letter, to which I have referred, he was evidently well acquainted with the Scotch Irish settlers in Donegal, and had made frequent visits to Wright's Ferry and the vicinity. His familiarity with the topography of that locality would seem to warrant this inference.

"His visits to the neighborhood of Wright's Ferry, were not on business strictly. His visits became very frequent to the old Indian trader, James Patterson, who lived three miles below Wright's Ferry. He married Mr. Patterson's daughter Sarah, between the years 1734 and 1736. Colonel James Chambers, of Revolutionary fame, was the only child by this marriage. His wife died probably in a year or two after their marriage. SAM'L EVANS."

We have examined the article prepared by Mr. Hamilton, to which allusion is made. It is there stated that the brothers Chambers "are heard of about 1720, at the mouth of Fishing creek, whether at what is now known as Little Conewago dividing Dauphin from Lancaster county, or Fishing creek at Hunter's, we have no means of determining.

"Subsequently, in 1725-26, a title under the fashion of the period was acquired at the mouth of Fishing Creek." This was undoubtedly at Fort Hunter. Having examined the subject thus far, we thought it best to ascertain upon what Mr. Hamilton founded his statement, and for that purpose "interviewed" him. He promptly answered all that we desired, remarking that the error was made in 1872, when he prepared and published his ephemeral papers on Fort Hunter. It consisted in the statement that "Benjamin Chambers, with others, came to this, then Province, as 'adventurers in ye old Pennsylvania Comp'y'—why called 'old' eighteen years after Penn landed at Upland, is calculated to puzzle the present generation of inquirers. Benjamin, however, appears to have been one of its managers, as he is called upon by the council to lay 'his acc's before ye council on the 4th mo., 1704.' Whether he ever got them settled to his own, and to the satisfaction of his superiors does not appear, but we soon hear of his complaining to the same council of 'two Swedeministers who were about to set up a ferry' (over the Schuylkill as one may suppose), 'after he had made such conveniences as ye like had never been known in these parts.'"

Very soon after this appeared, a letter was received from Hon. Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, to the author, correcting the statement, too late, however, to repair the

error, with any probability that sufficient interest was awakened in the subject to suppose that any one would make the correction for permanent reference.

Mr. Price writes: "The Benjamin Chambers spoken of as here in 1704, was not of your Dauphin or Cumberland heroes. *That* B. C. came here with, or, soon after Wm. Penn; and the Swede's ferry referred to was afterwards "Grey's ferry," over the Schuylkill near Bartram's garden. He was a justice of the peace, sheriff of Philadelphia in 1682, a *Friend*, and did not fight. Your hero was always a fighter down to the Revolution, and was living in 1776. *Our B. C. died 1716*. In that year his estate was divided among his heirs—he had no children—the daughters and grandchildren of his brother John Chambers. One granddaughter of John married John Bartram, and the other, Humphrey Marshall, and their sons were the botanists. *Our B. C. came from England, yours came from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1720, then seventeen years old.*

"Mr. Garrard's historical memoirs of Charlotte Chambers makes the same mistake you do."

Mr. Lewis H. Garrard published his memoir in 1856. He was a great grandson of Benjamin Chambers and of Sarah Patterson, as stated by Mr. Evans. The tradition in the family was, as told by Messrs. Garrard and Hamilton, and as both of them had access to family records and traditional narrative, it is not surprising that they were not aware of this error, that, owing to the exact coincidence of names, had fastened itself in the history of the connexion. General James Chambers, of Loudoun iron works, Franklin county, married Catherine Hamilton, only daughter of John Hamilton, who was the great grandfather of Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton.

Benjamin Chambers, one of these four brothers, was about seventeen years of age when the family came to Fort Hunter, 1725-26, fixing the year of his birth in 1708; another authority fixes it in 1703. He may have "prospected" in 1730, west of the Susquehanna, and been struck with the beauty and advantages of "Fawling Spring," Chambersburg, but could not have made a permanent settlement until some years after this date; as the following record, furnished by Mr. Evans, would appear to prove:

"1735, May term; court of Lancaster county, at Quarter Sessions, Samuel Maynes made complaint of assault and battery against John Chambers, James Chambers, Benjamin Chambers, Robert Chambers and Robert Miller.

"John Chambers plead guilty and was fined two shillings. The other defendants discharged. It would seem, therefore, that the four brothers Chambers were living at the mill on Fishing creek, Paxtang, in 1735. Joseph Chambers died there in 1748. Samuel Hunter married his widow Catharine."

This is a scrap of historical information that future historians of Franklin county would do well to preserve. It may conflict with several cherished traditions, yet it is a true record of the common way of settling border controversies. It was over forty miles from "Kihntenning mills" to Lancaster, and must have cost in addition to the "two shillings" fine, a good deal of time and money. "Notes and Queries" is pretty well satisfied that there need not be further controversy upon this particular point, of the time or of the persons who were the original owners of the romantic neighborhood, well known as "Fort Hunter."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

SCRAPS OF LOCAL HISTORY—We are indebted to our industrious friend and anti-quary, Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, for the following notes. Although seemingly of little importance, such facts as here embodied frequently give a clue to more valuable details and occurrences which otherwise would be left merely to tradition:

'At the August term, 1735, of the court of Lancaster, Henry Jones was indicted for assaulting Peter Allen, the old Indian trader, who resided along the eastern slope of the mountain, not far from the Chambers'.

In 1732 a road was laid out from Donegal meeting house to Lancaster. The viewers were: Patrick Campbell, John Mitchell, Randle Chambers, William Allison, Geo. Stuart, and James Smith.

In 1737 a road was laid out from James Galbreath's mill on Swatara creek to intersect the road from Harris' Ferry to Lancaster at Thomas Harris' on Conewago creek.

Thomas Gardner took up five hundred acres in Paxtang, March 4, 1733.

Henry Martin, two hundred acres on branch of Swatara, three miles above Castle's mill, May 26, 1737.

Thomas Sharp, two hundred acres on south side of Swatara, next Wm. Harbinson, August 22, 1734.

Anthony Pretter, six hundred acres in Swatara Valley, south side of the creek, March 15, 1736.

In 1731 Peter Allen was licensed to keep a public house. In 1720 he settled in Donegal, about a mile northeast from the furnaces below Marietta, and commenced trading with the Indians. It was likely he was still living there in 1731.

In October 1734 he received a patent for four hundred acres in Paxtang, next Ke-

tachtenny hills. He probably had the surveys for this tract of land made a few months before he received his patent. John Harris, I think, was the first and only person who was licensed to sell rum west of Donegal township previous to 1734, except, perhaps William Dunlap, who kept a trading post on the forks of the Swatara, in 1730. Robert Dunning was also licensed the same year to sell rum, but at this time he lived along the Big Chickies creek.

M'Combs, Davenport and Bizallion probably sold rum under a license also at an earlier date.

[We are not so certain as to Robert Dunning, unless there were two of the name. There was a Robert Dunning residing west of the Susquehanna as early as 1728, and we infer that to him the license spoken of was issued.]

DEATHS IN PAXTANG CONGREGATION.

[From the Record of Rev. Mr. Sharon, alluded to in *N. & Q. l.*, we have the following list of deaths in Paxtang congregation. Those marked with a * are on the original list designated as Elders of the church. The date given is that of burial: where the date of death is known, we insert it in brackets. We also append age.]

1809.

March 8, [6]. James Rutherford, 62.
June. Mrs. Awl.

1810.

January [9]. Isabella Larned (wt Wm.)
January [18]. Margaret Rutherford, 73.
October [10]. James Cowden, 74.

1813.

May 8. Susanna Rutherford, 63.
July [26]. Josiah Espy, 71.
August [17]. Mary J. Elder, 63.

1814.

Aug. 12 [10]. Ann Elder Stephen, 47.

1815.

November 25 [23]. Mary Fulton, 45.

1816.
 March [17]. John Allison, 46.
 April [18]. Elizabeth Gray, 72.
 - September [23]. Elizabeth Sherer, 55.
 1818.
 August 19 [18]. Margaret Cowden.
 September [29]. Robert Elder*, 77.
 September. Mrs. M^cClure.
 1819.
 May [30]. John Gray, 66.
 1821.
 Margaret Allison.
 William Calhoun.
 1822.
 July. [16] James Cochran. 80.
 July 16. Jane Gray
 - July. [17] Peggy Sherer, 34.
 1823.
 January 4. Mary Foster.
 March. [12] Sarah Wilson. 70
 April 9. Jane Harrison.
 1824.
 - March 11. [4] Joseph Sherer. 38.
 April 17. Williamson Harrison.
 August 10. John C. Thomson.
 1825.
 March. Margaret Rutherford. 73.
 1826.
 January [2] Edward Crouch. 63.
 February. Isabella Buffington.
 February [25] Sarah Kearsley, 72
 May 24. James Cowden.
 May 28. Elizabeth Wiggins.
 1827.
 January 2, Edward Crouch.*
 March 2, William Calhoun.
 October [19] Robert Elder, 86.
 1829.
 May 28, David Ritchey.
 1831.
 December [3] John Ritchey,* 56.
 1833.
 Sept. 7, Hannah Calhoun.
 November [26] Samuel Rutherford,* 65
 1834.
 February 20, Anne Gordon, Frederick
 Hatton.
 1835.
 October 15, John Gilchrist, sen.,
 " Elizabeth Wilson.

1836.
 Nov. [25], Sarah Elder, (wf Robt.) 40.
 1837.
 April 2, Eleanor Elder, (wf Joshua) 35.
 1838.
 July, John McCammon,*
 1839.
 July 21, Robert McClure,*
 1840.
 April, David Espy.
 July 7, Mary Hatton.
 1841.
 November, Eliz. Wilson, (wf Henry.)
 Sarah Kendig.
 Ann Espy.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY OF AMERICA

To Mr. Brock's inquiries, (N. & Q. lvi),
 we have been able to send forward the fol-
 lowing:

In the graveyard of Old Derry church,
 there is a tombstone with this inscription:

"Here lies
 ye body of JOHN
 CAMPBELL who died
 Febr'y 20, 1734, aged 79."

This is undoubtedly John(3) Campbell of
 the genealogy, the ancestor of the family in
 Pennsylvania.

Close by this tomb is a stone with the
 following, with inscriptions as rendered:

"Underneath this stone lies entombed
 JAMES CAMPBELL's Dust you see
 Who was as healthy and as strong
 As many that may be
 But now by death whom all devours
 Is laid up in this cell
 With crawling worms and reptiles base
 He is obliged to dwell
 You that these lines do look upon
 May also call to mind
 That death will be your certain fate
 Therefore improve your time

He died May 31, 1777
 About the age of 80.

Also
 Agnes his second wife
 Who died April 3, 1757
 About the age of 50."

"In memory of
James Campbell Junr.
who departed this life
August 25, 1757 in the 33d
Year of his Age."

"In
Memory
of JAMES
CAMPBELL,
who departed this
Life June 10,
A. D 1783
Aged 26 years."

These are the only epitaphs to the name Campbell appearing in Derry, but the name Patrick Campbell is among the assessments of Donegal township for 1725 and 1726, which at that period included Derry township.

Samuel (1) Campbell, of Derry (doubtless related to the above), died in October, 1747. (His will proved November 3, 1747.) He left a widow and the following children:

- I. Hugh, (2) married and had issue: I. Elizabeth, (3) II. Samuel (3)
- II. Mary, (2) married Thomas *Bowman* and had issue: I Jean, (3) II. Elizabeth, (3)
- III. William, (3) IV. Jean, (3) married James Clark and had issue: I. John (4)
- II. Samuel, (4) III. Isabella, (4) IV. Jean. (4)

Francis (5) Campbell, "(The Campbell Family of Europe and America,)" born 1727, married first, ——— and had issue:

- I. Robert. (6).
- II. John, (6), Episcopal minister of ability and learning, educated in England; had charge of the parish of York, and afterwards that of Carlisle, Pa., for thirty years, and died at Carlisle, May 16, 1819, aged 67 years; married and had issue: I. Frances, (7) married James Armstrong, of Williamsport, Pa., father

of Hon William H. Armstrong; II. Elizabeth, (7) married June 26, 1813, Colonel Washington, son of Captain Andrew Lee, of the Revolution, (Notes and Queries, No. xxv;) III. Jane, (7) died unmarried.

The James Campbell who removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, was of a different family from that under notice. He was from Shippensburg or Chambersburg, Pa.

James (6) Campbell, ("The Campbell Family of Europe and America") married Cassandana, eldest daughter of General Henry Miller (Notes and Queries, No. xxii). He was an officer of the Revolution, studied law with William Lewis (Mr. David Watts, father of Hon. Frederick Watts, was a fellow student in the same office and also married a daughter of General Miller). He was a practicing lawyer at York, Pa., as early as 1798. He died at Natchez, Miss., leaving issue:

- I. Sarah Miller, (7) died unmarried in 1849.
- II. Henry M'Connell, (7) an officer of artillery in the war of 1812; distinguished at Lundy's Lane and Chippewa; died unmarried on the eastern shore of Maryland.
- III. Julianna Watts, (7) died unmarried in 1878.

Nancy. (7) daughter of Parker (6) and Elizabeth (Calhoun) Campbell ("The Campbell Family of Europe and America"), married Samuel, son of John Lyon, of Carlisle, Pa. Their daughter, Ellen (8) married Dr. — Nichols. She conducted a seminary for young ladies near Baltimore.

[We print the foregoing in the hope of obtaining further additional data

W. H. E.]

OUR FIRST INHABITANTS.

A much respected friend and antiquary who has been devoting many years to the elucidation of our Indian history, gives us in reply to some inquiries the following interesting facts touching upon the Susquehannas, with promises that at some future time we shall hear from him in detail :

* * * I appreciate fully your difficulty in securing dates for a history of the Susquehannas. In connection with other tribes I have had them in my eye for several years and have only within the last few days reached satisfactory conclusions as to the salient points of their history. My friend Dr. Shea who has done so much to elucidate Indian history, has as regards the Susquehannas, added to the confusion which previously existed. The terms Andastes, Andastogue, Gandastogue, etc., as used in the Jesuit Relations and other French works at different dates, covered a wide field, and a great number of tribes; certainly as far east as the Susquehannas of your neighborhood; as far north as the Carantowaunais near Tioga Point, and as far west as the western extremity of Lake Erie.

Finally the pressure from the Iroquois on the North and civilization on the East compelled the greater number to remove West of the Alleghenies.

The remnant that remained became subject to the Iroquois, who placed an Onedia vice-gerent to rule over them, as was their custom with all subjugated tribes. The Virginians made nearly as bad work with the name Susquehanna as our French friends did with that of Andaste and also of the Dutch who called nearly everything Minquas. The fact is these tribes were all divided into confederacies, embracing from three to six distinct tribes. One of these confederacies almost entirely unknown, consisting of four distinct tribes was

in 1632, governed by four kings, in thirty villages and estimated at thirty thousand persons (This probably was double the number at that date.) The four great towns named TONHOGA, MOSTICUM, SHAUNETOWA, and USSERAHAK were located on the upper waters of the POTOMAC in your State.

One of these tribes, MOWHACKS, or *man eaters*, Mr. Neill, in his founders of Maryland, very kindly advises us were the *Mohawks, of New York*, and yet they are placed on the Potomac and afterward on the James in several early maps. Another of these tribes MASSOMACKS, the learned Gallatin, and all modern writers confound with the Iroquois of New York. They are the same mentioned by Smith in 1608 as Massowomacks, West of the Susquehanna, which term, as used by Smith, probably included the Eries or a portion of them. These last are also mentioned in Fleet's Journal, 1632, (Founding of Maryland) as HIRECHENES and who lived a three day's journey from the MOSTICUMS "*one of our confederate nations.*" The HIRECHENES were the ERICH-RONONS of the Relations. All of those tribes yielding to the pressure from the east and north, retired to the Ohio and south of lake Erie, including the best part of your Susquehannas (or what there was left of them), and under a great variety of names fought desperately for their existence against the terrible Iroquois. They were called Shawanese, Satanas, Torgenhas (by La Salle), Ontouagannha, Eriech ronons, Andastogue-ronons (see La Hontan's map), and a great variety of other names arising from the great numbers of fragments of tribes. Your friends, the Susquehannas, re-appear at the western extremity of Lake Erie as the Andastogue-ronons above, on several maps in company with the Eries. In 1673 the Iroquois begged piteously of Gov. Frontenae to assist them against the Andastogues, the sole enemies

remaining on their lands (Col. Hist. N. Y. ix 110), and these were their former enemies whom they had driven from New York and from the whole length of the Susquehanna. The war against them existed in 1669, '70, '71, '72 and '73 certain, and just at this point I propose to open up one of the most interesting chapters in our provincial history, and account for the whereabouts of La Salle during that interesting period. I have lately obtained evidence that I am quite certain will effectually clear up this very dark period, and settle a controversy that has puzzled our scholars for a generation.

J.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXIII.

Historical and Biographical.

IN THE REVOLUTION.—The following is a copy of a letter written by Col. William Gibbons, who owned one of the ferries at Paxtang, and purchased supplies for the army during the darkest hours of the war. He came from Nantmeal township, Chester county, where he owned large tracts of land. His residence at Paxtang may have been only a temporary one:

"PAXTANG, March 9, 1779.

"Friend, and Good Neighbour Gardner:

"There is that Greedy, extorting Disposition amongst us here; even of those who call themselves Whigs, And some Tories and Jew Whigs, that grain is very hard to be purchased—Some denying that they have any to spare—Others say that it is promised—Some will not sell unless for the rising price, until their call for their money, so that near home I cannot purchase grain for my family, and have not two weeks' bread for my house. Therefore request you to get my grain threshed for me and keep it; only what you may need for your own use. And pray do me the favour to request my good neighbours, John and

Jarred Irwin, to keep what appertains to me.

"I have offered Col. Greenawalt and other men of Distinction what Commissions they would please to charge to buy grain for me—they say they can do nothing in that way unless I can furnish hard money, of which I have none.

"I intend soon going to Lebanon and getting Col. Greenawalt along with me, to go through that neighborhood, and if possible to purchase what grain may suffice my family until harvest, and if I am so happy as to succeed, Shall then be willing to sell what grain I have with you.

"I do not expect my wheat yielded well; But hope I have a considerable quantity of Rye, which is good enough for me, and I suppose for any man that sets a Right value on his Liberty, if the fortune of War gives that turn to our affairs. Sooner would I eat Rye Bread to my dying day than meanly surrender my Liberty and Sell Posterity.

"With sincerity do I wish this may find you and all my former Good Neighbors in Good health and unanimous for the support of the American States.

"I remain, with sincere regard, Your Friend.

"WILLIAM GIBBONS."

Col. Greenawalt lived in Lebanon and commanded one of the Lancaster county Battalions of militia at Brandywine.

SAM'L EVANS.

Aug. 27, 1880.

CAPTAIN JAMES MURRAY.

James Murray was born in Scotland about 1729 His father, William Murray, emigrated to America and settled on Swatara creek between the years 1731 and 1735 About the same time came Robert Murray, the father of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, and we are of the opinion that they were brothers—especially so since two of the sons of William Murray, Samuel and

William, accompanied Robert Murray to the Carolinas about the year 1755.

In 1768 James Murray took out a patent for the tract of land on which he resided, located in Upper Paxtang township, and then surveyed to him.

In 1775 he was chosen a member of the committee of safety for his township, and on the 8th of November of that year took his place in the general committee for Lancaster county. On the 4th of July, 1776, at a military convention, representing the Fifty-three battalions of the Associators, he was present as one of the captains for that county. A roll of his company was printed in the first number of *Notes and Queries*. With John Rodgers and John Harris, on the 8th of July, 1776, by appointment of the Provincial Conference, he superintended the election held at Garber's mill for the Sixth district of Lancaster county, to make a choice of delegates to the convention that assembled on the 15th of the month, and which framed the first constitution of the State. During that and the following year he was almost in constant active military service with his company. He commanded one of the companies of the Tenth Battalion, Lancaster county militia, and was with the expedition up the West Branch in 1779. The exposures to which Capt. Murray was subjected during the Revolutionary struggle, brought on an attack of rheumatism, from which for many years prior to his death he was a constant sufferer. He died at his residence in Upper Paxtang on the 15th of March, 1804, aged 75 years. The *Oracle* pays this tribute to his memory. It will be seen, however, that Ireland is given as the place of his nativity. His family, however, claim that he was born in the Land of the Thistle:

"This worthy man was born in Ireland,

and at three years of age he came to this country. He was an active and useful character (especially during the Revolutionary war). In the year 1786 he was violently attacked by rheumatism and other complaints; ever since he has been confined to his bed in extreme bodily pain. He was, however, cheerful and agreeable with his friends, patient and resigned to the Divine will, and endured the chastisements of his Heavenly Father without murmuring. He was a tender and indulgent father, and a good brother, neighbor and friend and an useful member of society. Trusting in the mercies of God, through Christ Jesus, he cheerfully resigned his breath and his body to be committed to the silent dust, attended by a respectable number of neighbors and friends—there to rest till the last trumpet sounds—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Captain Murray married Rebecca McLean, a native of Scotland. Their children were:

- i. *Margaret*, m. John Simpson, of Paxtang
- ii. *William*, removed to Virginia
- iii. *Annie*, m. Samuel Davidson.
- iv. *Rebecca*, m. Samuel Brown, of Hanover.
- v. *Isabella*, m. Robert Chambers.
- vi. *John*, who settled on Chillisquaque creek, Northumberland county. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1807 to 1810 and served as a member of Congress, 1817 to 1821. He married Margaret, a daughter of Col. John Murray. (*N. & Q. iii*).

Of Capt. John Murray's brothers, Samuel and William removed, as stated, to South Carolina, Thomas settled at Muncy, and John, afterwards known as Colonel John Murray, resided for many years prior to his death on an adjoining farm immediately above Dauphin.

W. H. E.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS AT LANCASTER IN THE REVOLUTION.

[Lancaster, York and Reading were the principal places for the confinement of British prisoners during the war for independence. Various causes are assigned why these localities were thus honored (?) Carlisle was another point which was thus distinguished, especially during the British occupancy of Philadelphia. As a general thing the officials were not placed in close confinement, but comfortably quartered, as the following letter will show, in private houses. As a matter of course there was more or less surveillance—but as a general thing the British officers fared better than those of the Patriot army in the hands of the British. The letter herewith printed for the first time was from the committee of Lancaster county to the committee of York county :]

*"In Committee for Lancaster County.
March 19, 1776.*

Gentlemen : We recieved last night a Letter from the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania, accompanied with their Resolutions & those of the Congress respecting the Officers who are Prisoners here. In Consequence of the Authority delegated to us, to make the best arrangement we could, as to this Distribution, we beg leave to mention to you that we have pitched upon the Town of York for the Place of Residence of Captains Strong & Livingston—Lieutenants Wittington, Thompson & Thomas, & Ensign Gordon of the 26th Regt.—of Capt'n Robertson of the Royal Emigrants, of Capt'n Chase of the Navy. Lieutenant M'Donnel of the 26th Regt. is absent in Philad'a by the Permission of the Hon'ble Congress. Cap'n Campbell has also leave to go to Phi'ad'a to visit Mrs. Campbell who is indisposed. Should they return here they will also be fixed amongst you. The Officer's Servants

accompany them. The other Officers are stationed at Carlisle. All the Military Gentlemen start from this Place on Friday next under the escort of two of us.

We think it our Duty to give you the earliest Intelligence we possibly can of this measure, that you may take the proper Steps with Respect to their Plans of Lodging, & such necessary precautions as must inevitably result from our Appointment. Permit us to quote a Passage from the Congress' Letter to us. "Upon the whole 'Gentlemen you have judged rightly in "supposing every measure you have taken to "render the Situation of our Prisoners as "comfortable as possible, would be agreeable "to us. As men they have a right to all "the Claims of Humanity;—As Countrymen, "tho' Enemies, they claim something more. "You have Therefore the Thanks of The "Congress." Need we suggest to you, Gentlemen, that your Interesting yourselves in Behalf of those Officers who are to reside amongst you, in procuring them such private Lodging, necessary accommodations as they may want, will particularly oblige those Gentlemen & this Board? Your own feelings, we are persuaded, will render this Intimation perfectly unnecessary.

We have to apologize to you for the Liberty we have taken to open your Letter from the Committee of Safety. Some Doubts arose with Respect to our Taking of the Parole of the Prisoners before they left this Borough. We recurred to your Letter for a Solution of our Difficulties. The common cause we are engaged in must serve as our excuse.

You will please to forward the Letter herewith sent to the Committee of Cumberland County by Express. We are directed to transmit our Letters as early as possible.

We are Gentleman very truly,

Y'r most Ob'd't Humble Serv'ts

HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION.

[We present herewith the rolls of the companies of Captains Jacob Fridley and Richard Manning—the former raised in the neighborhood of Hammelstown, the latter in Upper Paxtang. These companies served faithfully during the campaign of 1776, and were present at Trenton and Princeton.]

Roll of Capt Jacob Fridley's Company.

A true return of Capt. Jacob Fridley's company, of the 4th Battalion of Lancaster county, commanded by Col. Jas. Burd, Esq., May 27, 1776.

Captain.

Fridley, Jacob.

1st Lieutenant

McFarland, Jno.

2d Lieutenant.

Hoover, Math's.

Ensign.

Blessing, Philip.

Privates

Boehler, Jacob	Kisner, Jacob
Bell, Saml	Krosklos, Better
Brouster, Chas.	Laird, John
Byer, Jno	Laird, Wm.
Chambers, Rowland	Lower, Geo.
Currey, Jas	Miller, Henry
Derry, Jacob	Montgomery, Alex.
Dunbar, Jno.	Rouse, Martin,
Ernest, Stoppel	Rowland, Thos.
Fishborn, Peter	Shad, Lodwk.
Fishborn, Philip	Spidel, Jacob
Fridley, Bern'd.	Spode, Mich'l.
Fridley, Peter	Spidel, Maxwell
Harris, Jacob	Suttle, Joney
Hummel, Fredk.	Wethhold, Jno.
Hummel, Valentine	Wilson, Wm.
Kecker, Philip	Zimmer, Nich's.

Roll of Capt. Richard Manning's Company.

A true return of Capt. Richard Manning's, of the 4th Battalion of Lancaster county, commanded by Jas. Burd Esq., March 13, 1776.

Captain.

Manning, Richard.

1st Lieutenant

Forster, Thomas.

2d Lieutenant.

Martin, Samuel.

Ensign.

Burke, Elijah.

Privates.

Armstrong, Robt.	Higgins, John
Ayres, John	Jones, Hugh
Ayres, William	Leech, Wm.
Bonnel, Jno	Martin, Alex
Cain, Charles	McCord, Robt.
Cain, Neal	McCreight, Jas.
Clemens, Samuel	McMullen, Jno.
Crague, Aaron	McMullen, Wm.
Forster, James	Reynolds, Alex.
Forster, William	Parkers, Moses
Foulks, William	Shields, Bernard
Goudy, Jno	Smith, Jno.
Hulins, Thomas	Stiver, Mich'l.
	Proster, Stephen.

JAMES BURD, Col. 4th Battalion Lancaster county.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXIV.

Historical and Biographical.

McKINNEY—We have been furnished the following memoranda from the Readington (N. J.) Church Records, which will, perchance, supplement considerable genealogical information connected with this locality:

Mordechai McKinney son of *Mordechai McKinney* married *Agnes Bodein* [Badine]. Their children were:

i. *John*, baptiz'd Oct. 9, 1753.
 ii. *Marytje*, bap. Dec. 27, 1755.
 iii. *Catrina*, bap. Feb. 12, 1753; m. Joseph Hall.

iv. *John*, bap. March 2, 1760; m. Elizabeth Wyckoff, and had children as follows: *Rebecca*, m. John Stephens; *Peter Sudaford* [Suddeford]; *Mary*; *Nicoles Wickoff*; and *Aletta Studford*.

v. *Mordechai*, bap. April 15, 1764.
 vi. *Angelietje*, bap. May 18, 1766.
 vii. *Willem*, bap. July 11, 1768.
 viii. *Antje*, bap. August 12, 1770.

A portion of this family removed at an early period to Northumberland county, from whence several of its members came to this county, locating at Middletown. The late Judge McKinney belonged to this family. If any one can supply the subsequent records we shall be under many obligations.

W H E.

BAPTISMS IN PAXTANG CONGREGATION.

1807-1830.

[With the exception of the record of Rev. Mr. Sharon's "communicants admitted to Paxtang congregation" during his ministry, and the baptisms from 1831 to 1842, which we shall omit for the present, the following closes the official record of that faithful and devoted pastor. The data herewith presented possesses more than a transient interest and value—it will be highly appreciated by many families genealogically connected—and although many of the individuals named are yet traversing the busy walks of life, we are confident this record will be just as interesting to them as to the readers of *Notes and Queries* W. H. E.]

1807.

June 28, Samuel Gray.
Sept. —, James Anderson.
Sept. —, David T. Caldwell.

1808.

April 6, Catharine Ann M'Cammon.
April 6, Polly Bowman.
April 24, James Rutherford.
April 24, Thomas Bell Allison.
July 24, Elizabeth Gray Espy.
August 21, Jane Chamberlain.
Sept. 15, John Wiggins Smith.
Sept. 15, Thomas Michael Whitley.
Oct. 21, Wallace Calhoun.
Dec. 4, Margaret Rutherford.
Dec. 4, John Wyeth Larned.

1809.

April 9. Ann M'Clure
April 9. George Ross.
April 9. Catherine Carson

1810.

June 24. Josiah Espy.
June 24. Joseph Ross.
August 5. Mary Rutherford
August 11. Mary Gray.

1811.

April 7. Margaret Mary Hayes.
May 5. John Carson.
August 22. Samuel Rutherford.
August 25. Joseph D Jones.
October 31. Priscilla M'Clure.

1812.

August 15. ——— Ross.
August 15. Lydia C Allison
August 15. Sarah Rutherford.
August 15. Ann Espy.

1813.

April 19. George Carson.
May 9. Robert Walker Taylor.
July 11. Isabella Campbell.

1814.

June 13. Eleanor Gray.
June 13. Abner Rutherford.
June 13. Andrew Wilson.

1815.

January —. George William Simmons.
August 20. James Cowden.
August 20. Sophia Carson.
October 30. William Stewart Culbertson.

1816.

June 20. Hiram Rutherford.
June 20. Robert Culbertson.
June 20. Isamiah Hayes.
July 11. Cyrus Findley.

1817.

April 14. Joseph Campbell.
May 21. Margaret Clifton Jones.
September 19. Esther Gray.
September 19. John Simmons.
September 19. Mary Rutherford.
December 8. John Wallace Cowden.
December 8. Josiah Espy.

1818.

May 10. Ira Harris Jones
— May 10. Mary Ann Sherer
June 28. William Carson.
June 28. Jacob Carson
June 28. Mary Ann Hayes
July 19. Amelia Brady
December 7. ——— Harrison
December 29. Sarah Wilson Foster

1819.

June 20. Maria Harris Jones.
April —. Edward Crouch Jordan
October 16. Cyrus Green Rutherford.
December 31. William Espy.
December 31. Levi Boun.
December 31. Margaret Cowden.
December 31. James Cowden Gillmor.
December 31. Mary Ann Harrison.

1820.

January 9. Jane Whitley Simmons
February 2. James Sharon Mahargue.
September 3. Martha M'Clure Foister.
December 3. Harriet Harrison.

1821.

May 6. John Ritchey Elder.
September 6. Harriet Carson.

1822.

January 3. Sarah Montgomery Peffer.
January 3. Ira Jones.
January 3. Eliza Jones
May 11. Elizabeth Sherer.
May 11. Nancy Ainsworth Mahargue.
May 11. ——— Harrison.
May 14. Thomas Jefferson Jordan.
May 14. Thomas Grier Hood.
June —. Ann Maria Espy.
August 14. John Gordon Hart.
September 20. William Kerr Cowden.
September 20. Alexander Boon.
October 19. Sarah Stanley Thomson.

1723

February 1, Samuel Elder.
February 22, Robert Gilehrst & Simmons.

1824

April 11, Harriet Newell Cupples.

1825.

February 2, William Allen.
March 27, ——— Hart.

1826.

May 1, Mary Ann Barnett.
May 19, David Espy Moore.
May 22, Thomas Wilson Buffington.
May 22, Isabella Fulton Buffington.
June 9, James Cowden Jordan.
July 30, Sarah Elder Cowden.
October 28, William Gillmor.
December 22, Samuel Sherer Elder.
December 22, James Elder.

1827.

January 10, David Espy.
November 10, Keziah Hart.

1828.

March 1, Samuel Silas Brisbin Rutherford.
March 1, William Swan Rutherford.

1830

July 15, Josiah Reed Elder.

has been rendered into doggerel verse by an admirer of the ware, which no doubt many of our readers will duly appreciate :

W. H. E.]

The Story of the Willow Plate.

You've seen in your grandmother's buffet,
no doubt,
The plates that belonged to her wedding
"set out."
The old blue and white, with the bridge and
the willow—
And the boat sailing on an improbable bil-
low.

In that very fine house, on the edge of the
water,
Lived a mandarin and his only daughter;
All around it were choice trees and shrubs,
And oleanders in painted tubs.

She loved a youth whose name was Chang,
And her father swore that a serpent's fang
Wasn't as sharp as this disobedient daugh-
ter,
Who wouldn't love the fellow she had ought
to.

For tho' he had lands and real estate,
He wanted a son-in-law wealthy and great,
So he fixed on one as a match for her
Who was just the age of her grandfather.

Then he locked the unfortunate maid in the
side
Of the house that hangs over the flowing
tide,
And set a watch at the garden gate,
That Chang might not enter there early or
late.

Then the old fellow came, and he gave him
a feast,
(A gluttonous, gouty, unpleasant old
beast),

And they drank tangae'll till it made them
see double,
And that was the cause of the subsequent
trouble ;

For Miss Ko-ong Lee was just waiting her
chance,
(Those long almond eyes can see far in ad-
vance),
And before there was time the plot to dis-
cover,

OUR GRANDMOTHERS' BLUE WILLOW PLATES.

[Many of our old families have in posses-
sion some portion of the old-fashioned blue
china sets of dishes, commonly termed the
"willow ware." We recollect well in our
boyhood days listening to the legend or
story of the ware as represented by the
devices on each piece or plate. The same

She had slipped out the gate, and was off
with her lover;

And for fear they'd be lacking the goods of
this world's

She took with her diamonds, rubies and
pearls;

So when papa awoke to a sense of his loss,
It's plain to be seen, he was dreadfully
cross

He had them pursued by the keenest de-
tectives,

While he filled the air with most dreadful
invectives.

In vain! They were both of them up in
their boating,

And on towards the Isle of the Blessed
were floating.

Well, they reached it at last, and planted a
farm,

And lived many years, secure from all harm.
Had a charming young family, with eyes
all cut bias,

Who grew up intelligent, handsome and
pious.

All would have gone well if Chang hadn't
took

It into his head to publish a book.

'Twas called, (I believe) "What I Know
About Farming,"

And it led to results that were truly alarm-
ing.

For Chang was arrested, and though only
'twas proved

He'd eloped with and married the lady he
loved,

The crime was so great in the Governor's
eye,

He instantly sentenced the parties to die.

Then the Angel who looks out for that
sort of thing,

Concluding 'twas time to stick in a wing,
Changed them both into doves to sail round
the air—

Just look on the plate, and you'll see they
are there!

PARSON ELDER AND THE PAXTANG BOYS.

[The following extracts relating to the
Rev. John Elder and the Paxtang Boys,
we glean from the correspondence of

Thomas Elder, youngest son of the brave
old minister of frontier times, in possession
of his daughter, Mrs. Boude. During his
life-time the younger Mr. Elder was fre-
quently queried as to the main facts in
the life of his father—and when import-
ant replies were made, copies thereof
properly taken and preserved. Parkman
in his "Conspiracy of Pontiac," Red-
mond Conyngham in his "Historical
Papers," and Charles Miner, in his "His-
tory of Wyoming," expressed themselves
under many obligations to Thos. Elder for
the valuable information contributed by
him. The extracts given are not only valu-
able, but interesting, as giving some facts
which have not heretofore been made pub-
lic. As we have in preparation a "Record
of the Elder Family," we reserve a notice
of Col. Thomas Elder for another time.—W.
H. E.]

[From Charles Miner, the Historian of Wy-
oming, to Thomas Elder.]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1843.

* * I am greatly struck with the evi-
dences of learning, talent and spirit dis-
played by your father. He was beyond
doubt the most extraordinary man of West-
ern Pennsylvania. I hope some one may
draw up a full memoir of his life and a
narrative, well digested, of his times. * *

MAY 12, 1843.

* * * He was a very extraordinary
man, of most extensive influence—full of
activity and enterprise, learned, pious and
a ready writer. I take him to have been
of the old Cameronian blood. Had his lot
been cast in New England he would have
been a leader of the Puritans. * * *

[Thomas Elder to Redmond Conyngham.]

MAY 30, 1843.

* * * My father had a good and very
handsome face. The features were regular,
yet no one feature prominent—good com-
plexion, with blue eyes. In speaking with

an old and estimable gentleman last Saturday about my father, I asked his recollection of his face. He replied: I remember him perfectly, indeed, as well as if he was now before my eyes, and say that he had as good a face as could be found in ten thousand. He was a portly, long straight man, over six feet in height, large frame in body, with rather heavy legs * * *

* * * As to the letter of the 17th March, 1764, which was written by my father, you have my consent to use it in connection with the materials and facts you are in possession of; your judgment and discretion will best advise what use to make of it. It is probable it was written to Doctor F. Allison, though possibly to Doctor Ewing—Allison, Ewing, Tennent and my father were then and up to the time of their several deaths, very intimate and close friends. * *

[The letter in question is entitled "Letter from a gentleman in one of the back counties to a friend in Philadelphia," and was written by Rev. Mr. Elder.—W. H. E.]

[*Thomas Elder to Charles Miner.*]

MAY 12, 1843.

* * At the time the British army over-run New Jersey, driving before them the fragments of our discouraged, naked and half-starved troops, and without any previous arrangement, the Rev. Mr. Elder went on Sunday as usual to Paxtang Church. The hour arrived for church service, when, instead of a sermon, he began a short and hasty prayer to the Throne of Grace; then called upon the patriotism of all effective men present, and exhorted them to aid in the support of Liberty's cause and the defense of the country. In less than thirty minutes a company of volunteers was formed. Colonel Robert Elder, the parson's eldest son, was chosen captain. They marched next day, though in winter—my brother John at sixteen years was among the first. My brother Joshua, sub

lieutenant of Lancaster county, could not quit the service he was employed in, but sent a substitute.

The disaffected and tories around (who were very saucy) raised a story on the old man's prayer of this Sunday, and though not a word of it true never gave offense. That he begged for and implored Heavenly aid to give success to the American cause. "We beseech Thee, through our Lord and Saviour Christ, mercifully to give us triumph, yet not ours but Thy blessed will be done. And, oh, Lord God of the Universe, if Thou art unwilling by Divine grace to assist us, *do stand aside and let us fight it out!*"

I met with an old Dutchman lately, a friend that I had not seen for years—a Whig. We had some wine, when he gave me many anecdotes, and this among the rest, and he told it well.

[*Thomas Elder to Mr. Miner.*]

MAY 12, 1843.

My father did not talk broad Scotch—a dialect, however, always pleasing to me. He talked and spoke much as we do now, but grammatically. By the way, there was no little Puritan feeling about him. He, from the first outbreak of the Revolution, was a warm and active Whig—was Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety for this part of then Lancaster county, which extended to the Northumberland county line.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXV.

Historical and Genealogical.

MINSKER, LUDWICK (N. & Q. LIX)—On the roll of Capt. John Murray's company, Miles' regiment, 1776-1778, occurs the name of Ludwick Minsker, private, with the remark, died in service November 24, 1776. Capt. Murray's company was enlisted in what is now the northern portion of Dauphin county.

L.

BARNETT.—N. & Q. L.—Joseph Barnett (John, John) died in Allegheny county, Penn'a, in 1808 (I think), and was buried in Lebanon churchyard, ten miles from Pittsburg, not at Hanover as you have it. I think his wife died first and was buried in Hanover. M'Clure's "Occurrences of Early Times" published in a Pittsburg newspaper of 1843, gives particulars.

I M
WILSON, HENRY.—Henry Wilson, a native of Harrisburg, who represented the Northampton and Lehigh district in Congress from 1823 to 1826, died at Allentown, August 19, 1826. Can any one give us proper information as to Henry Wilson and his family. All that we have been able to glean concerning him is that his father was a cabinet maker, who died early in life leaving Henry and one or two other children.

W. H. E.

A GOOD WORK.—The present year being the fiftieth anniversary of the Church of God, the organ of that religious denomination, the *Church Advocate*, is publishing a valuable series of historical and biographical sketches. The histories of the various elderships are especially interesting, while the recent extended sketch of the Rev. John Winebrenner, prepared by Dr. Geo. Ross, is a valuable contribution to Pennsylvania biography. If not already organized, it is in contemplation the forming of an historical society—and with such progressive spirits as Messrs. Ross, Redsecker, Forney and others of that young, though influential denomination, it must prove successful. As one of the Reformers of the first half of the present century, the history of the eventful life of Rev. John Winebrenner should be brought to their early attention. It deserves to be well and carefully written. Either of those mentioned are able for the task. Their present work—the preservation of the historic records of their Church—is commendable.

W. H. E.

ROLLING MILLS.—The first mill in the United States to roll bars and puddle iron was located on Redstone creek, at a place called Plumsock, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The enterprise was undertaken by Colonel Isaac Beeson, who employed two Welshmen, brothers being skilled workmen, were prohibited by an English statute from leaving their country, and thus compelled to smuggle their passage across the Atlantic. This rolling mill was erected in 1816. The first bar iron rolled in New England was at the Boston iron works, on the mill dam in Boston, 1825, and that the first puddling in New England was done at the same place by Lyman Ralston & Co. in 1835.

The first mill for rolling bar iron in the section of country surrounding Harrisburg, Pa., was erected on the Conedoguinot creek, about one mile from its mouth, near the village of Neidigstown, now Fairview, Cumberland county, on the present site of the rolling and nail mills of the Messrs. McCormick, by Messrs. Gabriel Hiester and Norman Callender, of Harrisburg, in 1833, who carried on the mill until the death of Mr. Hiester the following year (1834.) His son, A. O. Hiester, then purchased Mr. Callender's interest in the works, and conducted the business for a number of years successfully. He then disposed of the mill to Jared Pratt, from Massachusetts, who erected the first nail mills in connection with the rolling mill in this part of the country. Mr. Pratt was a thorough business man with much enterprise. He also established a rolling mill on the Le Barron lot occupying the buildings formerly erected by William Le Barron. Mr. Pratt continued the rolling of boiler and bar iron and the manufacture of nails on a large scale for some years, and then sold both of the mills to James McCormick, Sen., Esq.

The rolling of bar iron attracted many visitors to the mill of Messrs. Hiester & Callender, who had never witnessed the manufacture of bar iron by rolling it. It was a novel sight to see the red hot bars passing through the rollers, bending in graceful curves like great fiery serpents. The people being accustomed to hear of or see all the iron that was made into bars slowly forged into different sizes by the great hammers at the forges, which were located mostly on large creeks, and were propelled by water, as steam engines were not introduced into the interior of the country until a later period. The only forges near Harrisburg were that owned and carried on by the late Jacob M. Haldeman on Yellow Breeches creek near its mouth, and the other one on the same stream at Lisburn, Cumberland county. The forge of Mr. Haldeman has not been in operation for many years, but the one at Lisburn has been until quite recently. It was said that when Harrisburg was a smaller and quieter town the hammers of the forge at Lisburn, some six or seven miles away, could be distinctly heard at the lower end of Front street, on a still morning, the sound following the course of the creek.

B.

THE ALLENS OF HANOVER.

About 1730 came two brothers, William and Samuel Allen, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, and located in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county. They were the sons of William Allen (1), who, during the religious persecution in England, settled in the Province of Ulster. Whether he came to America or not is more than probable—but, owing to the Christian names of himself and eldest son being the same, it is a difficult matter to ascertain.

II. WILLIAM ALLEN (William), b. February, 1709; d. December 26, 1784. He m.

Elizabeth ———, b. 1705, d. May 3, 1800.

They had issue, among others; all born in Hanover:

4. *i. Joseph*, b. 1739; m. Jane ———.

5. *ii. Jane*, b. 1741; m. John Sawyer, of Londonderry.

5. *iii. William*, b. 1744; m. Rebecca Green.

iv. Mary, b. 1747; m. John Snodgrass.

III. SAMUEL ALLEN (William) b. in county Antrim, Ireland, died prior to 1788. He married Rebecca Smith, who subsequently married prior to 1788 ——— Caldwell. They had issue, all born in Hanover:

i. Mary, b. Sept. 9, 1762; d. March 10, 1806; m. James Barnett, [*See Barnett Family.*]

7. *ii. William*, b. May 16, 1767; m. Nancy Ainsworth.

iii. Robert, b. July 14, 1769.

iv. Elizabeth, b. July 20, 1771; m. October, 1792. David Strain, and had William, James, and a daughter who married Samuel Hiser.

v. David, b. 1773; m. ——— Price, of Barren county, Kentucky, where he lived and died.

vi. Samuel, b. 1776.

IV. JOSEPH ALLEN (William, William,) was born in Hanover in 1739; d. Feb. 13, 1819; m. Jane ———, b. 1739; d. August 7, 1804. They are both buried in Hanover church yard. They had issue (among others):

i. William, b. 1766.

ii. Joseph, b. Jan. 25, 1769; d. Oct. 1, 1839; m. May 8 1794, Eleanor McEwen, of Hanover, b. 1769; d. Feb. 1, 1834. Had *Joseph*.

V. JANE ALLEN (William, William) b. 1741 in Hanover; m. John Sawyer, son of William and Sophia Sawyer, of Londonderry, b. in 1735. They had issue:

i. *Joseph*, b. 1758; died in Preble county, Ohio.

ii. *John*, b. 1760; m. Mary Bell, of Hanover.

iii. *William*, b. 1762

iv. *Jane*, b. 1764; d. Nov. 29, 1803; m. Robert Geddes.

VI. WILLIAM ALLEN, (William, William) b. 1744 in Hanover; d. Oct. 16, 1794. William Allen was a lieutenant in the Revolution, in Col. Green's battalion, and was wounded in the arm at White Plains and taken prisoner. He was killed by the falling of a beam of a cider press. He is buried in old Hanover church yard. Col. Allen married in 1780, in advanced life, *Rebecca Green*, daughter of Col. Timothy Green. After Col. Allen's death, his children were sent to school at Philadelphia and the Moravian school at Litiz. David Ferguson, Esq., of Hanover, was the guardian of the minor children. News came to the widowed mother of the sudden illness of a son in Philadelphia, and mounted upon a blooded mare of her own, named "Hotspur," in company with 'Squire Ferguson, upon his celebrated horse "Hunter," they rode from Hanover to Philadelphia (about one hundred miles) in a day. It was a great feat, and was often spoken of in wonder and admiration by the old people. Mrs. Allen, after remaining a widow some years, married Moses Barnett, of Hanover. She died July 30, 1837.

The children of Col. Allen were:

i. *Elizabeth*, b. 1781; d. 1796.

8. ii. *Effy*, b. Oct. 19, 1783; m. Robert Rodgers, of Hanover.

iii. *William*, b. 1785 d. in Philadelphia by accidental poisoning.

iv. *Elizabeth*, b. April 16, 1789 (bap. July 26, 1789); m. Joseph Barnett. [See Barnett Family.]

v. *Timothy Green*, b. June, 1791 (bap. July 11, 1791). In 1812, in company with

his cousin, Joseph Barnett, young Allen enlisted in the Chambersburg Union Volunteers, Captain McClintock. He was taken ill on the march to Buffalo, N. Y., and died at an inn seven miles from that town, on the 12th of December, 1812. In 1867, Isaac Morehead, Esq., of Erie, had his remains removed to Pennsylvania and placed beside those of his mother.

VII. WILLIAM ALLEN (Samuel, William) b. May 16, 1767, in Hanover; d. in Hanover, Nov. 14, 1844; m. March 18, 1790, by Rev. James Snodgrass, *Nancy Ainsworth*, daughter of John Ainsworth and Margaret Mayes, b. Jan. 11, 1767; d. Jan. 22, 1845, in Hanover. They had children, all born in Hanover:

i. *Samuel*, b. 1791; m. Eleanor Brown; d. Jan. 23, 1863, in Three Rivers, Michigan.

ii. *Margaret*, b. 1794; m. John Mahargue. Resided and died at Halifax.

iii. *Rebecca*, b. July 24, 1796; m. David Espy.

iv. *Nancy*, b. Aug. 10, 1799; m. Samuel Todd.

v. *Polly*, b. 1801; d. July 5, 1827, in Hanover.

vi. *Sally*, b. 1803; m. George W. Dumars; d. near Tivoli, Peoria county, Ill.

vii. *William*, b. March 1, 1809; m. Mary Albright; d. on the old homestead in 1880.

VIII. EFFY ALLEN (William, William, William), b. Oct. 1780, in Hanover, d. Jan. 25, 1811; m. February 16, 1804, by Rev. James Snodgrass, *Robert Rodgers*, of Hanover, b. d.

They had issue:

i. *Rebecca Allen*, b. May 1, 1805; m. Thomas Mitchell M'Cormick, b. October 12, 1801. They reside at Clinton, Ia.

ii. *Andrew*, b. 1806; d. 1845.

iii. *William Allen*, b. 1808; d. 1851. Was a judge of the courts at Springfield, Ohio.

iv. Robert Henderson, b. June 25, 1811.

[The Allen family is intermarried with many prominent families in the West—to whom the foregoing brief genealogical record will be as interesting as it is valuable. We will be under obligations to any one who can give us additions or corrections.

W. H. E.

THE LYTLE FAMILY.

The name of Lytle—spelled also Little and Little—is found among the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers in Lancaster county, Penn'a., who located more particularly in the townships of Rapho and Donegal.

My ancestor's name was Joseph Lytle, —not the Joseph Lytle who, in Nov., 1775, was elected a member of the Revolutionary "Committee of Observation and Correspondence," but from data in my possession, must have been a cousin to him.

Marietta was then known as "Anderson's Ferry," and was a point of great importance until the bridge constructed at Columbia diverted the trade across the river and reduced the ferry. My impression is that Joseph Lytle had been interested in the river-transit business, and desiring a new field of labor, he decided upon a location Northward—as we shall see presently.

Meanwhile he had married Sarah Morrison, a lassie of his own nationality. Their first child was a daughter, whom they named Jane, and with her began a list of names having no originals that I can trace within the family; quite an exception to the custom of primitive times. A second daughter was named Elizabeth, and then a son, John.

An important event now occurs, in the removal of the family from Marietta to the locality on the Susquehanna river, afterwards known as "Lytle's Ferry." Here Joseph Lytle arrived with his family in the fall of 1773, just a month after his future relatives,

the Ayres', had arrived at Peters's Mountain.

It may be opportune to remark, that in early times, when the country bordering the river was in its unbroken state of nature, the route of travel—mostly of emigrants from Lancaster, Chester and the lower counties, seeking new homes and wider opportunities on the North and West branches of the Susquehanna—was found to be practicable for along the eastern shore only, for about twenty-five miles above Harris' Ferry. Beyond that, the extremely rugged condition, the difficulty of crossing numerous streams which emptied into the river, the inaccessible mountain spurs, and other reasons, were sufficient to necessitate crossing to the western shore where the obstacles to passage were comparatively few or more easily surmounted. Indeed, there was no opening from Lytle's Ferry to Sunbury, save the "Indian Paths"—nothing like a road.

Repeating, for the sake of its proper connection, what I have already contributed to N. & Q. (xxx.) I record that this property was obtained through warrants originally issued to John Kroker (1766) Samuel Hunter (1767) and Joseph Lytle (8th Nov., 1773,) and comprised a fraction over two hundred acres. Geographically, it was situated about four miles north of Halifax, and about two miles south of Millersburg, in what is now Halifax township, and a half mile below Berry's mountain. The tract was surveyed December 3d, 1773, by Bartram Galbraith, and named in his draft "Fairview."

Noting the addition of a daughter, Mary, in 1774, the family history is silent for twelve years. But as the intervening time was momentous in our country's history—the Revolutionary period—we can easily imagine that, situated as they were on the main line of communication in Central Pennsylvania and hearing continually from

the "seat of war," they shared in excitements of which their neighbors were perhaps ignorant; fed passing detachments of troops who rested at the Ferry, and enjoyed little privacy and less quietude.

In 1794, John Lytle, then twenty-two years old, went out as cornet with his neighbors John Ayres and James Reed, in a cavalry company, when military force was summoned to suppress the Whisky Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania.

The death of Joseph Lytle occurred prior to April 17, 1795 (according to family data), but the actual date is unknown. He was taken ill suddenly, and a messenger was sent to Lancaster for his family physician.

After the father's death, the ferry was purchased by John Lytle and Michael Bower. In April 1806, they sold to William Moorehead (father of the well-known Moorehead brothers, of Philadelphia and Pittsburg), the ferry taking his name, it having borne the name of *Lytle* for nearly thirty three-years. He relinquished it about 1814, and it became "Montgomery's Ferry," and is only remembered as such at this day.

The first marriage in this Lytle family was that of the eldest child, Jane, (1767-1831) to John Ayres, farmer (N. & Q. lvi), on the 2d of April, 1786. The second, that of Elizabeth (1770-1852) to David Watson, merchant, of Watsontown, Northumberland county, January 24, 1797.

The third, was that of the youngest child Mary (1774-1848) who married John McCleery, a merchant, of Halifax, September 23d, 1802.

The fourth marriage was one in high life; when the dashing son, Major John Lytle, (1772-1808) led to the altar "the agreeable and lovely Miss Elizabeth Green"—according to the *Oracle of Dauphin*—third daughter of Col. Timothy Green, of Green's Mills (now Dauphin), who was a conspicu-

ous character in the provincial history of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. This distinguished affair of January 10, 1805, was conducted by Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, who married Elizabeth and Mary also.

The aged mother, surviving her husband thirty-two years, died July 3d, 1822, at John M'Cleery's, at the advanced age of ninety-one, and was buried at Watsontown. Her husband was buried at Dauphin.

The Lytles were widely known in their day, and were intermarried with some of the best families of Dauphin and Northumberland counties, many of their descendants still living in the latter. In common with the grand old names of the early times, they did their full share in developing the resources of Dauphin county, and laying the foundations of society and business as we find it matured in the glory of to-day.

GEORGE B. AYRES.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXVI.

Historical and Biographical.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—As promised several weeks ago, it is proposed to present with our next number of *Notes and Queries*, the first of our "Contributions to the History of the Cumberland Valley." The history of one locality is more or less identified with the history of those adjoining, and hence whatever contributions may be presented, historical or genealogical, these will be sufficient to interest readers whether East or "West of the Susquehanna."

W. H. E.

RODDY, JAMES. (N. & Q. xli.)—James Hutchison took up some land along the little Chickies about a mile above its junction with big Chickies, in 1739. This tract was known as "Denmark." It was bounded by Chickies creek, and the farms of James Mitchell, Jane Stewart, JAMES RODDY and Thomas Brown. Roddy must have

joined on the west side, and his land ran to the creek. In 1745 the farm of James Patterson between the creeks, was bounded by James Roddy's land which must have run to the creek to do so. Roddy was in Donegal in 1723. The year the name disappears I am not able to determine.

S. E.

AN EARLY ROAD.—In April, 1794, a road was directed to be laid out from the Rev. John Elder's house "at ye foot of ye Blue Mountain," beginning at Rev. J. Elder's house, thence to John Thompson's field, thence to Robert Cochran's lane, thence to Paxtang creek, thence to South Branch of Paxtang creek, thence to Samuel Sturgeon's field, thence to Joseph Martin's field, thence opposite meeting house, thence to provincial road on Spring creek, 5 miles and 58 perches long. Can anyone inform us where the residence of Rev. John Elder then was?

HARRISBURG IN 1784.—We copy from a Philadelphia newspaper the following advertisement:

HARRISBURG

A NEW TOWN.

The subscriber having laid out a *Town* on the banks of the Susquehanna, adjoining the Ferry (commonly called Harris' Ferry) he now offers for sale or on ground rent, for such term of years as may be agreed upon a number of LOTS in said town. This spot of ground seems designed by nature for the seat of a town; it's healthy, pleasant, high situation—it's easy communication by water with a great part of the country—it's lying on the *main road through the Continent*, and from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, and all the back country—points it out as one of the most convenient and best spots for a town in the interior parts of the State of Pennsylvania. The town may be accommodated with a very fine dock, at a small expense, there being a natural canal, de-

fended on both sides by limestone banks at its entrance into the Susquehanna, where boats and crafts will lay safe at all times. There being a great deal of fine clay for making bricks and earthen ware, also a great plenty of wood, which will be furnished in very low terms, encouragement will be given to brick-makers, potters and other tradesmen. For terms apply to

JOHN HARRIS.

EARLY COURT CASES.—At the February court, held at Lancaster in 1756, John Bayley, a runaway servant of the Rev. John Elder, was ordered to serve Mr. Elder eighteen months over and above his time. This was generally called "runaway time."

Andrew Lycan, of Hanover township, was indicted at the November term, 1745, for an assault and battery upon Joseph Ripelth. James Armstrong, Esq., was one of the witnesses. Lycan was like a good many of the frontier settlers, he took the law into his own hands and was brought up on a short turn.

In 1754 Constable James Clark returned John Harris for selling rum by the small.

Constable Andrew Johnson, of Paxtang, returned Samuel Hunter also, for selling rum by the small.

Thomas Clark, of Derry, returned James Galbreath for selling rum by the small.

James Sempel, John Harris and Moses Potts had no licence.

July 15, 1753, Samuel Hunter was indicted for keeping a disorderly house.

S. E.

OUR FAVORITE SHADE TREE SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—About one hundred years ago the Lombardy poplar was introduced into the United States, and for sixty or seventy years was almost the only shade tree planted. The trees stood like great tall sentinels around nearly all the better farm

houses, and in double rows were placed along the avenues leading to rural mansions occupied by the wealthy. The first Lombardy poplar trees introduced into Harrisburg were by Robert Harris, Sen., and Gen. John Hanna, about the year 1790, and were brought from New Jersey by these gentlemen. Mr. Harris planted his in front of the Harris residence on Paxtang street, lately known as the 'Black Horse Tavern,' demolished during the past summer. Gen. Hanna planted his in front of his residence on Front street, corner of Strawberry alley, now the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs John H. Briggs. As the Lombardy poplar grows from cuttings as the willow does, many were thus propagated. Mr. Harris planted a row on the river bank below Indian alley, also a row on each side of Second street below Vine. Several were placed in front of the old Presbyterian church, then located on the corner of Second street and Cherry alley. Mr. Duncan had one on Chestnut near Second, and Robert Sloan planted two on Chestnut near Third. There were several on Second street above Locust street, and in other parts of the borough. These trees all grew to be quite tall, but being unsuitable for the streets of a populous town, were gradually removed until none remained. For some years they were a thing of the past, until the late Governor Shunk planted one in the Capitol park near to the Mexican monument. It has, however, been of slow growth, owing to the naturally thin soil.

The Lombardy poplar, which graced the surrounding yards of the best residences throughout the country at one time, has almost disappeared for some reason, probably because it was deficient in giving shade, and was thought unsafe on account of its great height and the brittle nature of the tree in violent storms of wind. B.

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS—X.

"Return of ye West Side of Derry.—1758."

Albright, Jacob, Renter from John M'Neel at 1d P year.

Armstrong, Robert.

Chambers, Arthur, Exe'r to Estate of James Chambers Dec.

Carson, William & John, Inmate with Jane McConaghey.

Chambers, Widdow, poor widow.

Carithers, Hugh.

Clark, James.

Carithers, James, Shoemaker.

Coutes, Jacob, a wast Plantation.

Candour, Joseph.

Crithers, Robert

Chambers, Arthur

Chambers, Robert.

Campble, Moses, Shoemaker.

Crockat, John, Renter from James Todd at £1 10s P year Deeded Land.

Blackburn, Widdow.

Blasley, Antoney, Mason.

Bughman, Michail, west Land.

Bell, Thomas, Blacksmith.

Breden, William.

Black, Hugh.

Black, Thomas.

Barndt, William, fled, poor man.

Brand, Martin.

Bam, Adam, Gunsmith.

Barsh, Petter, Weaver.

Bombugh, George, Taylor.

Bevor, George, Weast.

Baker, Deval, two Tracks of weast Land

Joyning.

Boman, John, Wevar, Renter from James Clark at £1 10s P year.

Dalkar, Adam.

Drenon, William.

Edly, David, Taylor.

Fray, George.

Fleck, Allexander.

- Fleming, John.
 Gengel, Michail, Living on Adam Dalkar's Land.
 Hover, Michail, Junier, Renter at £7 ¹/₂ year.
 Hipsheer, Owlrey.
 Humble, Fredrick.
 Hawmaker, Adam, Wevar.
 Hall, Thomas.
 Hershaw, Andrew, Junier, West Land Deeded.
 Hovar, Michail, Renter from Hugh Hays for the 3d Bushal.
 Hays, Hugh, West Land.
 Hart, Widdow.
 Harris, John Esq., Deeded Land.
 Irland, James.
 Kerr, John, Deeded Land.
 Kindar, Deeter, Wevar.
 Leard, John.
 Leard, Mathew.
 Landies, Felix, Deeded Land, 200 Acres, 100 in Posesion, one Grist Mill.
 Morrow, Samuel, Wevar.
 Morrow, Lewis.
 Newcomar, John, Wagon Maker.
 Nickelson, Culbart.
 Nilson, James, Wevar, Rentar from David Ramsey at £8 ¹/₂ year.
 Neelson, Robert, Renter from Jacob Righar at £4 ¹/₂ year.
 Newcomer, Francis.
 Parks, Thomas, Wagon Maker & Rentar from Widow Sample at £14:17s ¹/₂ year.
 Patterson, Moses, Renter from Mr. Stevenson at £5 ¹/₂ year
 Porterfield, John, fled.
 Ridals, James, Cropar with Widow Blackburn, poor.
 Robens, William, poor.
 Reed, Samuel, Renter with Mr. Stevenson at £3 ¹/₂ year.
 Russall, James.
 Russall, James, Junear.
 Ramsey, Robert.
 Robertson, Andrew, Renter from Widdow Hall at £3 ¹/₂ year.
 Stoall, Mathias, Poorman.
 Straker, William, Renter from Hendry Little at £4:10 ¹/₂ year.
 Soop, Stophal.
 Stirrat, William.
 Shaw, Denial, Shoomaker, fled, on Mr. Stevenson's Land.
 Spensar, William.
 Stall, Mathias, Nailer.
 Stevenson, Mr. Weast.
 Spinglar, Deeter, Shoomaker.
 Singar, Simon.
 Singar, John, fled.
 Stevenson, Mr. a wast Plantation.
 Stevenson, Mr. a wast Plantation.
 Sample, Widdow, Tavernkeeper, Deeded 100 Acres to 2 Neagors 1 aged 60 the other 12 years.
 Spidal, Mack, Wevar.
 Shaw, James.
 Stirrat, Allaxander, Blacksmith.
 Tagart, James, poor men.
 Taylor, Robert, Tavron-keeper, Deeded.
 Tice, John.
 Taylor, Robert a tract of wast Land.
 Vanlare, John.
 Vance, John.
 Wyle, Widdow, Poor woman.
 Wilson, John a tract of wast Land.
 Wastberey, George, fled.
 Wilflo, Conrod.
 Waganor, Adam, wevor.
 Wilson, Mathew.
 Walker, Robert, Renter from Thomas Rutherford at £10 ¹/₂ year.
 Wilson, Moses, Deeded 130 acers & 40 acers by warrant.
 Walker, Samuel, & Jas., Renters from Widow Sample at £4 ¹/₂ Year.
 Young, Samuel, fled, poor.
 M'Gill, Lorrance, renter from Mr. Stevenson at £4 ¹/₂ year

M'Connell, Edward, Living on Mr. Steven-
son's Land.

M'Lean, Hector.

M'Cormick, Samuel.

M'Clure, John, fled, poor.

M'Comb, William, Renter from Widdow
Sample at £3 7^p Year.

M'Kee, Robert.

M'Kee, Widdow.

Wirey, Anthony.

Freemen.

Harris, James, Taylor.

Shanklin, George.

Strikar, Lorraine.

Cosler, Frederick, Blacksmith.

Campble, John.

M'Cullough, John, Weaver.

Riddals, Trustram.

Vanlare, James.

Queen, Thomas.

Hendry, James, Blacksmith.

Snodge, James, Gunsmith.

Waugh, John, Blacksmith

Laney, Andrew, Wheelwright.

Finton, James, Schoolmaster.

Philopsager, George.

Clark, Samuel.

Walker, James.

Bowman, John.

a True Return

Andonius Warrich,

Constable.

Robert Tayler,

Coll'r.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY —We present with this number of our *Notes and Queries* the first portion of the promised historical and genealogical data relating to the beautiful valley "West of ye Sasquehanna." In about two weeks we propose giving another instalment—and shall from time to time present the additional information which may come to our hand. There is much to be done in researches among the musty records of the past, ere justice be done to the early history of the Cumberland Valley - and the same applies to every section of our State. Since 1720 much of the important history of Pennsylvania belongs to and centers in that portion beyond the three original counties. To gather up this genealogical and biographical history is an arduous task, but there be some who feel it a duty so to do. We are confident that this labor will be duly appreciated by the descendants of the early pioneers, and induce those interested to assist in the preservation of everything relating to those ancestors and early frontier times.

W. H. E.]

THE FIRST ROAD THROUGH THE VALLEY —A road was laid out in part, commencing at Harris' Ferry in 1736, which was intended to run to the Potomac. In 1743 the direction of this road was somewhat changed which was finally confirmed in 1744. It began "at river at Harris' Ferry, thence to James Silvers' spring, thence three miles West. thence to Randall Chambers' spring, west five miles, and thence to Archibald

McCallester's run, thence to Robert Dunning's spring, thence to Shippensburg, thence to Raynold's spring, thence to Conococheague creek, thence to the Falling spring, thence to John Mushel's spring, thence to Thomas Armstrong's spring, being sixty miles ten perches to Temporary Line." Randall Chambers, Robert Dunning, Robert Chambers, Benjamin Chambers and John McCormick were the viewers. The old Indian traders seemed to have always located at or near a spring, which was a source of attraction and relief, to the hunters both white and savage.

Benjamin Chambers was probably then settled at "Falling spring." It was in one of Penn's manors, and he was only allowed by them to locate there temporarily, as was James Patterson, the Indian trader, and his father-in-law, who settled in "Manor," in Lancaster county seventeen years before the land was open to settlers.

SAMUEL EVANS.

THE ROBBER LEWIS.—In the diary of the late Samuel James M'Cormick who lived two miles south of Doubling Gap, I find the following:

"On Tuesday, the 20th of June, 1820, the sheriff of Franklin county arrived with a party in search of David Lewis (the robber) and early the next morning proceeded to the mountain southeast of the Sulphur Springs, where they discovered a cave or den, where they found blankets and other articles known to belong to Lewis. But according to the best information the inhabitants had decamped on the Thursday before."

This you will observe was only about three weeks before Lewis' death. The cave, badly fallen to ruin, is still shown to the visitor at the Springs. It was known that Lewis had a cave somewhere in the mountain to which he fled, from time to time during the years 1816-20, but its locality was not discovered before June, 1820.

J. B. S.

FRANKLIN COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812-14.—The following letter which has never been published is well worth preservation, breathing forth as it does that spirit of unselfish patriotism which characterized the yeomanry of the Cumberland Valley from the earliest to the latest period of its existence. Captain Dunn's company, it is stated by M'Cauley (*History of Franklin County*, p. 150, 2d edition), was not called into service until March, 1814. It became part of Col. James Fenton's regiment, the Fifth Pennsylvania, and did faithful service in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. The complete roll of the company can be found in M'Cauley's history, pages 151-152:

BENJ. M. NEAD

FANNET'S BURGH, }
FRANKLIN COUNTY, } 15 June, 1813

Sir:—Being authorized by a volunteer company of riflemen in the Sixty fourth Regiment 2d Brigade 7th Division Penn'a Militia to inform your Excellency that they have made a tender of service to you for six months or what time such corp- are wanted. We offered our services in the regular way to our respective brigade Inspector William M'Clelland, Esq., who has no doubt reported us before this time.

The present communication is to inform you of the great anxiety the company are in to receive marching orders, which we hope will be in your power to give us very soon, when if we meete the Enemy of our Country I have no doubt but the result will be Highly Honorable to ourselves and the

State to which we belong. The Company Consists of 50 men all Armed & Equiped ready at any time you may think proper to order us to take the Field. We have made no stipulations where we will march to, and will therefore not hesitate a moment to meete the Enemy within the United States, but will, without those Limits with ardor seek and with the determination belonging to Freemen punish the unprovoked Invaders of our Country, with the assurance that you will (by giving us Marching Orders) give us an opportunity of displaying our Patriotism to our Country.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL DUNN,

Capt. Rifle Company.

GOV'R SNYDER.*

THE FIRST SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLERS IN THE VALLEY.—The recent celebrations of the settlement of the Cumberland Valley were based, perchance, on the presumption that the first settlers came in 1730. We have but little doubt that ten years prior there were isolated settlements between the Susquehanna and the Conococheague, for in 1729, when the county of Lancaster was organized, which then included Cumberland county, there were "over Sasquehannah," Hendricks, Macfarlane, Silvers, Parker and others, pioneers who claimed a residence of from five to ten years. If Richard Parker and his family, concerning whom and his descendants mention is made elsewhere, located on the Conedoguinet near Carlisle in 1725, there certainly must have been a good many settlers between him and the Susquehanna. He would not venture that distance from civilization, unless the land had not already been taken up by actual settlement. The argument that the lands not being surveyed until after 1730, there were no occupants, will not hold good, for it is well known that the pioneer preceded

the surveyor by from ten to fifteen years. There were numerous settlers in York county as early as 1721, and it is reasonable to suppose that the South Mountain was no barrier to the occupancy of the fine fertile lands of the Valley. Emigrants did not wait for the purchase of the lands by the Proprietaries from the Indians, especially the Scotch Irish, who were "not wanted" where the lands had already been acquired, but were directed to push to the utmost frontier. This early settlement of the Cumberland Valley is a subject fraught with much interest, and those devoted to its history should make the research which will undoubtedly verify what we have stated. In writing up the history of our own locality, we have not been unmindful of the information received concerning others, and trust by the time we shall have made further research into the Scotch-Irish immigration, that we may arrive at more accurate data relative to the settlement of the Cumberland Valley.

W. H. E.

CAPTAIN JAMES CALDERWOOD.

"This is to certify that Captain James Calderwood and Rachel Sprigue were joined together by me in holy matrimony on the 12th day of May, 1777; also that David Watson and Rachel Calderwood (the widow of the aforesaid Capt. James Calderwood) were joined together by me in holy matrimony on the 25th day of October in the year of our Lord 1779. Given under my hand at Big Spring the 9th day of February, 1784 WILLIAM LINN, V. D. M."

Captain Calderwood was commissioned an ensign in Capt. Robert Adams' company, Col. Wm. Irvine's (Sixth Penn'a) Battalion, May 1, 1776, and accompanied the Battalion to Canada. He had been appointed quarter master of the Battalion, and acted as such from the 9th of January until his

appointment by Genl. Gates as Lieutenant on board the fleet on Lake Champlain, August 1, 1776. He served with such ability as to be specially noticed by Genl. Gates.

On his return from the Canada campaign he raised an independent company in Cumberland county, and joined Col. Christian Febiger's Eleventh Virginia regiment, and was mortally wounded and died upon the field of Brandywine, at the head of his company, Sept. 11, 1777.

JOHN B. LINN.

THE JOHNSTONS OF ANTRIM TOWNSHIP.

South of Greencastle, near Shady Grove Franklin county, on the Beatty farm, now Witmer's, in a secluded spot some distance from the road, is the graveyard of one of the oldest families west of Conococheague,—that of the Johnstons. Several of the graves are well marked with large marble slabs, inscriptions from the principal of which we give herewith:

*James Johnston
born*

*in the North of Ireland
Died A. D 1765.*

*From documents still extant he settled on
the land on which he
died, as early as 1735
and was probably the
first white settler in
what is now Antrim*

Township, Franklin county.

The "documents still extant" are the application and warrant for survey, and we are inclined to the belief that James Johnston settled there about 1730, but whether then or at the period given on his tombstone, there is no doubt of his preceding the Chambers brothers by two or three years. Close by this grave is the following:

*Sacred | to the memory of | Doctor Robert
Johnston | who departed this life | on the
25th Nov, 1808 | aged 58 years, 4 months |
and 4 days.*

Born on the 21st of July, 1750, Dr. Johnston became one of the most prominent surgeons of the Revolutionary era. He was appointed surgeon of the Sixth Penn'a Battalion, Col. William Irvine, January 16, 1776, and continued in service until 1781, when he was ordered by the commander-in-chief to leave the regimental service and assist the wounded officers and soldiers of the American army, prisoners in the British hospital at Charleston, S. C. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and retained the friendship of his fellow officers during life, many of whom sought his medical advice and skill long after his professional retirement. During the so called Whisky Insurrection in 1794, Gen Washington and the members of his staff were the guests of Dr. Johnston, the President going out of his way to meet his old friend. Near to the grave of Dr. Johnston is that of his brother :

*Col. Thomas Johnston | died Dec. 1819 |
in the 75th year of his | age. | Martha
Beatty | wife of Col. T. Johnston | died
August, 1811 | Both possessed qualities of the
| heart that insured the respect | and esteem
of all their acquaintances.*

Thomas Johnston was another hero of the Revolution. He was an early associator; was an ensign in the Flying Camp; appointed January 21, 1777, first lieutenant in the State Regiment Col. Bull, afterwards Col. Walter Stewart's, and subsequently in the re-arrangement, transferred to the Thirteenth Penn'a. At the close of the war he was commissioned colonel in the militia. He was a gentleman of dignified manners, very hospitable, and respected by all who came in contact with him.

The Johnstons were true representative men of the Valley, and deserve to be held in grateful memory by every Pennsylvanian.

W. H. E.

CAPT. WILLIAM HENDRICKS AND HIS COMPANIONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The First Company Raised in the Cumberland Valley, 1775

The echoes of the thundering at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, had scarcely ceased reverberating along the Kittatinny hills ere the brave sons of the Valley, under the gallant Hendricks, were on the march to the relief of the beleaguered city of Boston. Capt. William Hendricks was the grandson of Tobias Hendricks, an Indian trader, and probably the first actual white settler in the Valley, who located at what is now known as Oyster's Point, two miles west of Harrisburg. Here Tobias Hendricks died in November, 1739, leaving a wife Catharine, and children, Henry, Rebecca, Tobias, David, Peter, Abraham and Isaac. William Hendricks was probably the son of Henry who retained the "old place," and where our hero was born. The company of Capt. Hendricks was raised in about ten days, and as soon as the officers received orders was on the march Eastward, reaching camp the first week in August, 1775. When the Quebec expedition was decided upon by the commander-in-chief, the companies of Matthew Smith, of Paxtang, and William Hendricks of Pennsboro', were detached from Col. Thompson's battalion of riflemen and ordered "to go upon the command with Colonel Arnold." For the particulars of this expedition we must refer our readers to Judge Henry's narrative, who was a volunteer in Capt. Smith's company. The gallant Hendricks fell in front of Quebec, and his remains were interred in the same enclosure with those of the lamented General Montgomery. The following is a list of Hendricks' company, those escaping being designated by a *. Some of those captured were probably killed or wounded or died in captivity, as

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many never returned. Of those who did, some re enlisted; while others were disabled for life owing to the severe exposure incident to the winter's march through the wilderness of Maine, or the hardships and sufferings endured in captivity. W H. E.

Captain.

Hendricks, William, killed at Quebec.

Lieutenants.

M'Clellan, John, died on the March.

Nichols, Francis.

Francis, George.*

Sergeants.

Gibson, Dr. Thomas.

Crone, Henry.

Greer, Joseph.

M'Coy, William.

Privates.

Agnew, Edward	Loraine, John *
Albright, George.*	M'Chesney, John. w.
Anderson, Thomas	M'Clellan, Daniel.
Baker Philip w.	M'Clure, Richard.
Blair, John.	M'Cormick, Henry.*
Burns, Alexander.	M'Ewen, Henry.
Burns, Peter.	M'Farlane, Archibald.*
Campbell, John. k.	M'Guire, Barnabas.
Carlisle, Daniel.	M'Lin, John.
Carswell, John.	M'Murphy, John.
Casey, Roger.	Mason, Jacob.
Cashey, Joseph.	

t	Chambers, John.	Maxwell, Philip.
j	Cooke, Thomas.	Morrison, George.
y	Cone, John.	Morrow, George.
n	Craig, John.*	Martin, Edward.
y	Cummings, Mat- thew.*	Murdock, Thomas. North, Daniel.
	Eckles, Arthur.*	O'Hara, Daniel.
	Frainer, Peter.	O'Hara, William.
	Furlow, Francis.	Ray, John.
	Gammel, William.	Reed, James.
	Gardner, John.	Rinehardt, George.
	Graham, Daniel.	Rodden, Edward.*
	Greer, James	Shannon, William.*
	Greer, Thomas.	Smith, William.*
	Hardy, John,	Snell, William.
	Hardy, Elijah.*	Steel, Robert.
	Henderson, John. w.	Sweeny, Hugh.*
	Hogg, James.	Sweeny, Edward.*
	Ireland, James.	Swaggerty, Abra- ham. w.
	Kenny, Dennis k.	Taylor, Matthew.*
	Kirkpatrick, Wil- liam *	Turpentine, Henry.*
	Lynch Richard.	Young, Michael.*
	Lamb, David.*	Witherop, Thomas.*
	Lesley, Thomas.	Wright, Joseph.*

THE PARKER FAMILY.

[We present herewith a brief Genealogy of the family of Richard Parker, one of the earliest settlers of prominence in the Cumberland Valley and many of whose descendants remain in the Valley. We do this with the greater pleasure, because it is a part of our evidence going to show that there were a large number of settlers in the Cumberland Valley as far down as Shippensburg, if really not beyond the Conococheague from five to ten years prior to 1730. That the Parker family settled west of the Susquehanna in 1725 we have indisputable proof. The traditions coming down through the family records, may not be sufficient, perchance, but among the records of the the Land Office is the application of Richard Parker in 1734 (the year his tract of land was surveyed to him) for a warrant for the land on which he had "resided ye ten years past." This confirms the tradition alluded to. For the data herewith we are indebted to Rev. Dr. Murray, of Carlisle, and Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Penn'a.]

W. H. E.]

Family of Richard Parker.

I. RICHARD PARKER and JANET (Martha, his wife emigrated from Province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1725, and settled three miles from Carlisle, acquiring land by patent near the Presbyterian Glebe meeting house on the Conedoguinet creek in 1730. They had children—

2 *i. Thomas*, m. Ellen Ferguson.

ii William, m and had Dr. Thomas Parker, of Pittsburg, who m. Lydia McDowell.

3 *iii John*, m. Margaret McClure.

iv. Martha, d. unm.

v James m Mary Boyd, and had four children.

vi Susannah, m. Mr. Dunning, of Cumberland county, and left issue

II. THOMAS PARKER (Richard) b. in Ireland; d. April, 1776; m. ELLEN FERGUSON who d. July, 1775. They had issue all born in Cumberland county:

i. William; who d in 1812; m. *Elizabeth Templeton*; d. in 1829; and had *David* and *Eleanor*, both d. unmarried.

ii John; the Aukeneys and Tillsons of Somerset county, Penn'a, belong to this family.

4 *iii Jane*; m John Dunbar.

iv Susannah; m *Andrew Forbes*; and had *Elizabeth*, *Thomas*, *Andrew* and *Robert*.

v. Martha; d. 1836, unm.

vi. Richard; b. 1763; d. 1814 unm.

vii Matthew.

III. JOHN PARKER (Richard) m. MARGARET M'CLURE They had issue:

5. *i. Alexander*, m Rebecca Blair.

ii. Richard, served in the War of the Revolution, m. and removed to Kentucky. His daughter m. a brother of John J. Crittenden.

iii Andrew, served in the War of the Revolution, and subsequently accompanied his brother Richard to Kentucky.

6. *iv. Mary* m William Fleming

7. *v Elizabeth*, m. Francis Campbell.

8. *vi. Agnes*, [Nancy], m. William Denny.

vii. Margaret, m John Calhoun.

IV. JANE PARKER (Thomas, Richard, b in 1753; d. March 3, 1833; m. JOHN DUNBAR, who died June 2, 1810. They had issue:

9. *i. Eleanor*, b. April 4, 1775; m. Dr. John Creigh, of Carlisle.

V. ALEXANDER PARKER (John, Richard) b. in Cumberland county. He was an early associator at the outset of the war of the Revolution, was commissioned second lieutenant of the Sixth Penn'a Battalion, Col. William Irvine, Jan. 9, 1776; promoted first lieutenant Oct. 25, 1776; served as captain of the Penn'a Line in the Seventh Regiment March 21, 1777; transferred to Fourth Penn'a, Jan. 17, 1781, and subsequently to Second Penn'a, Jan. 1, 1783, serving until the close of the war. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He laid out the town of Parkersburg, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, where he had extensive land possessions. In the old grave-yard at the Meeting House Springs, two miles northwest of Carlisle, there is a large slab covering the remains of Major Parker and two of his children, bearing this inscription:

"Sacred | to the memory of | Major Alexander Parker | and his two children | Margaret and John."

Strange to say there are no dates given of birth or death. Major Parker married Rebecca Blair, daughter of William Blair, and had four children:

i. Margaret.

ii John

10. *iii Mary*; m William Robinson.

iv. Anne Alexander; b. 1791; d. April, 1809; buried in the old graveyard at Carlisle.

Major Parker's widow afterwards married Charles McClure, near Carlisle, and they had four children :

i. *Charlotte*, m. Dr. Adam Hays, and had Joseph, Rebecca M., Charles, William and Mary R. All deceased save Mrs. Rebecca M. Whitehead and her sister Mary Robinson

ii. *Charles*, who was Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Porter. He married Margaretta Gibson, a very superior woman, daughter of Chief Justice Gibson, of Penna. Three of their sons are living, Charles, William and George—the first now major U. S. army, is married and has issue.

iii. *William B.*, late President Judge at Pittsburgh; m. Lydia Collins, and has issue.

iv. *Rebecca*, who married Mr. White; their only child married the Rev. F. T. Brown, D. D., and is deceased.

Mrs. McClure died suddenly in the Associate or Seceder church, Carlisle, April 23, 1826, aged 63 years. Mr. McClure died February 8, 1811, aged 72 years—24 years her senior.

VI. MARY PARKER (John, Richard) married WILLIAM FLEMING. They had ten children, with whom were connected the Lyons, Greggs, Clarkes, Randolphs, Elliots and Crains of Cumberland county :

- i. *Ann*, m. William Lyon.
- ii. *Nancy*, m. Charles Gregg
- iii. *James*, m. 1st, Frances Randolph; 2d, Margaret Clarke.
- iv. *John*, m. Margaret Fleming.
- v. *Polly*, m. Mr. Denny.
- vi. *Rebecca*, m. Robert Elliot.
- vii. *Susan*, m. Paul Randolph.
- viii. *Sally*, m. Richard Crain.
- ix. *Margaret*, m. George Crain.
- x. *Betsy* m. William Crain.

(Margaret, granddaughter of William and Mary, married William B. Murray.)

VII. ELIZABETH PARKER (John, Rich-

ard) married FRANCIS CAMPBELL. She was his second wife. They had issue:

11 i. *Nancy*; m. Robert Tate.

ii. *Francis*; d. unm.

iii. *James*; m. Cassandana Miller, daughter of Gen. Henry Miller of the Revolution; and had issue; was a lawyer of brilliant talents.

12. iv. *Parker*; b. 1768; m. Elizabeth Calhoun.

v. *George*

vi. *Elizabeth*.

vii. *Ebenezer*.

VIII. AGNES, or NANCY PARKER, (John, Richard) m. WILLIAM DENNY. Mr. Denny came into Cumberland Valley from Chester county in 1745. He was the first coroner of Cumberland county, and was commissary of issues during the Revolution. He was the contractor for the erection of the Court House at Carlisle in 1765, destroyed by fire in 1845. He was a gentleman of the old school, high-minded and dignified in manner and conversation. The children of Agnes Campbell and William Denny were as follows:

13 i. *Ebenezer*, b. March 11, 1761; m. Nancy Wilkins, of Pittsburgh.

ii. *Priscilla*, b. May 28, 1763; d. Feb. 22, 1849, at Carlisle; m. Simon Boyd, of Carlisle, an officer in the Second battalion of associators of Cumberland county in the Revolution. They left no issue.

iii. *William*, b. March 24, 1765; d. in infancy

iv. *Nancy or Agnes*, b. Aug. 31, 1768; d. Jan. 11, 1845, unm. at Carlisle.

14 v. *Margaret*, b. June 25, 1771; d. Dec. 8, 1847; m. Samuel Simison.

vi. *Mary*, b. Feb. 13, 1775, died in her third year.

15 vii. *Mary or Polly*, b. March 5, 1778; d. April 10, 1845; m. George Murray, of Carlisle.

viii. *Elizabeth*, b. April 22, 1781; d. March 27, 1848, unm., at Carlisle.

ix. Boyd, b. Feb. 20, 1783; d. at Pittsburgh.

IX. ELEANOR DUNBAR (Jane, Richard, Thomas) b. April 4, 1775; d. August 4, 1861; m. May 12, 1796, DR JOHN CREIGH, of Carlisle, son of John Creigh and Jane Houston, of Silvers' Spring, b. Sept. 13, 1773. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel McCoskry, and became eminent in his profession. He died at Carlisle Nov. 7, 1848. They had issue

i. John Dunbar, b. April 26 1797; m. Cornelia R. Williamson; resides in San Francisco.

ii. Richard Parker, b. Dec 8, 1798; d. Sept 23, 1825.

iii. Jane Eliza, b. Nov. 28, 1800; d. April 17, 1803.

iv. Samuel, b. 1802; d. 1872.

v. Mary, b. 1804; d. 1837; m. Cyrus B. Jacobs.

vi. Eleanor Jane, b. 1806.

vii. Thomas, b. 1808; d. April 21, 1880; became a Presbyterian clergyman of prominence, and a D. D. A biographical memoir by Rev. Thos. H. Robinson, D. D., is in press. Dr. Creigh was twice married—1st to Ann Hunter; 2d, to Jane M. Grubb, and had issue by both.

viii. Alfred, b. 1810; resides at Washington, Penna; author of "History of Washington county," and several masonic works; is an LL. D.; has been twice married—1st to E. J. Cook, 2d J. A. Stephenson, and has issue.

ix. William Linn, b. 1813; d. April 1866; m. Rachel Edwards, and had Richard Parker.

x. Isabella Mateer, b. 1815; d. 1817.

X. MARY PARKER (Alexander, John, Richard) m. Gen. WILLIAM ROBINSON, jr., of Allegheny City. He was the first mayor of that city, and a prominent man in Western Pennsylvania. They had issue:

i. James; d. unm.

ii. William O'H.

iii. Alexander P.

iv. Charles McC; d. unm.

v. John.

vi. Francis P.

vii. Annie.

viii. Mary Parker.

Gen. Robinson and Mary Parker had a son named Henry, who was drowned in the Allegheny river whilst skating, in his 12th year.

XI. NANCY CAMPBELL (Elizabeth, John, Richard) m. ROBERT TATE. They had issue—

i. Elizabeth, m. Wm. Larrimer.

ii. Mary, m. Dr. John Wishart, of Washington, Pa., and had Henrietta, Jane, Davis, Nancy, Robert, Mary and Margaretta.

iii. Juliana, m. John ———, and had James and Ann Eliza.

iv. Henrietta, m. Thomas Gregg, and had Robert, John, Mary and Thomas.

v. Lucinda, m. ——— McAlister, and had Henrietta, Elizabeth, Corridon, Jesse, Sarah, Mary Jane and Lucinda.

vi. Nancy, m. William Dennison, and had Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, Catharine, William and Ellen.

vii. Margaret, m. Rev. W. Smith, D. D., and had James and Mary.

viii. Jane, d. s. p.

XII. PARKER CAMPBELL, b. 1768, in Cumberland county, m. Elizabeth Calhoun, of Chambersburg. She died in 1846 at New Orleans. Parker Campbell was one of the most gifted lawyers of Western Pennsylvania—eloquent and brilliant. He served as a volunteer aid to Gen. Tannehill in the War of 1812-14 on the Niagara frontier. He died at Washington, Penn'a, in 1824. He left issue:

- i. *Nancy.*
- ii. *Elizabeth.*
- iii. *Eleanor.*
- iv. *Francis.*
- v. *John.*
- vi. *Parker.*

XIII. EBENEZER DENNY (Agnes, John, Richard), b. March 11, 1761, at Carlisle; d. July 21, 1822, at Pittsburgh, and is interred in the First Presbyterian churchyard. At the beginning of the Revolution Ebenezer Denny, although in his fifteenth year, was the bearer of dispatches to Fort Pitt, and subsequently entered on board a privateer which cruised in the West Indies. He was commissioned an ensign in the First Penn'a Regiment of the Line, in 1778 or 1779; transferred to Seventh Penn'a in August, 1780; promoted lieutenant in Fourth Penn'a, May 23, 1781, and shortly afterwards to captain. At the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, Capt. Denny was selected and detailed to plant the American flag on the British parapet. He served in the Carolinas to the close of the war, and subsequently became adjutant to Gen. Harmar; and aid-de-camp to Gen. St. Clair. Major Denny was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. His "journal" is printed in the *Collections of the Historical Society of Penn'a* and is edited with a concise memoir by his son. At the close of the Indian campaign in the Northwest, he removed to Pittsburgh. In 1794 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition to Le Boëuf. In the war of 1812, he was commissary of purchases to supply the Penn'a Volunteers, on the Erie and Niagara frontier. He was one of the commissioners of Allegheny county, and also its first treasurer; and when Pittsburgh became a city he was its first mayor. In 1793 Major Denny married NANCY WILKINS, a native of Carlisle and a daughter of Capt. John Wilkins, sr., a distinguished officer of

the Revolution. She died in 1806. They had three sons and a daughter who survived:

i. *Harmar*, m. Elizabeth F. O'Hara, daughter of Gen. James O'Hara; was honorably distinguished as a lawyer, statesman and Christian gentleman; was a member of the Penn'a Legislature, member of Congress, and of the constitutional convention of 1837. He had ten children—eight of whom survived: *Mary O'Hara*, m. J. W. Spring, *James O'Hara*, *William Croghan*, *Elizabeth O'Hara*, m. Hon. Robert McKnight, *Caroline*, m. Rev. M. W. Paxton, D. D., *Melley Hopkins*, m. Capt. T. J. Brereton, U. S. A., *Harmar* and *Mitilda Wilkins*.

ii. *Dr William H*, m. 1st, Sophia DuBarry; 2d, Miss Tannehill, and had issue; Ebenezer, Duplessis and Sophia, who married Brady Wilkins.

iii. *St Clair*, a major in the U. S. A., m. Caroline Hamilton; and had, *Morgan Willoughby*, *Elizabeth* m. W. C. Denny, *Annie* m. Mr. Corcoran, *Caroline*, m. J. H. DuBarry, *Irvine* and *Brooks*.

iv. *Nancy*, m. Major E. Harding of the U. S. army, and had *Ebenezer* m. Venie, daughter of Gen. Morgan, *Elizabeth*, m. Mr. Barnes, *William*, and *Van Buren*.

XIV. MARGARET DENNY (Agnes, John Richard) b. June 25, 1771; d. Dec. 8, 1847; m. SAMUEL SIMISON, of Carlisle. They had issue:

i. *Parker*, b. Feb. 10, 1794; d. at Carlisle, Oct. 13, 1868.

ii. *Elder*, b. March 13, 1796; d. in Ohio.

iii. *Nancy*, b. March 10, 1798; d. at Carlisle.

iv. *John*, b. Sept. 30, 1800; d. in Alabama.

v. *Isabella*, b. March 1803; d. in infancy.

vi. *Boyd Denny*, b. Sept. 1805; d. in Alabama.

vii. *Eliza*, b. Aug. 2, 1810; m. Mr. Rooper; resides in New Orleans.

XV. MARY OF POLLY DENNY (Agnes, John, Richard), b. March 5, 1778; d. April 10, 1845; m. June 21, 1804, at Carlisle, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., GEORGE MURRAY, a native of Pittsburgh, b. March 17, 1762; d. at Carlisle in 1855. They had issue—

i. *Priscilla Boyd*, b. July 8, 1805; d. Oct. 28, 1877, in Carlisle.

ii. *William*, b. Aug. 5, 1807; d. in infancy.

iii. *William Boyd*, b. Sept. 4, 1808

iv. *Charles Gregg* b. Oct. 14, 1810.

v. *George*, b. Dec. 27, 1812

vi. *Joseph Alexander*, b. Oct. 2, 1815; the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and Doctor of Divinity residing at Carlisle. A member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania; a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and a member of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia.

vii. *Nancy Denny*, b. Sept. 26, 1817; d. in infancy.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG RAISED IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.—In December, 1820, the executors of Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, presented to the State of Pennsylvania the first flag of the United States of America that was raised in the British Channel. It was said to have been made under the direction of Benjamin Franklin for the sloop *Surprise*, commanded by Capt. Conyngham, in 1776. This flag was in the possession of the State at the reception of Lafayette in 1825, and was placed back of the Speaker's chair upon that memorable occasion. Inquiry has been made of us concerning its existence and if possible to obtain a description thereof. What is especially desired, is to obtain

information as to whether the flag contained the rattlesnake emblem or the stars. There are a number of our readers who were present at the Lafayette Reception, who may perchance call this to mind, and if any such can do so, we will be under many obligations.

W. H. E.

AN HISTORIC BIBLE.—In Kercheval's History of the Valley of Virginia, among the accounts given of Indian massacres "about the year 1760," we find the following:

"At the attack on George Miller's family, the persons killed were a short distance from the house spreading flax in a meadow. One of Miller's little daughters was sick in bed. Hearing the firing she jumped up, and looking through a window and seeing what was done, immediately passed out at a back window, and ran about two or three miles down to the present residence of David Stickley, Esq., and from thence to George Bowman's on Cedar creek, giving notice at each place. Col. Abraham Bowman, of Kentucky, then a lad of 16 or 17, had but a few minutes before passed close by Miller's door, and at first doubted the little girl's statement. He however armed himself, mounted his horse, and in riding to the scene of action, was joined by several others who had turned out for the same purpose, and soon found the information of the little girl too fatally true.

"The late Mr. Thomas Newell, of Shendoah county, informed the author that he was then a young man; his father's residence was about one mile from Miller's house; and hearing the firing, he instantly took his rifle, and ran to see what it meant. When he arrived at the spot, he found Miller, his wife and two children weltering in their blood and still bleeding. He was the first person who arrived, and in a very few minutes Bowman and several others joined them. From the scene of

murder they went to the house and on the sill of the door lay a large folio *German Bible*, on which a fresh killed cat was thrown. On taking up the Bible it was discovered *that fire had been placed in it; but after burning through a few leaves, the weight of that part of the book which lay uppermost, together with the weight of the cat, had so compressed the leaves as to smother and extinguish the fire.*"

In a note to the above the author says: "This Bible is now [1833] in the possession of Mr. George Miller, of Shenandoah county, about one and a half miles south of Zane's old iron works. The author saw and examined it. The fire had been placed about the center of the 2d book of Samuel, burnt through fourteen leaves, and entirely out at one end. It is preserved in the Miller family as a sacred relic or memento of the sacrifice of their ancestors."

The above Bible is at this writing [October 16th, 1880] in the possession of Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., of Harrisburg, who is a near relative of the Miller family, and a native of the valley where the events referred to occurred. He was also, when a boy, familiarly acquainted with the author of the history of the valley.

The Bible has the following imprint:
Tubingen, Verlegt Johann Georg Cotta,
1739. C. L. E.

STACY POTTS.

From 1790, for a period of almost sixteen years, the subject of this sketch was notably prominent in political and public affairs in Pennsylvania. A truly representative man, he deserves grateful recognition at our hands. His life was an eventful one, but the data at present within our reach prevents us from giving little more than a summary of the main incidents in his remarkable career.

Thomas Potts, the ancestor of Stacy Potts, was a Quaker who emigrated from England with his wife and children, in company with Mahlon Stacy and his family, in the ship *Shield*, and landed at Burlington, New Jersey, in the winter of 1673, she being the first ship that went so far up the Delaware. Stacy was a leading man in the Society of Friends and in the government of West Jersey. The families of Stacy and Potts intermarried, and thus the two names were interchanged in both. Mahlon Stacy owned a plantation of eight hundred acres on both sides of Assunpink creek, which he sold in 1714 to William Trent, of Philadelphia, from whom the city of Trenton took its name.

At Trenton, in 1731, Stacy Potts was born. He received a good education and learned the trade of a tanner, a business which he successfully carried on at least up to the time of the Revolution. At this period, Mr. Potts resided on the west side of King (now Warren) street, Trenton. This building has some historic interest. It is stated that Daniel Lanning, who on the morning of the 26th December, 1776, was guide to the American army to Trenton, had a few days previously been taken prisoner by a scouting party of Hessians, carried to Trenton and confined there. Watching an opportunity, when there was a commotion among the guard, he slipped out, sprang over a fence, and escaped to the house of Stacy Potts who took him in and concealed him that night. The next morning he passed out of the town in safety, and a few days thereafter challenged the Hessian sentries as the battle of Trenton opened.—*Raum's History of Trenton*, p. 157.

On the day of that disaster to the British arms, Col. Rall, the Hessian commander, who was wounded in the early part of the engagement, was carried into his headquarters, the house of Mr. Potts, and

died there. Lossing, in his *Field-Book of the Revolution*, states that it was a tavern. Mr. Potts never kept an inn, but it may have been occupied as such at a more recent period.

In 1784 the building was occupied by the President of Congress. It was taken down in the year 1857.

Mr. Potts seems to have been a very enterprising and public spirited citizen. In 1776, besides owning a tannery, he built the steel works on Front street, Trenton, and after the close of the Revolution was largely interested in the erection of a paper mill in the same locality. This was prior to the publication of Collins' Bible. In December, 1788, it was advertised by its proprietors, Stacy Potts and John Reynolds, as "now nearly completed." The manufacturers issued earnest appeals for rags in one of their publications, presenting "to the consideration of those mothers who have children going to school, the present great scarcity of that useful article, without which their going to school would avail them but little."

Mr. Potts took a warm interest in the invention of John Fitch, and was one of the company formed to assist that famous inventor in his experiments, and he, with others, were instrumental in obtaining for Fitch fourteen years exclusive privilege on the Jersey side of the Delaware.

About this period, Stacy Potts came to Harrisburg. It is difficult to divine what were his motives in leaving his native town where he was very popular, and with his ample competency, remove to this then new town on the Susquehanna. His second marriage may perchance have had somewhat to do with his removal from Trenton. Coming to Harrisburg he made large purchases of land and whether it was due to this fact or his agreeable manner, Stacy Potts became quite prominent, was

chosen to the Legislature in 1791 and in 1792. During the mill-dam troubles of 1793-5, Mr. Potts was quite active, and was one of the committee of citizens who were willing to take upon themselves all responsibility accruing by the destruction of the obnoxious dam. He served as burgess of the borough and was a member of the town council. From 1799 to 1803 he again represented Dauphin county in the Legislature.

Mr. Potts' sudden departure from Harrisburg is really as inexplicable as his coming to it. He seems to have gone to Trenton about 1805. It is stated that he walked, accompanied by his youngest son, the entire distance, and that when they arrived at the bank of the river opposite Trenton, and before crossing the bridge, then newly erected, the boy remarked: "I like the looks of that place; I think I shall live there all my life."

Stacy Potts subsequently became Mayor of Trenton, an office he held for several years. He died in that city, April 28, 1816, in his 85th year.

Mr. Potts was thrice married. We have no knowledge as to his first wife. He married, about 1790, Miss Gardiner, of Philadelphia, a Presbyterian lady of superior intelligence. She died at Harrisburg in 1799. His third wife was Mrs. Mary Boyd, widow of John Boyd, of Harrisburg. She survived her husband many years, died at Harrisburg, September 25, 1844, aged 84 years. Mrs. Boyd was the daughter of George Williams, and had by her first husband James Rutherford and George Williams Boyd, the ancestors of the Boyd family of Harrisburg. Mr. Potts had issue by his first and second wife. *Stacy, jun.*, who married Polly, daughter of Leonard Sommers, of Harrisburg, was a lawyer of ability, and died at Philadelphia in 1831, aged 53 years. *Re-*

becca married George Sherman, editor of the Trenton "Federalist." *Anna* married William Potts, of Trenton. *Stacy Gardiner*, born at Harrisburg, in November, 1799, became one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, a position he held some years. He was a gentleman of prominence in public and private life, and died at Trenton in 1865.

During his entire residence at Harrisburg Stacy Potts was deeply interested in its growth and prosperity. He owned most of the ground which is now included in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of our city, and some of it yet remains in the possession of his descendants at Trenton. That portion of the River front between Herr and Calder streets was originally named Potts' town, from his ownership of the ground contiguous. While in the Legislature, Mr. Potts was a strong advocate for the permanent establishment of the seat of government of the State at Harrisburg, when it was fully decided to remove it from Philadelphia. The divided counsels of the Dauphin county representatives alone prevented it at that time, and Lancaster was agreed upon. He, however, lived to see the Capital fixed on the banks of the Susquehanna. Mr. Potts must have been an individual of decided character—a strong advocate for the right. He was a gentleman of unquestioned ability, and an enterprising and energetic citizen.

W. H. E.

CAPTAIN JAMES BEATTY.

Prior to the laying out of the town of Harrisburg, came JAMES BEATTY and family, locating here. From the family record in the possession of his descendants we have this entry: "That my children may know the place of their nativity, I, James Beatty, was born in the Kingdom of Ireland, and County of Down, Parish of Hillsborough and Townland of Ballykeel Ed-

nagonnei, in the year of our Lord 1746; and came to America in the year 1784. My wife, Ally Ann Irwin, was born in said kingdom, county and parish, and Townland of Tillynmore, within two miles of Hillsborough, three of Lisburn, three miles of Dromore, and six miles of Bally-nahinch,* and ten of Belfast, which last place we sailed from the 27th of June, 1784." In the fall of this year he was settled at Harrisburg, and thus became one of its *first* inhabitants.

It may not be out of place in this connection to refer to the ancestors of James Beatty. After the battle of the Boyae, there was a large influx of Scotch families into the north of Ireland. Among them was that of James Beatty who located in the county of Down. The building he erected known as "Sycamore Lodge" is yet standing and has never been out of the occupancy of a James Beatty. It was here that the subject of our sketch was born. The first James Beatty was the head of a very large family, some of whose descendants remain in the land of their nativity, but the greater portion are scattered over many States of the Federal Union. He was a covenantor of the old school, and a prominent member of the Anahilt Congregation—near which Church repose the remains of himself, and a portion of five or six generations following.

His son, William Beatty, was the father of Captain James Beatty. He died at Ballykeel-Ednagonnei in February, 1784, and was buried in Anahilt Glebe. "The grave," writes one of his descendants, "is covered with a flat tombstone, and with the exception of the name, nothing can be traced, owing to the wear and tear of the weather and the continual friction of passing feet. The central portion of the stone has been worn perfectly smooth." William Beatty married, in 1741, Mary McKee, and had issue:

i. *George*, b. 1743; d. 1815; m. *Mary Blackburn*.

ii. *James*, b. 1746; d. 1794; m. *Alice Ann Irwin*.

iii. *Agnes*, b. 1751; d. 1844; m. *Robert Finlay*.

iv. *Jane*, b. 1753; d. 1777, unm.

v. *Mary*, b. 1758; d. 1847; m. *James Nelson*.

A few months after the death of his father, *James Beatty*, his wife and children came to America. He became the purchaser of a number of lots in the town of Harrisburg, some of which remain in possession of his descendants. He became quite prominent in his adopted home, and held several official positions under the borough charter. He died on the 1st of December, 1794, at the age of forty eight, comparatively a young man. He was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, of which church he held membership.

Captain *Beatty* married, in 1768, *Alice Ann Irwin*, daughter of *Gawin Irwin* and *Mary Brereton*, of Tullymore. She died in Harrisburg, June, 1805. They had children as follows, all born at Ballykeel Ednagonnel:

i. *Mary Brereton*, b. July 14, 1769; d. in Ashland co., O., March 2, 1853; m. *Patrick Murray*.

ii. *Nancy*, b. May 2, 1771; d. at Steubenville, O., May 7, 1839; m. *Samuel Hill*.

iii. *Gawin Irwin*, b. Sept. 13, 1773; d. Dec. 14, 1843.

iv. *Rebecca*, b. Dec. 4, 1775; d. 1819; m. *Daniel Houseman*.

v. *Alice Ann*, b. Feb. 12, 1777; d. May 14, 1841, in Ashland co., O., m. *John Downey*.

vi. *William*, b. June 30, 1778; d. Sept. 3, 1790.

vii. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 6, 1779; d. Aug. 4, 1861, at Ashland, O., unm.

viii. *George*, b. Jan. 4, 1781; d. March 10, 1862, from whom the family of this name, now residing at Harrisburg, descends.

In personal appearance *Capt. Beatty* was about five feet eight inches, thick set, florid complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. He was an active and energetic business man, and his death was a great loss to the young town. H.

*Means "Town of the Island,"

AT TRENTON AND PRINCETON.

[We have recently found the following list of those Lancaster county companies which were in actual service at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. This list, however, does not include all the troops from this section which were in the field during 1776. *Col. Cunningham's* battalion, as also a portion of *Col. Green's* and *Col. Burd's* were at Long Island and Fort Washington, where they suffered severely in killed and wounded. Those companies marked with a * were from what is now Dauphin county, those † from Lebanon—the remainder so far as we have information, probably from what is now Lancaster county proper. Of those from Dauphin county we have in our possession the rolls of *Cpts. Brown, Cowden, Koppenhoffer, Manning, M'Quown, Murray, Reed, Sherer and Fridley*. Among their descendants ought be found those of the *Cpts. Boyd, Campbell, M'Callen and M'Kee*. These with the rolls of other companies which were in the service during 1776 and subsequent years, it is earnestly to be hoped may be secured, and the names of all the patriots of the Revolution be preserved unto us. W. H. E.]

"List of Captains whose companies of Militia went to Jersey in August, 1776, Were Absent till Jan. and Feb., 1777 Muster Rolls of Lancaster County Militia, 1776

Adams, Isaac,	Peden, Hugh,
*Boyd, John,	*Reed, John,
*Boyd, Samuel,	*Ross, ———
*Brown, William,	*Scherer, Joseph,
*Campbell, Robert,	Steele, William,
*Cowden, James,	Page, Nathaniel,
Crawford, Christo-	Parry, William,
pher,	Paxton, ———,
+ Doeblor, Albright,	*Fridley, Jacob,
Evans, Joshua,	Tweed, John, Lieut
Graffs, Andrew,	Comdt.,
Hollinger, Christian,	Watson James, com-
Hoofnagle, Peter,	pany Comd. by
Johnston, ———,	Lieut. John Patton.
Jones, John,	+ Weaver, Henry,
King, Jacob,	Whiteside, Thomas,
*Koppenheffer, Thos	Wilson, Dorrington,
*Manning, Richard,	Commanded by
*McCallen, Robert,	Lieut. John Ech-
*McQuown, Richard,	man.
*McKee, Robert,	Withers, John,
Morgan, David,	Wright, Joseph,
*Murray, James,	Yeates, Jasper,
Morrison, James,	+ Zantzing, Paul,
Martin, Alex,	+ Ziegler, Frederick,
Musser, George,	+ Zimmerman, Bernard,

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—We shall present to our readers in the next number of *Notes and Queries*, the second instalment of our contributions to the history, biography and genealogy of the Cumberland Valley. We are pleased to know that these contributions have been so well received, and take this occasion to thank the press throughout the Valley for their earnest appreciation of our labors in this direction.

W. H. E.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH DISPATCH.—The first telegraphic dispatch shown to the citizens of Harrisburg was brought from Washington City by the late Isaac G. Mc-

Kinly, then one of the proprietors and editors of the *Democratic Union*, now the *Patriot*, in 1841. It was a long narrow strip of white paper, bearing the characters indented by the machine. The telegraph was then first introduced, the wires, however, only extending from Baltimore to Washington. The dispatch was a great curiosity, and attracted a small crowd on the street where it was shown. A B

WALLACE JAMES (N. & Q. lv.)—An Erie correspondent gives us the following data: Benjamin Wallace was born in Ireland in 1727. He married his first wife, Lettice Ralston, in 1761. Their child, Mary Wallace, married James B. Wilson, of Hanover, in 1803, removing the same year to Erie, Pa., where she died in May, 1847, at the age of eighty five. The children of Benjamin Wallace and Elizabeth Culbertson (his second wife) were as follows:

i. *William*, b. Oct., 1768; d. May 28, 1816.

ii. *John Culbertson*, b. Feb. 14, 1779; d. Dec., 1827

iii. *Benjamin*, b. April 14, 1773; d. Aug. 22, 1833

iv. *Jane*, b. April 9, 1775; d. Jan., 1790.

v. *James*, b. 1777; d. 1782.

vi. *Alexander Cox*, b. Jan. 28, 1782; d. July 3, 1806.

Benjamin Wallace (4) was a major in the U. S. Army. W. H. E.

REV. MR. ROAN'S SUBSCRIPTION OR ACCOUNT BOOK.—Recently there has been placed in our hands the account book of the Rev. John Roan, which contains the subscriptions of the members of his congregations at Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy, from 1745, the beginning of his ministry, until the close of his eventful life in 1775; also his marriage record from 1754 to 1774. The list of members is important, from the fact that the first tax list in existence is 1749, while this goes to show who resided

within the bounds of his different congregations as early as 1744. The marriage record is exceedingly valuable, and we have no doubt that it will be as highly prized as that recently published of the Rev. John Elder. Besides these important additions to our historical and genealogical knowledge, the accounts go to disprove many of the statements made by Webster and other historians concerning the Rev. John Roan. As soon as it is possible to prepare these contributions, we shall lay them before our readers.

W. H. E.

THE FIRST RAILROAD AND CARS AT HARRISBURG.

The location, construction and completion of the first railroad that is to terminate at or pass a town or village is an important event, and of course creates great curiosity and anxiety among the inhabitants of the place and surrounding country. When the Harrisburg and Lancaster road was being located in 1835, much opposition was manifested by the farmers on surveying the road, at having their farms "cut up" or divided. The road, however, was partially completed at different points during the following year. In August, 1836, it was finished as far as Middletown, terminating here at Paxtang street.

As cars were soon needed, Messrs. Wm. Calder, sen., & Co., had a car built by Eben Miltimore at his coach shop, then located on the corner of Chestnut street and River alley. The building, formerly a large brick stable, was erected and used by Joshua Elder many years previous, who owned the property and had kept the principal store in the town. The car was a plain open four-wheel car, similar, though smaller, to the present excursion cars of the street railroad now used. When finished it was taken down to the railroad and a trial trip was made two or three miles down the road, with two horses attached to it by a short

tow-line, as the track between the rails could not be used for horses. Of course the car was well filled with men and boys, eager to enjoy their first ride on the rails, the writer being one of the number. A short time after, in September, a locomotive engine was brought from the State road (which had been previously constructed) from Columbia on a flat in the canal, and landed at Middletown, from whence it was run here; and during the time, Saturday and Sunday, excursions were run to Middletown and back about every two hours, with the car built by Mr. Miltimore. The small car was crowded all the time—Governor Ritner, the heads of the State Department and prominent citizens were first treated to a ride.

As very few had seen a locomotive, it was an object of great curiosity, and many funny remarks were made by different individuals among the crowd which assembled on Paxtang street during the trial trips of the engine. One colored man said to his wife, "Jane, now you sees what fire and water des." This locomotive was made in England, and was one of the first placed on the State road. It was called the "John Bull," and would be a diminutive novelty now. It was a small, black affair, with two driving wheels, the piston connected inside of the wheel. The first locomotives put on the Harrisburg and Lancaster road were built by Mathias Baldwin, of Philadelphia, and were named after the three or four principal towns along the road. They had but two driving wheels, with the crank and piston inside; were used for both freight and passengers.

The next engines purchased were two built by Messrs. Norris & Sons, of Philadelphia, and were used for hauling freight trains. They were named Henry Clay and David R. Porter, were heavier and lower than the first ones, having but two driving

wheels with the piston connected to the driving wheels on the outside, as they are now constructed.

The road was not fully completed until some time in 1838; owing to the slow work on the tunnel near Elizabethtown. During its construction the passengers were conveyed around in stage coaches, the writer having made the trip in the summer of 1837. The Cumberland Valley railroad was completed about the same period (1837) except the erection of the bridge over the river. Their first locomotives were brought from Columbia on the canal, and landed on the McCormick lot at Second and Vine streets, and were hauled over the Market street bridge by six Cumberland county farm-horses.

Bells were first used on the locomotives; the first brought here for the Cumberland Valley railroad had whistles, and when they were being conveyed over the bridge, the writer heard some of our prominent citizens who had gathered at the toll-house discussing the matter, aver that the whistle could be heard a distance of five miles A. B.

MARRIAGE RECORD OF HEBRON CHURCH.

[We are indebted to Dr. George Ross, of Lebanon, for the following marriage records of the Quittapahilla or Hebron Moravian Church, near Lebanon, who obtained them through the Rev L. P. Clewell present minister there. The records, as will be seen, although somewhat meagre, cover sixty years—1751 to 1811. They include the names of the ancestors of the Orths, Buehlers, Kelkers, and others familiar to this locality, and we consider them a valuable contribution to the Genealogical history of our county. W. H. E.]

1751.

March 17. Henry Xander and Mary Pristarju, by Rev. Christian Rauch.

1753.

Jan'y 12. Daniel Heckadorn and Susanna Kunzlien.

1754.

May 1. John Ebermann and Maria Xander, by Rev. Geo. Neiser.

1756.

Feb'y 24. Philip Meurer and Anna Maria Schasters.

1757.

May 24. Adam Orth, oldest son of Balther Orth, and Catharine, oldest daughter of Peter Kucher, by Rev. Geo. Neiser.

1758.

Aug. 8. George Wambler and Elizabeth Strahaus, by Rev. Philip Meurer.

1759.

May 9. Adam Faber (widower) and Elizabeth Spitler, (widow) born Meulin, by Rev. Boehler.

1761.

June 30. Casper Kieth, (widower) of Heidleberg, and Anna Maria Stephan, born Schirmer, by Rev. Boehler.

1762.

May 4. George Hederick (widower) and Elizabeth Ohrich, by Rev. Franz Boehler.

1763.

April 26. Balzar Orth, and Rosina Kucher, by Rev. Langoard.

— April 26. Jacob Scherzer, and Barbara Stoehr, by Rev. Zahm.

1765.

April 30. Philip Uhrig, and Margaret Hederig, by Rev. Langoard.

1767.

Nov. 24. Abraham Friedrick, and Maria Barbara Buehler, by Rev. Zahm.

1769.

Feb'y 28. Philip Faber, Adam Faber's son, and Magdalena Stoehr, Philip Stoehr's daughter, by Rev. Zahm.

1770.

September 18. Ehrhart Heckedorn, Daniel Heckedorn's son, and Catharine Meilin, by Rev. Zahm.

1773

Aug. 3. John Abraham Borroway, from Mount Joy, and Elizabeth Uhrich, by Rev Bader.

Nov. 2. John Friedrich, son of Abraham Friedrich, from Mount Joy, and Julia Anna Buehler, by Rev. Bader.

1779.

April 13. John Kunzlein, from Mount Joy Congregation, and Joanna Buehler, by Rev. Bader.

Nov. 23. Isaac Borroway, of Mount Joy and Anna Johana Uhrich, by Rev Bader.

1785.

March 31. Frederick Stohler, of Donegal, and Catherine Uhrich, of Hebron, by Rev. Michler.

1786.

April 22. Jacob Lanus, from Yorktown, and Barbara Friedrich, born Buehler, by Rev Augustus Klings Ohr, of Litiz.

1789.

November 15. Daniel Brozman, from Graceham on the Monocacy, Md, and Anna Maria Spieker, maiden name Buehler, by Rev. Gottlob Senseman.

1793.

July 21. Andrew Kapp, from Shaeffers-town, and Susanna Shoebel, by Rev. Christian Gottlob Peter.

1795

Nov. 3 Gottlieb Orth and the unmarried sister Sarah Steiner, by Rev. John Molther.

1797.

Oct 8. Jacob Widmer, a Menonite from Chamberstown, and the unmarried Hannah Orth, by Rev. John Christian Fritz

1799

March 17. John Frederic Williams and the maiden Rebecca Flor, by Rev. John Christian Fritz.

Nov. 13. Conrad Bremer (widower) and the maiden Rebecca Kuehner, by Rev. J. C. Fritz.

Nov. 17. Mr. Peter Gloninger and the maiden Elizabeth Zerman, by Rev. J. C. Fritz.

1800.

April 15. Michael Uhrich and Susanna Kapp, maiden name Krause, by Rev. John C. Fritz.

Oct. 29. Nathaniel Koehler (single) and Maria Bruecher (single) by Rev, J. C. Fritz.

Dec. 28. Jacob Kiefer and Dorothea Gilbert, maiden, by Rev. J. C. Fritz.

1801.

Dec. 27. William Weitzel (single) youngest son of the long departed Martin Weitzel, farmer, and Anna Maria, born Fellberger, his wife—and Elizabeth Rudy, youngest daughter of the departed Abraham Rudy, and Catharine, his wife, born Huberat present the wife of Geo. Glossbrenner, by Rev. Nathaniel Braun. The stepfather, Geo. Glossbrenner, and Sister Braun were witnesses.

1802.

Jan. 5. Philip Xander, shoemaker and farmer, youngest son of Jacob Xander and Susanna, his wife, born Williams, born Oct. 13, 1782, and Catharine Jaeger, born 1782, oldest daughter of Christian Jaeger, by Rev. Nathaniel Braun. In the presence of the parents, Sister Braun, and other relatives.

Jan. 24. Peter Gardi and Anna Rosina Williams, by Rev. N. Braun.

June 13. Jacob Steiner, aged 23, and Sabina Hats, aged 22, from Hanover, seventeen miles from here, by Rev. N. Braun.

July 4 John Kelker, youngest son of Rudy Kelker and Maria, his wife, born Weitmann, and Barbara Zimmermann, oldest daughter of the departed Adam Zimmermann and Barbara, his wife, born Fisher, by Rev. N. Braun.

Aug. 11. Henrich Seiler, aged 23, and Catharine Feyerabend, aged 19, by Rev. N. Braun.

Sept. 4. George Pfeffer and Margaret Steiner.

1804

May 22. Simon Schutt and Magdalena Scharck, both of Lutheran church, by Rev. Blech.

1805

Aug. 4. Philip Uhrich and Elizabeth Goldmann, by Rev. Blech.

1805.

Dec. 22. Nathaniel Koehler and Maria Kautman, by Rev. Ludwig Huebener.

Aug. 30. John Tshudy and Maria Schaffner, by Rev. Ludwig Huebener.

1809.

Jan. 24. John Stiles, a gunsmith, near Millerstown, and Catharine Benigna Klotz by Rev. Ludwig Huebener

1810.

May 27. Jacob Uhrich and Hannah Goldmann, by Rev. Ludwig Huebener.

1811.

Jan. 20. John Bucher, Dr. Bucher's oldest son, near Cornwall, and the maiden Regina Schmidt, by Rev. Ludwig Huebener.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXX.

Historical and Genealogical.

[CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—The articles comprising the present issue of *Notes and Queries* are chiefly of a biographical character, but are assuredly of great value and interest. They are principally of and concerning men of whom little has been said, but the prominence of their eventful lives, require full details. They were indeed "Men of Mark" in their day and generation, and we hope to give biographical memoranda of many others, representative men of the Cumberland Valley, whom it is the duty of the Present to properly embalm in print. As to the early settlement of the valley, we seek no controversy when we simply present the facts

within reach. We claim it both as a right and a duty, as a faithful historian, to give such authentic data as we may find, whether it conflicts with either our own or the long-cherished views of others. We do not claim to be an historical iconoclast, yet no one should find fault if tradition and legend, or current history, should be wiped out through patient labor and industrious research among the musty archives of the past. Let us accept what is in store without grumbling.

W. H. E.

SILVERS OF SILVERS' SPRING.—Not taking into consideration the location of Indian traders such as Letort, Chartier and others, to the west of the Susquehanna, among the earliest permanent settlers in the Cumberland Valley was James Silvers, a native of the north of Ireland, who from a letter written by James Steel to the Proprietary's Secretary, James Logan, appears to have gone "over Sasquahannah" in 1724. Under date of "11th 12 mo., 1724-5," his "loving friend" Logan is informed, that "James Silver, of whom I wrote thee has gone with others over Sasquahannah." This was no doubt the James Silvers who was located at the spring bearing his name and whose land was among the earliest surveys in the Cumberland Valley. As "others" are mentioned, we may in time be able to gather information as to them. It is to be regretted that we have no further data relative to James Silvers. He seems to have been a person of prominence in the valley; a man of indomitable enterprise if not of courage. What has become of his descendants we know not—they have all disappeared from the locality. Several of the name are buried in the grave yard at Silvers' Spring Church, and perchance the bones of the old pioneer are resting in the same enclosure. If any of our readers can furnish us any information concerning the family, we shall be pleased to receive it.

W. H. E.

CULBERTSON.—Robert Culbertson, of Kennett, Chester county, Penna., in his will dated March 21, 1762, proven May 3, 1762, gives to his wife Jean one-third of the estate; to his son Samuel "all that he owes me and £20," also "my negro lad James, on these conditions, that he shall take my dear wife, Jean Culbertson, and all of his sisters that shall be at my decease living, unto Cumberland county, in this Province, and their take proper cair of his said mother, Jean Culbertson, unto her decease and his sisters unto their day of marriage, otherwise the lad to be a part of my wife's thirds of my estate." To his son-in-law, Alexander Porter, he left five shillings, and to each of the children of his daughter, Elizabeth Porter, five shillings. To his daughters, Jean, Mary, Martha, Isabella and Sarah Culbertson, he bequeathed the remainder of his estate.

G C.

THE HOGES OF HOGESTOWN.

When William Penn and his eleven associates bought the land now comprising the State of New Jersey, the first Governor under the Proprietors was Robert Barclay, one of the original purchasers, who was a Scotchman and a Quaker. Under him many Scotch settled in that Province.

WILLIAM HOGE, a native of Musselburgh, Scotland, came to America shortly after 1682. On the same ship came a family consisting of a Mr. Hume, his wife and daughter, from Paisley. On the passage the father and mother both died, and young Hoge took charge of the daughter and landed at New York, where he left the girl with a relative, and settled himself at Perth Amboy, N. J. He subsequently married the daughter, Barbara Hume, removed to Penn's Three Lower Counties, now the State of Delaware; from thence to Lancaster county,

Pennsylvania, and thence to the Valley of Virginia, about three miles south of Winchester, where he and his wife lived and died.

Many of the descendants of William Hoge and Barbara Hume became distinguished both in Church and State, but their oldest son, John, never went to Virginia to reside. He was born at Perth Amboy, went with his father to the Three Lower counties, and there married Gweenthlane Bowen, a native of Wales.

JOHN HOGE and his wife removed to East Pennsboro' township, then Lancaster, now Cumberland county, about the year 1730, (probably three or four years previous) where he afterwards purchased a considerable body of land from the Penns. He died there, probably toward the latter end of October, 1754, his will being probated on the 19th of the month following. He mentions therein his wife "Gweenthleen" and children—*John, Jonathan, David, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth* and her daughter *Rachel, Sarah, Rebecca and Abigail*.

JOHN HOGE, the eldest of the sons, graduated at Nassau Hall (Princeton) in 1748, became a Presbyterian minister, was ordained in 1755, and became quite distinguished in the Church. He was one of the first members of the Huntingdon Presbytery. Webster in his *History of the Presbyterian Church*, makes the astonishing statement that he was a son of William Hoge instead of a grandson, and confounds him with the Virginia Hoges. He died on the 11th day of February 1807, aged about eighty.

JONATHAN HOGE, born July 23, 1725, received a liberal education and was brought up a farmer. He was a justice of the peace from 1764 to the Revolution; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776; member of the Assembly

in 1776 and again from 1778 to 1783; member of the Supreme Executive Council from March 4, 1777, to November 9, 1778, and from November 3, 1784, to October 20, 1787; member of the Council of Safety from October to December, 1777; one of the commissioners to remove the public loan offices in September, 1777; one of the committee to superintend the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery, October 2, 1786; member of the Board of Property in 1785-6; and by Gov. Mifflin appointed one of the Associate Judges of Cumberland county, August 17, 1791. Judge Hoge died of paralysis on the 19th of April, 1800. He was a prominent and influential man—his entire life was an active and busy one.

DAVID HOGE was sheriff of Cumberland county, and took a very active part in the Revolutionary contest. He owned the land where the borough of Washington, Penn'a, now stands, and laid out that town in 1780. He never resided there, but his two sons, William and John, went there about 1781, and owned the lots and sold them. This John was second lieutenant in Col. William Irvine's (Sixth) Battalion, and captured in the Canada campaign, at Three Rivers, June 8, 1776. He was not exchanged until 1779. In 1783 he was chosen a member of the Council of Censors under the constitution of 1776, and was one of the members of the Convention of 1790. He was chosen to the State Senate in 1791 and again in 1794, and subsequently a member of Congress. He was a Federalist, whilst his brother William Hoge, was a Republican or Democrat, and represented his district in Congress during the whole of Jefferson's administration.

Benjamin Hoge, the youngest of the first John Hoge's children died early in life and unmarried. As to the daughters we have no accurate data. All of the old stock of

Hoges, and their connections, the Walkers, are buried in the graveyard at Silvers' Spring church, near where they lived. They bore a prominent part in the affairs of their day and generation—and left their impress on the History of the Valley.

W. H. E.

REV WILLIAM LINN, D. D.

WILLIAM LINN was born in Lurgan township, (now in Franklin county) Penn'a, February 27, 1752. His father and grandfather bearing the same name came from the North of Ireland in 1732, and are included in the taxables of Lurgan for the year 1751, as William Linn, Sr. and William Linn, Jr. Dr. Linn's mother, Susanna Trimble, died in the fort at Shippensburg where the people had gathered after Braddock's defeat, in July 1755, leaving but two sons, William and John. The latter removed, in 1775, to Buffalo Valley now Union county. The present families in Cumberland and Franklin are descendants of Jane McCormick, second wife of William Linn, Jr.

Dr. Linn was early placed at a grammar school under George Duffield, D.D., and his preparation for college was superintended by Rev. Mr. Smith. He graduated at Princeton in 1772, in a class of formidable ability, embracing such names as William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States, Aaron Burr, Vice President, Dr. Samuel E. McCorkle of Dickinson college, Dr. McMillan of Jefferson college, etc. At the Junior contest in 1771, Burr and Linn took the prizes in reading, Bradford and Linn those for public speaking, and on graduation day the palm for eloquence as between Burr and Linn was in doubt. (*See Davis' Life of Burr.*)

After leaving college, Mr. Linn studied under Revd. Robert Cooper, pastor of Middle Spring. He was married Jan'y 10,

1774, to Rebecca Blair, daughter of Rev. John Blair, pastor of the Three Springs, (1742-1748), whose descendants have left the impress of their ability upon the political history of the country. His son, James Blair, was Attorney General of the State of Kentucky for twenty years, and father of Francis P. Blair, Sr., the noted journalist of the days of Andrew Jackson.

After a tour of supply among the frontier settlements, Mr. Linn became pastor of Big Spring congregation, (now Newville, Cumberland county,) and upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war was appointed chaplain to Col. Robert Magaw's (5th) and Col. William Irvine's (6th) Battalions, Feb. 15, 1776. "A military discourse delivered at Carlisle March 17, 1776, to Col. Irvine's Battalion of Regulars, and a very respectable number of the inhabitants, by William Linn, A. M., chaplain, published by the request of the officers, from Psalm xx : 7: 'Some trust in chariots, and some in horses,' &c.," is still extant, labeled thus in his own handwriting, and was republished at Carlisle on the centennial of its delivery, March 17, 1876. He accompanied the battalions to New York, and his classmate, Philip V. Fithian, who was chaplain to a New Jersey Battalion, in his Journal speaks of meeting him frequently with the officers of Magaw's battalion. After the capture of Magaw's Battalion at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776, he seems to have returned home and resumed his charge.

He served the congregation at Big Spring about six years, and was then elected President of Washington College, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. After remaining there a year, on account of the sickly state of his family, he resigned, and accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Elizabethtown, N. J., where he remained until 1786, when he removed to

New York, and was settled in the Collegiate Dutch church of that city. On the 1st of May, 1789, he was elected the first Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States under the Constitution of 1787.

During the last decade of the last century he was considered the foremost pulpit orator of New York city—his oration before the Society of the Cincinnati upon the death of General Washington placing him notably beyond his pulpit compeers of that day. Failing health compelled him to resign his charge in New York, and he retired with his family to Albany, where he died in January, 1808. His published works are "Sermons, historical and characteristical," 12 mo., 1791; "Signs of the Times," 1794, etc.

A manuscript containing outlines of the sermons he preached at Newville in 1779 and 1780, now before me, contains ample evidence of his ability as a sermonizer, before he was transferred to the more extensive theater of his life at New York. A cotemporary critic says, "his eloquence was, for the most part, natural, impressive and commanding, though at times he had too much vehemence in his manner." The latter remark reminds me of what I heard his youngest step-brother say many years ago: That he could hear him preach a mile away from Big Spring.

His children were all noted women and men of their day:

Mrs. Charles Brockden Brown, wife of the first American novelist.

John Blair Linn, D. D., of First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Simeon Dewitt, authoress of "Justina."

Mrs. William Keese.

Mary Linn.

William Linn, Esq., the "Roorback" of Gen. Jackson's time.

Mrs. John W. Peters.
James Henry Linn, Esq., of Albany.
Judge Archibald L. Linn, of Schenectady,
member of Congress, 1841-3.

JOHN B. LINN.

—♦—
CAPTAIN JAMES POE.

Within four miles of Greencastle, Franklin county, less than a quarter of a mile from the station on the Cumberland Valley railroad, known as "Kauffman's Cross Roads," and in plain sight of the passer-by—to the left journeying southward—is a cluster of tall trees, the shadows of which fall upon the lichen-covered tombstones of an ancient burial ground known as "Brown's mill graveyard." Near the northern end of the enclosure is a tomb of rather more imposing proportions than its fellows, surmounted by a broad stone slab which bears the following inscription :

Sacred

To the memory of

James Poe, Esq.,

A Patriot of the Revolution of 1776,

A Sincere Friend an Honest Man,
and

A Professor of the Christian Religion,

Who departed this life June 22d, 1822,
Aged 74 years.

James Poe, if not a native, became a resident of old *Hopewell* or new *Antrim* township, Cumberland county, at a very early period of his life. As early as the 26th of July, 1764, although but a lad of sixteen years, he is said to have been one of the party of settlers which under the command of Lieut. (afterwards General) James Potter, pursued the savages who had massacred the school master and scholars at Guitner's school house a few miles southwest of what is now Marion station. In common with the majority of his fellow settlers, Poe was a martial spirit, and when the war for Inde-

pendence became an established fact, he was among the first to offer his service to his country, and attached himself to the militia of Cumberland county in 1776. At the beginning of the year 1777 he became captain of an infantry company, raised in Antrim township, which subsequently was attached and became the Third company of the Eighth battalion of militia commanded by Col. Abram Smith—John Johnston, Lt. Col.; Thomas Johnston, adjutant; Thomas Campbell, quartermaster. In regard to the details of the services of this battalion there is no record at present known, but that it was in continual service—suffering severe losses—from the latter part of 1777, until the middle, at least, of 1780, there can be no doubt. In speaking of the Eighth and the other battalions of Cumberland county militia, McCauley, in his history* (2d edition, p. 141), says that no rolls of these battalions "could be found," and he gives none. For the purpose of preservation, therefore, since it has not before been published, the roll of Captain Poe's company as it stood prior to the 23d of October, 1777, is subjoined:

*Roll of the Third Company in the Eighth
Battalion of Cumberland County Militia.*

Commissioned Officers.

James Poe, Captain.
Joseph Patton, 1st Lieutenant.
Jacob Statler, 2nd Lieutenant.
James Dickson, Ensign.

Sergeants.

James Crawford.
John Hopkins.
Samuel Statler.

Corporals.

William Newell.
Alex Drybaugh.
John Lord.

Privates.

John McAdoo,	James Carlow,
William M'Donald,	Philip Swarts,
John Anderson,	Peter Whitmore,
James Roddy,	Richard Hopkins,
William Cook,	James Reed,
Jacob Seller,	Patrick Cavit,
Henry Snively,	Josn Thompson,
Archibald Bachman,	Hugh McCay,
William McKee,	John Grindle,
Daniel McKissek,	Jacob Baucord,
John Pachore,	Joseph Lowrey,
William Meanor,	Andrew Smith,
John Gibson, Jr.,	Michael M'Donall,
Robert McClellan,	William Kelly,
Henry Grindle,	John Brown,
Thomas Dunlap,	Robert Patton,
David Witherspoon,	Jeremiah Callahan,
Arch. Kosky,	James Ross,
Robt. Cooper,	James Smith,
James Watson,	Peter Dougherty,
Humphrey Fullerton,	Thomas Reed,
Thomas Gibson,	Stoffle Sites,
Robert Johnston,	Gabriel Carpenter,
James Kennedy,	Robert Thompson,
Henry Sites,	William Beatty,
Thomas Dowler,	William McClellan,
Emanuel Statler,	William Ray,
John Leaney,	Joseph Alender,
Thomas Lucas,	John Woods,
Conrad Fisher,	Henry Kooly,
Jacob Grindle,	Dennis McDonall,
William Nisbet,	Peter Koon,
James M'Kee,	William Rankin,
Andrew Reed,	James Evans,
Andrew Gibson,	John Statler,
George Dickson,	Samuel Hill,
John Holliday,	James Reynolds.

At the close of the war Captain Poe returned to his home in Antrim township, and was residing there when Franklin county was created in 1784. He was married to a daughter of General James Potter of Revolutionary fame, and it was at the homestead of the Poes that General Potter died in the

fall of 1789, whilst upon a visit to his daughter.

Captain Poe's military services were supplemented in after life by no inconsiderable services of a civil character. On the 22d of October, 1783, he was appointed by the State authorities as "Commissioner of Taxes" for Cumberland county. In 1785 he was chosen first County Commissioner of the new county of Franklin, and served in that capacity during the years 1785-86-87, with John Work and John Beard as colleagues. He was a second time chosen County Commissioner in 1797, and served three years longer. In 1796 he was chosen a representative for Franklin county in the Assembly for the session of 1796-97. He subsequently served in the Assembly for three successive terms longer, from 1800 to 1803. Under the act of 21st of March, 1808, Franklin county was made an independent Senatorial district, and Captain Poe was chosen first Senator under this apportionment. He served in the Senate from Dec., 1811, to Dec., 1819. With the close of his last Senatorial term closed his public service. He retired to his home in the country, and on the 22d of June, 1822, passed quietly away at the ripe old age of 74.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to say a word in memory of a gallant son of Captain Poe whose untimely death the aged father was called upon to mourn ere the inexorable monarch claimed him too for his own. I speak of adjutant Thomas Poe who, when the second war Great Britain begun, resigned the position of deputy surveyor for Franklin county, to which he had been appointed in 1809, to enter the army. His qualifications secured for him the position of adjutant of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment (from Franklin county), Col. James Fenton commanding. His career was short but brilliant, his dar-

ing conduct soon won for him a name. Upon one occasion, it is said, that single handed he quelled a dangerous mutiny among the troops, by the mere force of his will, and in his last battle his gallant and intrepid bearing won the admiration of all. He fell mortally wounded at the battle of Chippewa, July 6, 1814, and died a few days after. Peace to the ashes of father and son.

BENJ. M. NEAD.

COLONEL ROBERT MAGAW.

Col. Magaw, who resided in Carlisle, was quite noted as a lawyer as early as 1772, when he traveled the circuit as lawyers then did, and was then largely concerned in suits in Northumberland county. On the 14th of July, 1774, he was appointed upon the county committee and a deputy to meet the deputies from other counties of the Province at Philadelphia to concert measures preparatory to the General Congress. Following the reception of the news of Bunker Hill, he was commissioned June 25, 1775, Major of Col. William Thompson's Battalion, and marched with it to Cambridge, where he took part in the operations connected with the siege of Boston until he was commissioned, January 3, 1776, Colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion. He immediately returned home from Boston, organized and recruited his battalion, and on the 11th of June, 1776, he was ordered with his battalion to New York. He encamped on the ground on which Fort Washington was erected, and began, under the direction of Col. Rufus Putnam, the erection of that fortress, and with its misfortunes his military career was indissolubly linked, saving his assistance in covering the retreat of the army from Long Island on the night of the 29th of August.

As remarked by Mr. De Lancey in his able and thorough article upon 'Mount Washington and its capture, November 16,

1776," in the Magazine of American History, N. Y., for February, 1877, 'perhaps no questions growing out of any single event of the Revolution were discussed with more vigor at the time, or have given rise to more controversy since than these. Each of the officers, Washington, Greene and Magaw have had their enemies and opposers, friends and defenders.' From the calm and dispassionate discussion of these questions, by such able historians as Mr. De Lancey and Prof. Henry P. Johnston in his "Campaign of 1776," (Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, vol. iii.) Col. Magaw's fame for cool personal bravery and good conduct, comes forth unsullied, and we gratefully leave it in their keeping.

Fort Washington stood on the east side of the Hudson river, on a commanding site on the line of what is now 183d street (New York city) two hundred and thirty feet above the Hudson. It was a large five-sided structure with bastions commanding the passage of the Hudson, in connection with Fort Lee opposite, on the west side, on the summit of the Palisades on the Jersey side. The obstructions in the river between the two forts, consisted mainly of a line of vessels chained together, loaded with stone, and then sunk and anchored just below the surface of the river.

When it was determined on the 16th of October to abandon New York Island, Col. Magaw was left in command of the garrison at Fort Washington, while the army marched to King's Bridge and afterwards to White Plains. Howe not being able to force Washington into an engagement, turned his attention to Fort Washington, and on the 15th of November had it invested, when he sent a messenger to Magaw, demanding its surrender in peril of massacre if his demand was not complied with within two hours. Magaw's reply is his-

torical, but as the original was found some years since by Dr. Murray among Magaw's papers, and will no doubt be deposited as an inestimable relic among the archives of the Cumberland Valley Historical Society for the benefit of the present generation, it is well to reprint the noble answer of the Carlisle lawyer of one hundred years ago.

When Magaw received Howe's summons he at once dispatched a note to General Greene at Fort Lee with the intelligence, saying to him, "we are determined to defend the post or die." He then replied to the summons as follows:

"To the Adjutant General of the British Army.—SIR: If I rightly understand the purport of your message from General Howe, communicated to Col. Swoope, this post is to be immediately surrendered, or the garrison put to the sword. I rather think it is a mistake than a settled resolution in General Howe, to act a part so unworthy of himself and the British Nation. But give me leave to assure his Excellency, that actuated by the most glorious cause that mankind ever fought in, I am determined to defend this post to the very last extremity.

ROBERT MAGAW,
Colonel Commanding.

The sequel is well known. Magaw disposed of his men to the best advantage, considering the great extent of his outside lines and his numbers, and did his duty faithfully, says DeLancey. Col. Baxter fell sword in hand at the head of the Pennsylvania Associators. Cadwalader fought bravely, but overwhelming numbers swept all before them into the Fort, and Magaw after much parley surrendered.

Thus 2637 enlisted men and 221 officers, the greater part from Pennsylvania, and nearly half of them well drilled troops, were lost to the cause. The officers were

placed on Long Island. The Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian churches in New York were turned into prisons, where and in the sugar house prison on Liberty street, the privates were compelled to perish by hundreds, by slow starvation and loathsome disease, which brutal keepers took little trouble to alleviate. [Prof Johnston] Col. Magaw remained a prisoner on Long Island until his exchange, October 25, 1780. (Gen. William Thompson, also of Carlisle, captured at Three Rivers in Canada, was exchanged with Col. Magaw for the Hessian Major General De Riedesel, taken at Burgoyne's surrender.) For an interesting account of some years of this captivity, the reader is referred to the Memoirs of Alexander Graydon, the first Prothonotary of Dauphin county. Graydon (who was a captain in Shee's battalion, taken at the same time) says Magaw comforted his captivity on Long Island by taking of its fair daughters a wife, Miss Marietta Van Brunt, a daughter of Rutgers Van Brunt. Dr. Murray has a letter from his father-in-law to Col. Magaw, congratulating him on his safe arrival at Carlisle. This letter is dated May 17, 1780; he was therefore paroled before he was exchanged. In a letter addressed to President Reed, dated at Carlisle, April 16, 1781, he explains the cause of his retiring from service: "On my return from near four years' captivity, I found the infantry of the Pennsylvania Line about to be reduced to six regiments, and that the number of officers was more than competent; and considering that it would show but false patriotism to insist for my rank as a general officer, in prejudice to one of more experience, I sent down my intimation to be returned as a retiring officer, which was done accordingly."

After Col. Magaw retired the service he took great interest in military matters in Cumberland county. He organized and

commanded a volunteer company in Carlisle. He was also elected a member of the Assembly. He died at Carlisle, January 17, 1790, and is buried in Meeting House Spring grave yard, two miles west of Carlisle. In the *Carlisle Gazette and Western Repository of Knowledge*, of January 13, 1790, a full account of the imposing cortege that followed the dead Colonel to his tomb, amid the booming "of minute guns fired by the artillery during the procession. At the grave a pathetic discourse was delivered by Rev Dr. Davidson. Three volleys from the infantry closed the scene."

Col. Magaw owned two stone houses on the southeast corner of the public square in Carlisle. The smallest of the two lately owned by Wm. Biddle, Esq., has been coated with plaster since. In this house Gen. Washington lodged when he came to Carlisle, on the occasion of the Whisky Insurrection, in October, 1794, and boarded at the stone tavern nearly opposite.

Col. Magaw left two children, Van Brunt and Elizabeth Magaw. He had two brothers, Rev. Samuel Magaw, Vice President of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. William Magaw, Surgeon of the 1st Penn'a Continental Line, who built and resided in the large stone mansion lately owned by Dr. McDowell in Mercersburg. Dr. William Magaw died at his son's house in Meadville, May 1, 1829, aged eighty-five, and his descendants are among the prominent people of that place.

JOHN B. LINN.

OLIVER POLLOCK.

Of this distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania very little indeed can be learned from the published histories of the United States, and that little is confined to the histories of the Mississippi Valley in which section the most active part of his life was passed. The loss of family papers in 1863 at Bayou

Sara, La., has left his early history in the dark. He was born in Ireland about 1740. Emigrated to Cumberland county, Penna., about 1760. He was then associated with James Pollock, who was, in 1776, one of the commissioners of Cumberland county, and by his signature is supposed to have been at that time an aged man. James had also a son named John Pollock, who must have been born before 1756, as he was sent to Philadelphia in 1776 to draw £600 from the Committee of Safety, for the use of the commissioners of Cumberland county. In 1807, Oliver Pollock advertised for sale several thousand acres of land "being part of the estate of James Pollock, deceased, late of the borough of Carlisle, and part of the estate of the subscriber." (But he had a son James killed in his youth at Silver's Spring by his horse, as he rode him to water. This property may have been owned partly by his son James.)

In 1762-3, Oliver Pollock removed to Havanna, Cuba, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in connection with an eminent house in that city. Here he at once applied himself to the study of the Spanish language, in which he soon became proficient. Being a Roman Catholic, he became acquainted, on his arrival at Havanna, with Father Butler, President of the Jesuit College. Through his influence he was brought into close relations with Don Alexander O'Reilly, the Governor General of Cuba, whose friendship he retained through life. In 1762, France had ceded her Louisiana territory to the King of Spain. Thither the thoughts of Pollock were early turned, and before 1768 he had removed to the town of New Orleans, then a place of about 3,000 souls, but offering a fine opening for mercantile transactions. Here, about 1765, he was married to Miss Marga-

ret O'Brien, an extended account of whom will be found in the *Carlisle Gazette* of January 1799. She was born in Ireland in 1746, and was descended from a noble family by both her parents, O'Brien of the house of Clare, and Kennedy of Ormond, whose sons were distinguished in the service of the Kingdom of Great Britain. She died at Carlisle, Penn'a, January 10, 1799, aged 52 years.

Having settled at New Orleans, and purchased some property there, Pollock soon established a high reputation in mercantile circles, making frequent voyages to the cities on the Atlantic coast of America. In 1769 he went to Baltimore, Md., purchased and fitted out a brig, which he named the *Royal Charlotte*, loaded her with flour and set sail for New Orleans. Meanwhile O'Reily had been appointed by the King of Spain to be Captain General and Governor of the Province of Louisiana, with directions to take immediate possession of that country then in a state of insurrection. On the 17th of August, 1769, O'Reily arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 troops. The population of the town being thus doubled, food became scarce, the provisions O'Reily had ordered to be forwarded failed to arrive, and a famine was imminent.

At this important juncture, Pollock arrived with his load of bread stuff at New Orleans. The last barrel of flour sold had that day brought thirty dollars. With that generosity which afterwards marked his relations with the Colonies, Pollock at once placed his entire cargo of flour at the disposal of the Governor, requesting O'Reily to fix the price. This the Governor refused to do. Pollock tells the rest of the incident himself thus: "I then said, that as the king had 3,000 troops there, and the inhabitants were in distress for flour, I did not mean to take advantage of that distress, and I offered

my flour at fifteen dollars, or thereabouts, per barrel, which he readily agreed to; and observed that he would make a note of it to the king, his master, and that I should have a fine trade there so long as I lived; and I did enjoy that privilege so long as I stayed in the country." Thus he laid the foundation of his large fortune which subsequently he placed at the disposal of the United Colonies.

In 1775, when the conflict between the United Colonies and the mother country began, among the many merchants from the Colonies residing in New Orleans, Pollock was the most prominent and energetic. His sympathies were at once enlisted in favor of the Colonies, and his services rendered secretly and effectively. On the 10th of July, 1776, Don Bernardo de Galvez, then Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana was appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana, succeeding Governor Unzaga, February, 1, 1777. He was a young man of talent, energy and character, the son of the then Viceroy of Mexico, and the nephew of the Spanish Secretary of State.

Pollock was introduced to Don Galvez by Gen. Unzaga with the assurance that "if the Court of Spain was going to take part with Great Britain, Oliver Pollock should not remain in the country twenty four hours, but if the reverse, that they were going to take part with France, Oliver Pollock was the only man that he could confide in in the colony"—meaning as an English merchant

Pollock and Galvez became very intimate and warm friends. In the expeditions which Galvez commanded against the British possessions during the war between Spain and England, Pollock accompanied him, doing personal service and largely aiding the armies of Spain.

His reputation as a financier and a zealous patriot had already become so well known in Philadelphia that on the 12th of June, 1777, the Secret Committee of the United States, among whom were Franklin, Morris and Lee, appointed him Commercial Agent of the United States at New Orleans, at the same time directing him to ship at once to Philadelphia \$50,000 worth of goods, blankets, &c., for the use of the army.

Pollock had also become very much interested in the efforts of Virginia to take possession of the Illinois Country. When, in 1778, General George Rogers Clarke was despatched by Governor Jefferson, with a small force to reduce the English posts at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, Pollock had already forwarded to Fort Pitt, by Col. Gibson, a large quantity of gunpowder obtained from the King's store, part of which furnished Clarke with his ammunition.

In January, 1778, after Don Galvez had publicly recognized Pollock's official character as United States agent, the Governor of Virginia ordered Pollock to draw bills on France for \$65,000 to aid Clarke. In order to meet these drafts, Virginia had proposed disposing of large quantities of tobacco stored in several localities in the Eastern counties. But this tobacco the traitor Arnold destroyed during his raid into Virginia. The State thus being made powerless at the time to meet her engagements to Pollock, the bills were returned to him protested, and his creditors seized his property. During this year he had also borrowed from the royal treasury, through Don Galvez, \$70,000 in specie, which was expended for the furtherance of Clarke's campaign and the defense of the Virginia and Pennsylvania frontiers. For this amount he gave his own individual bond.

During the time of his appointment as U. S. Agent, from 1777 to 1783, he made ad-

vances to the government of Virginia, and also to the United States, on the basis of his own credit, of over three hundred thousand dollars in specie. His private fortune was great. He was supported by the first mercantile houses of Europe, as well as the South, and the wealth of many Spanish officers, his friends, was at his disposal. "But at that era the hand of America was comparatively of *straw*, her exchequer was of *paper*, but her promise was *gold*" How it resulted with Pollock as its agent is readily seen.

The Secret Committee of the United States in Philadelphia, embarrassed him very seriously by failing to respond to his drafts. By their directions he made extensive purchases—borrowed and forwarded to Willing & Morris large sums of money, and pledged his own property for the amount. The committee expressly stipulated that he should draw on them in favor of whom he pleased, with assurances that his drafts should be paid. They also pledged him that cargoes of flour should be shipped to him in the several vessels he employed, and that other remittances should be made for future purchases. These promises they failed to make good. In reply to his appeal for remittances, they wrote him July 19, 1779, recognizing his claims, his sacrifices, and his faithfulness to duty, but *lamenting their inability to fulfil their pledges*. That which would have crushed most men, only stimulated him to greater exertions to sustain his own credit. Leaving a respectable American citizen named Patterson in his place as a hostage, he parted from his family in 1781 and went to Richmond and Philadelphia. Appealing to Congress, then in session, and to the Assembly of Virginia, he was met with irritating delays and failures. Meanwhile, May 20, 1783, Congress appointed him United States Agent at the Havannas, whither also

Galvez had been transferred—having been succeeded by Miro as Governor of Louisiana. Leaving his claims before Congress, in the hands of an attorney, he at once embarked for the Havannas. Here new dangers assailed him. Galvez although transferred to Havanna, had not yet arrived. Unzaga was still in command. The bills of credit drawn for Virginia were sent to Havanna for collection. Meanwhile, Virginia had ceded Illinois to the United States, who had also assumed all the cost of Clarke's campaign. In May, 1784, one year from the date of his appointment as United States Agent at Havanna. Spanish soldiers entered his house, his property, house carriage, mules, negroes and even the money due him and in the hands of creditors, some \$10,000, were seized by the command of Unzaga, himself placed under arrest, and all correspondence between him and the United States prohibited. He immediately had his family shipped to Philadelphia, borrowing for that purpose money from a Mr Thomas Plunket, an American resident at Havanna, and remained in close custody for eighteen months until Don Galvez arrived at Havanna. Through his influence he was released, after first executing a bond to Don Gardoquia, the Spanish Minister to the United States, to pay him the amount of the French drafts on his arrival in Philadelphia. Galvez, however, did not allow him to depart without other evidences of his friendship, and he furnished him with a certificate testifying that during Pollock's residence in New Orleans as Agent of the United States, "he acted in favor of the soldiers and citizens of his own nation with all the zeal and love which becomes a true patriot, supplying them with provisions, and assisting them whenever they wanted it with his own credit or with ready money, the Congress bills not being current there,

in all which he spared neither pains nor trouble to obtain the end proposed to himself and to give every assistance in his power, soliciting loans in the name of the United States and obtaining \$79,087, which are yet owing and unpaid. That, in the expedition I made against the forts of his Britannic majesty, he attended me in person until the surrender."

Upon his arrival in Philadelphia, he at once appeared before Congress then in session. Here he was met with the slanderous charge that he was endeavoring to make enormous profits by his claim, that the demand he made to cover the bills which he had drawn on Spain was for specie, whereas the money had been disbursed in paper money. To a sensitive nature, this return for the unflagging zeal and vast sacrifices he had made, was galling beyond measure. But consciousness of rectitude in all his transactions as Agent, sustained him, and gave fresh vigor to his purpose. He fortunately learned that General George Rogers Clarke was in New York. He readily found him and obtained the following certificate, which silenced his slanderers and procured his immediate relief:

"*These are to certify* to all whom it may concern, that the bills I drew when I commanded the Virginia troops in the Illinois country upon Mr. Oliver Pollock, Agent for the United States at New Orleans, were considered by me to be for *specie*, as the respective bills expressed in dollars and cents, and that the services Mr. Pollock rendered upon all occasions in paying those bills, I considered at the same time and now to be one of the happy circumstances that enabled me to keep possession of that country.

Given under my hand and seal this day at New York, the 2d of July, 1785.

GEORGE R. CLARKE.

December 18, 1785, Congress awarded Mr. Pollock over \$90,000 with interest, to cover the claims for which he had been arrested, and for which his hostage remained in New Orleans.

But the money was not in the treasury, and the award of Congress was not paid until 1791. Meanwhile, Pollock's energies were not dormant. He resolved to return to New Orleans and relieve his hostage. Fitting out a vessel in Philadelphia, and loading it with flour, he sailed to Martinique, where he disposed of the cargo and laid in another. Then he sailed to New Orleans, where he remained eighteen months. Engaging once more in mercantile pursuits, his energies and good fortune soon enabled him to pay—in 1790—all the claims by Galvez and others, and once more a free man he turned his face toward Philadelphia.

In 1791 Pollock returned to Cumberland county and purchased the property now known as Silver's Spring. Here his wife died and was buried in 1799, and here his son James was killed. In 1797 he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by General John Andre Hanna, of Dauphin county.

In 1804 he was again an aspirant for Congressional honors in the Congressional district composed of Cumberland, Dauphin, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. He and David Bard, of Huntingdon, against Gen. Hanna, of Dauphin, and Robert Whitehill, of Cumberland. As Pollock and Whitehill were both from the same county neither were elected, the vote being as follows:

O iver Pollock, 1700; Robert Whitehill, 1514; David Bard, 3245; Jno. A. Hanna, 2931.

The vote of Cumberland county shows Pollock's popularity: It was as follows: Pollock 1367, Whitehill 614. Bard 1168, Hanna 462.

In 1806 he was again nominated, but withdrew in favor of Whitehill, on the score of friendship, and the probability that a similar vote and non-election of either candidate would result.

November 8th, 1805, Pollock was married in Baltimore, Maryland, to Mrs. Dady, and in 1806 removed to that city where he resided until 1820, when his second wife having died he removed to the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Samuel Robinson, at Pinckneyville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, where he died full of years, December 17, 1823.

By his first wife he had five children. He left no known descendants excepting those of his daughter Mary, who married Dr. Robinson. From the few letters of Mr. Pollock in the hands of the writer, it is evident that his fortune had been so reduced by the Revolutionary war, that May 30, 1800 he became for a while, like Robert Morris, an inmate of the debtor's prison.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

✓ BARNETT—SHEER, (N. & Q. li.)—I send herewith the following corrections of your valuable record:

XII ELIZABETH BARNETT (Joseph, John, John) b. 1761; d. Sept. 21, 1816; m. SAMUEL SHERER, son of Joseph Sherer, b. 1755; d. Dec. 26, 1821. Both are buried at Paxtang Their children were:

i. *Mary*, b. Sept. 29, 1782; d. Oct. 21, 1807; m. James Stewart, Nov. 17, 1803.

ii. *Joseph*, b. Sept. 6, 1785; d. March 5, 1825, near Hummelstown, Pa.; m. Mary Snodgrass. She died in Clark Co., Ohio. Their daughter Mary m. a Mr. Heymer, who removed to Clark Co., Ohio.

iii. *Margaret*, b. Sept. 8, 1787; d. unm. July 17, 1822.

iv. *Martha Montgomery*, b Nov. 3, 1789; d. Jan. 30, 1824; m. John Graham, and removed to Ohio, and afterwards to Kentucky.

v. *Jane*, b. Feb. 22, 1792; d. 1829; m. John Barnett, and moved to Ohio.

vi. *Elizabeth*, b. July 19, 1794; d. in Canfield, O., Feb. 26, 1860. m. Robert Elder (miller), March 2, 1820.

vii. *Sarah*, b. March 14, 1797; d. Nov. 25, 1836; m. Robert R. Elder, June 8, 1824.

viii. *Juliana*, b. May 23, 1799; d. Mar. 7, 1879; m. David Elder, Indiana co., Pa., on Dec 8, 1825

ix. *Eleanor W.*, b. 1803; d. April 2, 1837, m. Joshua Elder (near Harrisburg, still living), on March 12, 1826

x. *Samuel B.*, b. 1805, d. Sept. 6, 1866, in St. Louis; m. Mary Oves, of Harrisburg, in 1827.

The foregoing dates may be relied upon as correct. Some of them are taken from Samuel Sherer's Bible; others from Mrs. Juliana (Sherer) Elder's Bible and a few from my personal knowledge

In the Record of Thomas Barnett's family are some inaccuracies:

Jane, b. 1803; m. April 25, 1826, Henry H. Lutz, of Harrisburg.

Eliza S., b. 1807; m. Oct. 1836, James B. Robinson, of Saltsburg, Pa.

Margaret, b. 1811; m. James Elder, of Indiana county, Penna. She is still living. She resides with her son-in law, Rev J. M. Barnett, of Connellsville, Fayette county, Penna.

J S E

[Our correspondent will accept our thanks for his correction—and we hope that others possessing further information will kindly forward the same to *Notes and Queries*.

W. H. E.

THE LATE JOHN G. RIPPER—In the *Deutsche Pionier*, edited by that erudite scholar and antiquary, H. A. Rattermann,

is a biographical sketch of the late John George Ripper, from the pen of the editor. Through the kindness of the Rev. J. G. Pfuhl, we are enabled to present a translation of certain portions thereof, which we are confident will be as interesting to the readers of *Notes and Queries* as it is to us:

W. H. E.

"On the 23d of July there died at Harrisburg, Penn'a, John George Ripper, the founder and editor of the "*Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung*." With him, perhaps, the last of the editors of the old school passed away, where the editor and his subscribers were not only personally acquainted with each other, but were to a great extent confidential friends.

"In olden times it was an indispensable necessity for the editor of a newspaper to visit his subscribers once a year. He had therefore to make more or less extensive journeys, and as there were no railroads, he usually went horseback. In these travels the "newspaper man" gathered new subscribers, collected his subscriptions, inquired about the well being of the people, the condition of the harvest, and the state of business generally. Inquiry was likewise made concerning the political views of the people, their social and religious circumstances, etc. In this way an intimate relationship grew up between the editor and his readers, which is wholly unknown in our day.

"The announcement was made in the paper when and where the 'man with the stove-pipe' (Ripper always called himself thus in his paper) would make his appearance. It can easily be surmised that he was very successful collecting the 'luppele' (bank-notes), and most heartily welcomed to the homes of the people. Whenever he entered, if at meal time, he was invited to partake; and if late in the evening, he found a welcome

lodging place. He was seldom permitted to leave a house without a refreshing drink, whether it was wine, apple cider, whisky or a cup of coffee, tea or bowl of milk, and then he left with a hearty pressure of hands, and (auf Wiedersehn) with a promise of return the next year

"A faithful report of such a trip was always afterwards found in the paper, in connection with the different receipt's of subscription money. These would be read, how "Peter" was still well; how "Betsey had presented her Michael with a stout, fat boy;" how the apple trees of "Hans" gave promise of an excellent crop; how the corn of "Sam" looked splendidly; how the family prospered; how the stock of cattle was, etc. But, if one of the subscribers had disappeared without settling his bill, which not unfrequently happened, his name usually appeared under a 'gallows.' In the same manner delinquent subscribers were treated, who promised from year to year to pay, but did not

"In short, editor and reader were befriended, became better acquainted, and stood in closer relationship than they do nowadays. To this species of 'newspaper men' of the old type, Ripper, or 'the man with the stovepipe,' belonged. Every year he traveled over a territory which was larger than that of Germany. The characteristics of his subscribers were reflected in his paper. True and sturdy, but honest and frank, was its tone and speech. It was written in half Pennsylvania German style, and thus it was easier understood by its readers than if it had been in the purest and most elegant German. The character of an editor can be thus judged with reliable certainty from his paper, If this shows firmness, then the editor is likewise no wavering reed, and *vice versa*. In a word, in the case of Ripper, all three, editor, paper and reader, were in perfect harmony."

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY BAR IN 1789.

From the current number of *The Penn'a Magazine of History and Biography*, we cull the following which some one has resurrected from the *Freeman's Journal* of March 4, 1789.

"From a lawyer who could not
attend Dauphin Court to
his friend a lawyer at
Harrisburg.

"At Dauphin Court, tho' fond of sport,
The prospect is so barren,
I can't attend, my dearest friend,
Where there's more crow than carrion.

"There's Wilkes, and Andre, John and
Joe

And Peter, too, so pliant,
If you but flinch and stir an inch
They're sure to nab your client.

"There's Father Smith and Brother Yeates,
And little Tom and Stephen,
When one sits down the other prates
And so they both are even.

"With hooks and crooks, and musty books,
Whilst candles waste in sockets,
The court perplex and juries vex,
And pick their client's pockets

"When court is out, away they scout,
Sworn enemies to quiet,
Drink wine at Crab's, kiss dirty drabs,
And spend the night in riot."

The editor of the *Penn'a Magazine* prefixes the following queries:

"Who can tell who the lawyers are who are referred to in the doggerel—names in italics? And what does the writer mean by saying "Where there's more crow than carrion"? Does he mean more lawyers than there are suits to try? Is the Stephen mentioned Stephen Chambers' who was killed in a duel with Dr. Rieger? When did that duel take place?"

As to the meaning of the line "Where there's more crow than carrion," there is

no difficulty—the *crow* are lawyers and the *carrion* are clients

Now as to the gentlemen alluded to. From the organization of the court in 1785, until the May term, 1789, the following persons were admitted to the Dauphin County bar. May term, 1785—Stephen Chambers, John W. Kittera, John Clark, Joseph Hubley, John A. Hanna, James Riddle, John J. Henry, Peter Huffnagle, Jacob Hubley, James Biddle, Collinson Reed, George Ross and John Reily. August term, 1785—Jasper Yeates, Robert Magaw, Thomas Hartley, Thomas Smith, David Grier, Thomas Duncan, John Caldwell, Andrew Dunlap and William Montgomery. May term, 1786—William Graydon and Charles Smith. August term, 1786—James Smith and James Hamilton. November term, 1786—William R. Atlee. May term, 1787—James Hopkins. August term, 1787—Richard Wharton. November term, 1787—George Fisher. February term, 1788—George Eckert. May term, 1788—William Bradford, Edward Burd and John Spayd. August term, 1788—Matthias Barton.

"*Wilkes*" was John Wilkes Kittera. He was a son of Thomas Kittera, of East Earl township, Lancaster county. He graduated at Princeton College in 1776, afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the Lancaster bar in 17—. He was a member of Congress from 1791 until 1801, a period of ten years. At the close of his Congressional life he was appointed U. S. District Attorney for the eastern district of Penna., and removed to Philadelphia, where he died. He was a man of fine personal appearance.

"*Andre*" was John Andre Hanna. Mr. Hanna was a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Princeton. He married Mary Reed Harris, a daughter of John Harris, the founder. He served in Congress from 1797 to 1805 in which year he died, at the age of

about forty four. He was a brigadier general of the militia in the Whiskey Insurrection, and took a prominent part in the political affairs of the day. He was an anti-federalist, and the compeer and colleague of Gallatin, Smilie and others of that school. His descendants reside in this city.

"*John*" was Captain John Reily, concerning whom see *N & Q. No. liii.*

"*Joe*" was undoubtedly John Joseph Henry, of Lancaster, afterwards presiding judge of this judicial district. He was the author of the "Expedition to Quebec," having been a volunteer in Capt. Matthew Smith's company from Paxtang in 1775 and which accompanied Arnold's expedition to Quebec. As we have a biographical sketch of Judge Henry in preparation, we shall make no further allusion.

"*Peter*" was Peter Huffnagle of Lancaster. He commanded a company of Associates in the War of the Revolution, and was a man of prominence in Lancaster county, but he seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Harris in his Biographical History of Lancaster county.

"*Father Smith*" was James Smith, of York, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"*Brother Yeates*" was Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster. Mr. Yeates was one of the most eminent lawyers of his day. He was admitted to the bar in 1765. He took an active part in the affairs of the Revolution, was one of the delegates to the Penn'a Convention of 1787 which ratified the Federal constitution. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1791, and was the author of one of the State reports. He died March 13, 1817, aged 72 years.

"*Little Tom*," was Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle. Upon the death of Judge Yeates, Gov. Snyder appointed him to the Supreme bench. Judge Duncan, later in life removed

to Philadelphia where he died in November 1827. Mr. Harris in his reminiscences of the Bar of Dauphin county, gives us this sketch. "Mr. Duncan was a man of polished manners, neat and careful in dress and never rude or wantonly disrespectful to others. He and Mr. David Watts were the rival practitioners at Carlisle. I have heard of an anecdote which somewhat illustrates their respective characters. On one occasion in court, when Mr. Watts was annoyed by a remark of Mr. Duncan, he said, "you little," (using some offensive expression) "I could put you in my pocket." "Then," said Mr. Duncan, "you would have more law in your pocket than ever you had in your head." Judge Duncan, as may be inferred, was of small stature; "his voice was weak, and some times quite shrill in pleading." His knowledge of the law, however, was superior.

"Stephen" was Stephen Chambers, of Lancaster, and a brother-in-law of John Joseph Henry. He was admitted to the bar in 1780, and became one of the leading lawyers at the county courts of Lancaster, Dauphin and Northumberland. He was a member of the Pennsylvania convention of 1787, which ratified the Federal constitution. He was fatally wounded in a duel with Dr. Reiger, of Lancaster, on Monday, May 12, 1789, on a challenge of Dr. R. for an affront received by him at a tavern. On the day of the duel "when each had fired one pistol without effect, the seconds interfered and proposals of accommodation were made, which Reiger could not be persuaded to agree to. Each then presented a second pistol. Chambers' snapped, but Reiger's discharged a ball through both his antagonist's legs." Mr. Chambers died on the Saturday following (May 17). The affair caused great excitement at the time, for the latter was much beloved not only by the entire profession, but by the community generally.

"Crab's" was William Crabb, who subsequently removed to Middletown. He probably kept the tavern at the corner of Vine and Paxtang streets, afterwards kept by Nicholas Ott and others. W. H. E.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

[At another time we propose printing some biographical data relative to the Captain of the following company. The company were at Fort Washington upon its capture, Nov. 16, 1776 W. H. E.]

"A muster roll of Captain William Brown's Company of Militia of Colonel Timothy Green's Battalion of Lancaster County—destined for the camp in the Jerseys, August 31, 1776:

Captain.

Brown, William

1st Lieutenant.

Willson, James.

2d Lieutenant.

McCormick, Henry.

3d Lieutenant.

Rogers, Andrew.

Serjeants.

Barnet, William.

Hutchison, John.

Wilson, James.

Stuart, James.

Corporals.

Barr, Charles.

Gaston, Alex.

Porter, David.

Privates.

Calhoun, David,	Patterson, John,
Carter, John,	Porter, Charles,
Cathcart, John,	Rogers, Jeremiah,
Cooper, John,	Rogers, William,
Crain, William,	Sinclair, Duncan,
Freckelton, Robert,	Snoddy, Matthew,
Hill, Robert,	Snodgrass, John,
Hutchison, Joseph,	Starritt, John,
Jamison John,	Starritt, Samuel,
Johnston, James, (1)	Stewart, James,

Johnston, James, (2)	Sturgeon, Robert,
Kennin, Hugh,	Templeton, John,
McNair, Thomas,	Thompson, James,
McCoy, Neil,	Thompson, William,
McClure, Francis,	Umberger, Leonard,
McClure, James,	Vance, David,
McMullen, James,	Wallace, James,
McClure, John,	Wallace, William,
McClure, Martin,	Watson, David,
McNitt, Barnard,	Willson, James,
Martin, Thomas,	Willson, Joseph,
	Wright, William,

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXII

Historical and Genealogical.

FITHIAN'S JOURNAL

[PREFATORY NOTE.—Philip Vicars Fithian, who kept the Journal from which the following extracts are taken, was a graduate of the class of 1772 in the college of New Jersey—a class noted for its ability and for the subsequent prominence of many of its members, Aaron Burr, William Bradford, William Linn, D. D., &c. Mr. Fithian was licensed to preach by the First Presbytery of Philadelphia, Nov 6 1774. On the 4th of April, 1775, he received an honorable dismission from the Presbytery, as there were no vacancies within its boundaries, and recommended as a candidate in good standing. He left his home at Greenwich, N. J., May 9, 1775, on horseback, for a tour through Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, in company with Andrew Hunter, also his classmate, taking notes of people and places in journal form, addressed to Miss Elizabeth Beatty (sister of Major John, Dr. Reading and Erskuries Beatty, subsequently prominent officers in the Pennsylvania Line). After his return, Oct. 25, he was married to Miss Beatty and in the following June accepted the appointment of chaplain to Col. Newcomb's Battalion of New Jersey Militia, and died in camp at Fort Washington, of dysentery,

October 8, 1776. (*Beatty Family Record*, Page 55). He kept a journal up to within a few weeks of his death embracing the battle of Long Island and the subsequent skirmishing at York Island. His last entry, Sunday, Sept. 22, is: "Many of our Battalion sick; our lads grow tired and begin to count the days of service which remain." I am indebted to his grand niece, Miss Josephine C. Fithian, of Woodbury, N. J., for the use of the Journal.

JOHN BLAIR LINN].

Yorktown.

May 17, 1775.—A considerable village; the principal street near half a mile in length. The houses a great part of the way very near and joining each other, many of them are large and fine, three stories high. There are three considerable public buildings; the Court house, English church and Dutch Meeting house. The inhabitants here are enthusiastic in the American Cause and united almost without exception. Many were on the common and in different parts of the town exercising themselves. (i. e. going through the manual at arms.)

Fifteen miles from York is a small village called Berwick or Abbotstown. One Dutch Lutheran church with a cupola; all the houses built with square logs. An old kind Dutch landlady gave our horses for breakfast a dish of "Spelts;" they are a coarse species of wheat. Our horses, however, were not over fond of the new and harsh grain. On the Conewago is another settlement of the Scotch-Irish. Mr. Hunter has some relatives here, we dined with one of them who were highly civil to us. Twenty-two miles from York is a small village called Huntersville. There is a Presbyterian meeting house now belonging to Mr. Thompson. Marsh creek is a fine brook, low banks are lined with tall sycamores.

The Blue Mountains.

May 18.—Here we arrived late last night

at a small log house. A smart, neat, young landlady, a spry, gowden haired, buxom maid; several sturdy waggoners; huge hills on every side. We are at what is called Nicholson's Gap. We jog on over the rugged hills. A middle aged, dropsical Dutch woman, with her face muffled up in the mumps, boiled up for our breakfast a little coffee in the sugar and milk; indeed it made good broth. From the mountain to Elizabeth or Hagerstown is a level country and good land.

Hagerstown.

A considerable village; it may contain two hundred houses; some of them are large and neat built with stone or brick, but the greater part of the houses are built with logs neatly squared, which indeed make a good house. There are many stores here and many mechanics, and it is a place of business. The inhabitants are chiefly Dutch. East and southeast of this town the Blue mountains appear like thick hazy thunderclouds just above the horizon in summer. There is here a Dutch Lutheran church and they are now building an English church. Frederick is the county town, so that they have no court house. We made from this village to the Potowmack in company of Betsy Vanleer and Dr. Magaw. The river here is eighteen rods over. We were in Virginia by six. We were in the Province of Pennsylvania this morning; we have passed though the colony of Maryland and are now in Virginia. Distance twenty-seven miles.

May 19.—We lodged with Mr. Vanleer. He told us when we were leaving his house and about paying our bill, that a clergymen's money would not pass with him. We are now in Berkley county, 80 miles above Alexandria, 87 from Baltimore. We arrived among Mr. Hunter's relations. He introduced me to his mother, sister, brothers.

Martinsburg.

The county town of Berkley, has lately been taken from Frederick. This village derives its name from Col. Martin, a nephew of Lord Fairfax. It is yet in infancy. Two years ago the spot was high woods. There are now perhaps thirty houses. They have already built a prison of stone, and strong, and are making a court house of no inconsiderable size and elegance. Probably, if American liberty be established, for which we are now contending even in blood, this with many other infant villages, in a series of years, will be populous and wealthy towns, especially if the navigation of this long river can be effected.

May 20.—We visited Mr. Vance, minister of Tuscarora congregation. He gave us liberty to visit and preach in the neighboring vacancies. He lives at the foot of the North Mountain, partakes, I believe of the Virginian spirit, and hands round the "sociable bowl." We dined at Captain Mitchell's.

Sunday, May 21.—Mr. Hunter and I preached at Falling Water Meeting house. It stands on the Potowmack, is well situated, and I am told is a numerous society. The people gave good attention, sang the Scotch or as they call them David's Psalms. The congregation is chiefly made up of country Irish and half Scotch, most of them Presbyterians. We dined at one Bowland's. Two wagons fully loaded went past, going with families to the back settlements.

Winchester.

May 22.—The county town of Frederick, twenty-nine miles from Martinsburg. It is a smart village nearly half a mile in length, and several streets broad and pretty full. The situation is low and disagreeable. There is pleasant hill northeast from the town, at a small distance a large stone Dutch Lutheran church with a tall steeple. In the town is an English church. North of the

town are the ruins of an old fort wasted and crumbled down by time. The land is good the country pleasant the houses in general large. Rode to-day to Stephensburg distance 37 miles.

Stephensburg.

May 23.—A small village well situated. Four taverns kept in this town. One large store kept by Mr. Holmes, where I am to lodge. With Mr. Hunter I rode out with the intention of visiting Mr. Hoge the late minister here. He is now from home at Redstone over the Allegany mountains

May 24.—Before dinner Col. Isaac Zane, Burgess for this county, came to the store with Miss Betsey McFarland, his kept and confessed mistress, and their young son and heir. Mr. Zane is a man of first rank here, both in property and office. He possesses the noted Malbron Iron Works, six miles from this town. He is, with regard to Politicks, in his own language a "Quaker for the Times." Of an open, willing conversation; talks much and talks sensibly on the present connections. He is a patriot of a fiery temper. In Dunmore county he is Colonel of the Militia, one of the Burgesses in this; But he scorns to have a wife.

After dinner with Mrs. Holmes and Andrew, I walked out of town a mile to a lovely farm of Mr. Whitehead's, an old gray-headed bachelor. He is a singular character, an Englishman of Yorkshire by birth. Left home early and has been through America with a set of pictures and magic lantern by which he has made a fortune. His house is small, but the walls on every side are covered with maps, paintings, and well chosen pictures.

May 26.—Dined with an old starched Dutch Lutheran clergyman. He professed to be a scholar and has attempted to institute a small Academy in this county. Towards evening, came in from Staunton, Mr. Por-

terfield and wife. They invited me strongly to make them a visit; they tell me the doctrine of universal restitution is making great headway in their congregations.

Sunday, May 28.—Opickon church; a large and genteel society, mostly Irish. I preached two sermons, the people very attentive.

From this town may be seen six counties (and there are but few such prospects in America) Hampshire, Dunmore, Culpepper, Farquair, Loudon, Frederick. The mountains on a smoky or dusky sky day appear vastly beautiful, like a fine well designed and finished piece of painting.

May 31—Mr. Glass was blessed while he was filling up his family, so far as to have eight daughters in continual succession and but three sons. I visited a brother of his a mile off at the head of Opickon creek, a solid lusty farmer; lives next to a clean well-filled garden, a small, brown, brisk, tidy, very sociable wife. A little spruce well turned daughter. Several visits we made to-day, among others to one Colville. He is clerk for the Society, raises the tune, and in the primitive genuine Presbyterian whine and roll. Begins the first note of the music with a deep strained guttural from the last word of the reading without any intermissions. This, however, in these Societies, is univereal. I am here under the necessity of close study, as the people here do not allow of reading sermons.

Sunday, June 4—Cedar creek church, six miles from Stevensburg, northwest. All here are full Quakers. I preached twice; the assembly very attentive. I made very little use of my notes, which is a vast almost essential recommendation here. Preach without papers produce casuistic divinity;—Seem earnest and serious, and you will be listened to with patience and wonder. Both your hands will be seized and almost shook off, so soon as you are

out of the church, and you will be claimed by half of the society to honor them with your company after sermon. Read your sermons, and if they be sound and sententious as Witherspoon's, copious and fluent as Hervey's; and read off with the ease and dignity of Davies; their backs will be up at once, their attention all gone, their noses will grow as red as their wigs. And (let me whisper this) you may get your dinner where you breakfasted. Please keep your seats, said an old grey headed gentleman, when worship was concluded; he took off his hat and made a collection. Well I must go home with this venerable prop of the church. His wife is old and flaxen haired as he. Both are hearty, lusty and nimble. In this happy condition of life and friendship by Hymen's blessing they have lived together fifty-five years. They have three daughters at home, virgins, and well risen in years. Have some books, much poultry, Mr. Colville lives within four miles of the North Mountain on the bank of Cedar creek, a small deep brook. The bank of this creek on the other side of the house is forty feet high, and in some places wholly perpendicular. They told me a melancholy story. A neighbor of theirs, some years ago, was riding in the night and lost his way on the other side of this creek, he alighted from his horse, and, doleful mishap, blundered over this bank, fell to the bottom and died.

Monday, June 5 —We breakfasted heartily and soundly on the richest products of a fat farm. Boiled milk, highly buttered, and fine cheese of two kinds, one made last summer, the other last week. We passed one freeman talking politicks and religion. These good people are full warm for election and reprobation in its strictest sense. Mr. Colville gave me yesterday's collection. I seem gratified to find that when he number at church was so small so many

remembered me. There was thirty four pieces of silver in cut money, quarters of dollars, pistareens and half-bitts. The whole donation, however, for the two sermons was three dollars, £1, 2s., 6d. After dinner I visited old Mrs. Sarah Vance. She was in her early life acquainted with Mr. Hunter, of Cohansie, and once they were on the borders of being married, before Mr. Hunter went to the grammar school. But, said the honest woman, he was born to a better fortune. On my way home I called in to visit one Mr. Wilson, an intelligent, agreeable person lately from Ireland. He wears the short, trite, yellow wig.

Four o'clock at Stevensburg.—This is Whitsun-Holiday. The village is full of people. Men busy mustering, women in the streets and at the doors looking on; all things festive.

Tuesday, June 6.—The drum beats, and the inhabitants of this village muster each morning at five o'clock. After dinner with Captain Holmes and Captain Hunter, I rode to Winchester. The court was sitting. Mars, the great God of Battle, is now honored in every part of this spacious colony, but here every presence is warlike—every sound is martial—Drums beating, pipes and bag pipes playing, and only sonorous and venic tunes. Every man has a hunting shirt, which is the uniform of each company. Almost all have a cockade and buck-tail in their hats to represent that they are hardy, resolute and invincible natives of the woods of America. The county committee sat. Among other resolves they passed this resolute and trying determination, "That every member of this county between sixteen and sixty years of age shall appear every month at least in the field under arms, and it is recommended to all to muster weekly for their improvement."

Wednesday, June 7.—Election ! Election ! Election ! Oh ! this election and reprobation. It is damnation, *volens volens*, said an old crafty buckskin to me this day. I am much troubled with these doctrines Poor, unmeaning persons, perplexed with a fictitious, airy fury, and never in expectation of full satisfaction, till the die is cast.

Thursday, June 8.—We see many every day traveling out and in, to and from Carolina, some on foot with packs, some on horseback, and some in large covered waggons. The road here is much frequented and the country for one hundred and fifty miles further west thickly inhabited. To-day, for the first time, I went through the "new exercise," gave the word and performed the action, *Libris Doctoribusque amotis* One Shipec of this town was backward this morning in his attendance with the company of Independents. A file was sent to bring him. He made resistance, but was compelled at length, and is now in great fear and very humble since he heard many of his townsmen talk of tar and feathers.

Saturday, June 10.—Last night by some daring villain, Lord Fairfax's office was broken open and robbed. The money was not found, but many suits of my lord's and Colonel Martin's best clothes were taken, many pairs of shoes, shifts, linen, &c. The same evening near this town ten horses were stolen.

Opickon Church.

Sunday, June 11.—A numerous assembly. Mr. Hog present. He is a lusty well-made man. Captain Holmes introduced me to him and he received me kindly. Invited me to the session house and home with him after worship. I proposed and strongly urged him to preach at least once, but he wholly declined it. Several store keepers and people of note were out from Winchester, many members of the English church,

and all gave good attention. Sometimes, at particular sentences, I could observe every eye to be fixed and the whole house in silence. Then, when the sentiments cooled, one would cough, another would ogle some woman, a third would take snuff, &c. After sermon I rode home with Mr. Hog. He is remarkably chatty, and in some cases facetious, has the reputation, I believe justly, of a sound, well meaning man. I grieve for his present state; he has a large family, no way of supporting it, has been dismissed from this Society near three years. He is anxious of being reinstated, and is jealous of my having an intention to supplant him.

Monday June 12—The opinion of his Reverence on politicks is blank. He rode with me to Mr. Glass'. Mr. Glass gave me for my five sermons, five dollars and many thanks. He proposed I should stay with them a year on trial, but I objected on Mr. Hog's case.

A report came to town pretty well confirmed that in the upper part of Augusta some few days ago was committed a base murder. A gentleman travelling towards Carolina was assaulted and stabbed in many places in the breast and afterwards robbed of cash about £110. Soon after the murder, while the unhappy victim was yet bleeding, but quite dead, two gentlemen from the Northward came up, saw the dead body, and looking about at some distance, they discovered a person washing his hands and clothes in a brook; they seized him; at first he denied the fact; but when he was bound and threatened he owned, that he had destroyed the man and robbed him for his money which was upwards of an hundred pounds. They then carried the dead body and the murderer back to a tavern, kept by a widow woman, at a small distance, and desired her to take the charge of all and carry on the prosecution as he there acknowl-

edged before witnesses that he was the murderer. The woman, however, obstinately refused in every respect. They then asked for a rope, called several as witnesses of his acknowledgement of the murder; took him out from the house and without the formality of a legal trial hung him dead themselves. After having thus secured him, they left the murdered body, the money, and an account of their procedure with the widow and proceeded on their journey.

This causes much speculation. It is an action so circumstanced and so unprecedented, that I know not how to give my opinion, and yet I cannot make a strong objection nor bring one single reason than from thinking such conduct necessary.

Tuesday, June 13—Many servants and negroes are running off. One was brought into town this day with a huge iron collar on his neck, a long, heavy chain on his feet; and the poor victim was on his way to a scene of usage less inferior to Papal Purgatory.

Wednesday, June 14.—Early this morning Mr. Emmitt, of this town, teased me to agree and stay in this society. I told him I respect and love the people, but am not clear with respect to Mr. Hog's case. The independent company met and mustered diligently. Many men of note are warm in the cause, as especially Col. Hite, a man of influence and property in the neighborhood.

Evening.—I visited Major Stevens, the proprietor of this town. He and his wife both urged me by many arguments to agree and stay in this society. I would stay gladly if I should not injure Mr. Hog.

June 15—Before noon I made a visit to Mr. Wilson an elder in this society. Mr. Wilson is a plain able farmer, very old and stout; a full and strong example that this place is healthy. Afternoon, with Mr. Holmes, visited Col. Hite. His general characteris-

tics are wealth and honesty. He entertained us merrily with humor, toddy and music.

In town a most furious hurly burly; Mr. M'Ginnis formerly a Baptist preacher but now a constable, had apprehended a fellow on suspicion of stealing his horse. When we rode up a large mob were together. A posse was dispatched for a woman said to be his companion; in about an hour with much reluctance she came *Magna Caterva Comitante*. Both are remarkably impudent, and it is said by all are well known characters.

You a preacher, damn you, said the culprit yesterday. You a preacher, a teacher of good. Yes, you are the picture, the imp of folly and mischief, an hypocrite ingrate—you apostate. M'Ginnis ran up to him in rage and beat him with his whip, and on application to the magistrate he put in his mouth an iron gag.

Friday, June 16.—Larkins was sent to prison well secured, the woman was degraded and dismissed. Dined with us a Mr. Root, a lawyer from Winchester. He is a warm patriot.

Winchester.

Saturday, June 17.—This town in arms, all in hunting shirt uniform, and bucktails in their caps. Indeed they make a grand figure I arrived in Martinsburg a little before evening. Mr. Hunter just arrived from Jersey. He tells me that the negroes in Pittsgrove have murdered Mrs. Sherry and many are in this conspiracy. Here slaves are running off daily, servants skulking about and pilfering horses, and many other things weekly. Riots on many occasions in most parts of the continent, and in every place much anxiety and doubt, and almost total inattention to business. These, however, are only some of the most beautiful outlines of "*civil discord*."

Sunday, June 18.—Over the North mountain I rode to Mr. Vance's meeting house

at Back creek. The sacrament was administered. Ninety three communicants. Vast assembly. This North mountain is very high, at the top almost bare. The view below on each side is rich and beautiful. On each side we see ridges of hills, and ridges on ridges still succeed till you cross the Allegany.

Monday, June 19.—Rode to the Rev. Johns, near Potowmack; rode nine miles.

Tuesday, June 20, 1775.—Rose by 3. rode over Potowmack, the bottom-solid rock, high banks of 40 feet hard rock. Then through a small blind road to Mr. King's meeting house of Upper West Connechoague [the church is now gone, but the graveyard still marks the place, 2 miles northwesterly from Mercersburg]. The Presbytery [Donegal] met. Mr. Black gave the sermon. Present Messrs. Cooper, Thompson, Hoge, McFarquar. Correspondents, M'Pherin, Craighead, Ray, Vance. Candidates, Black, Keith, McConnel, Hunter and myself. Students, Wilson, Linn, Waugh, Boid. So much company in these woods seems agreeable.

The land here is good and a fine creek through it. Tall timber and near the North Mountain. Distance rode to day 22 miles—Mr. Black's. He lives West under the North Mountain. Has a smart, pleasant wife and sweet child. I had here pleasant society. Mr. Black and I played for our diversion and amusement many airs on the German flute. We recollected and chatted over our peregrinations, since we parted. All was simple, sociable and friendly.

Wednesday, June 21.—By 9 at Presbytery; many *pros* and *cons*, repartees and break-jaw compliments passed. Nothing was done for us and we passed the day in dullness, only now and then a ramble among the trees.

Evening—we returned with friendly Mr. Black* and passed it in music and friendship.

[*Probably John Black of class of 1771, who died in 1802.]

Thursday, June 22.—At the Presbytery by nine. They gave us our appointments. Mr. Keith over the Allegheny. I have the following: Next Sabbath, the 4th in June, at Cedar Springs [now Mifflin, Juniata co.] First Sabbath in July at Northumberland. Second at Buffalo Valley. Third at Warrior Run. Fourth at Bald Eagle. Fifth at Chillisquaque. First in August in Penns Valley. Second, West Kishacoquillas. Third, East Kishacoquillas. Fourth Shirley. A vast stony woods round. At eleven I left the Presbytery and rode to Mr. King's within a mile of Fort Loudon; dined; Mr. Keith along. We rode on North into Path Valley. Mr. Keith left me at twelve miles, on his way to Bedford.

[Here ends all that relates to Cumberland Valley. The balance of the Journal contains curious notices of customs and prominent persons, Dr. Plunket, Mrs. Scull, Esq. Brown, Fleming, &c., and old Northumberland county, more proper for publication in papers of that locality; but if a desire for more is expressed it will be furnished for *Notes and Queries*.]

JOHN BLAIR LINN]

Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY. —In the course of a few weeks we expect to present, with other articles relating to the Valley, some important contributions to its biographical history. We had hoped to give with this number sketches of Col. George Croghan, Gen. Frederick Watts and others, but we have concluded to defer them for the present.

W. H. E.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA —In 1741 the inhabitants towards "Yellow Britches"

creek petitioned for a road from Walnut Bottom to Susquehannah, at Nathan Hussey's, to cross river to James Allison's.

July 29, 1748, Elizabeth Chambers and John Chambers, administrators of the estate of Randle Chambers, deceased, filed their account of personal effects, which amounted to three hundred and eighty-five pounds and sixteen shillings. They took audit for payment to the following named persons: John Davis, Mr. Peters, Nathaniel Little. 7 gallon of liquor at 2. 6. [This was used at the funeral] John Ridick; vendue crier, Geo. Cowan. Justice Hog, qualified the appraisers. S. E.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—We trust our friends "over ye Sasquahannah" will take the facts relative to the *actual* settlement of the beautiful and historic Cumberland Valley as philosophically as possible. On this side of the river, recent researches have exploded all our views concerning the settlement here, notwithstanding writers before us, historians of celebrity, had led us to form the opinions which we had held a number of years. Our lamented friend Rupp was an indefatigable historian, and with the documents then accessible (the Provincial Records and Archives had not at that time been published) he made perchance as good use of his material as possible. For his labors, he is certainly deserving of proper recognition, and frequently is an authority—but with the newer light we are in possession of, we must confess that many of Mr. Rupp's assertions are unsubstantiated. Again, because Mr. Rupp has not said thus and so, it should not be taken for granted that statements founded upon recently published or discovered documents should not be correct.

We have little doubt that prior to the ryea 1700 such traders as Letort and others had traversed the Cumberland Valley from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, but that they

did so would be no argument that the Valley was settled prior to 1700. Yet when, as in the case of Silvers and others who, when the Provincial land office was opened for the sale of lands across the river, in 1732, were the first to request warrants for their "improved" lands, we must naturally infer that they had been prior settlers. Coupled with this, if there are extant certain statements which go to show that these men went "over Sasquahannah" about 1725, or before that, we should accept these dates as the periods when their *actual* settlements were begun.

Silvers, and Parker, and Macfarlane, and Kelso were no traders, as Chartier and Letort, but finding the west side of the river far preferable to the east side thereof, they pushed thitherward and located, permanently of course, or we would not find them where we do when it was necessary to take out their warrants for land.

John Harris had no land surveyed him until 1732, and yet he located at this point in 1707; then as an Indian trader, with authority "to cultivate fifty acres of land." In 1718 we find his name with quite a number in Conestogoe township, Chester county, assessment list, who in the changes of townships and counties, subsequently appear in West Conestogoe, Chester county, Donegal, Lancaster county, and Paxtang, Lancaster county. And yet these persons had no land surveyed or warranted to them during a period of fourteen to fifteen years, simply from the fact that west of the Conewago hills, the Proprietaries gave no authority to sell, the lands not having been purchased from the Indians. No one will deny that *they* were actual settlers. This will apply to those who went into the Cumberland Valley. We have no theories of our own to advance—we have given the historic data as we have found it. Our own views would be at wider variance with cur-

rent history, yet we always refrain from giving our opinion unsubstantiated by good authority.

W. H. E.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SHIPPENSBURG.

[The following letter has been in print, and we must confess that with others at first we doubted the genuineness of it. The original has been kindly sent us by D. K. WAGNER, esq., one of the editors of the *Shippensburg News*, and is before us. We are perfectly satisfied with its antiquity, and hail it as another link in the chain of early settlements to which we have alluded; and more than that, it substantiates the claim of Shippensburg as to being the oldest town in the Valley. There must assuredly have been many settlers between these pioneers and the Susquehanna to have induced them to start a town forty miles west of Harris' Ferry, if as one old writer tells us, the latter was the border of civilization at that period. This letter finds a place in Rev. Dr. Wing's valuable history of Cumberland county, but feeling confident that the readers of *Notes and Queries* will appreciate it we give it verbatim as in the original. The writer of the letter was ancestor of the Magraw family one of whom, Henry S. Magraw, was at one time State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. The names of McCall, Steen, Rippey and others mentioned were the ancestors of many who lived and flourished in the Valley during the last one hundred and forty years—while John Simpson, of Paxtang, was one of the earliest settlers in this locality, and brother of the father of General Michael Simpson, of Revolutionary memory.]

W. H. E.

"May 21st, 1733

"DEAR JOHN:—I wish you would see John Harris at the ferry and get him to rite to the governor to see if he can't get some guns for us; there's a good wheen of ingens about here, and I fear they intend to give us a good deal of troubel, and may do us a

grate deal of harm. We was three days on our journey coming from Harris's ferry here. We could not make much speed on account of the childer; they could not get on as fast as Jane and me.

"I think we will like this part of the country, when we get our cabbin bilt. I put it on a level pease of groun near the road or path in the woods, at the foot of a hill. There is a fine stream of watter that comes from a spring a half a mile south of where our cabbin is bilt. I would have put it nearer the watter but the land is lo & wet. John McCall, Alick Steen & John Rippey bilt theres near the stream.

"Hugh Rippey's daughter Mary berried yesterday. This will be news to Andrew Simpson when it reaches Maguire's Bridge; he is to come over in the fall, when they were to be married. Mary was a verry purty gerl; she died of a favor, & they berried her up on rising groun, north of the road or path, where we made choice of a peese of groun for a grav yard. Poor Hugh has none left now but his wife, Sam with little Isabel.

"There be plenty of timner south o f us. We have 45 cabbins bilt here now, & it looks a town, but we have no name for it. I'll send this with John Simpson when he goes back to Paixtan. Come up soon; our cabbin will be ready to go into in a week & you can go in till you get wan bilt. We have planted some corn & potatoes. Dan McGee, John Sloan & Robert Moore was here and left last week. Remember us to Mary and the childer. We are all well. Tell Billy Parker to come up soon, and bring Nancy with him; I know he will like the country. I forgot to tell you that Saliy Brown was bit by a snake, but she is out of danger. Come up soon.

"Y'r aff. brother,

"James Magraw."

Indorsed:

"Mr. John Magraw, Paixtan."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TRENT.

William Trent, the son of William Trent, was born in Chester, subsequently Lancaster county, Penn'a, February 13, 1715. His father held several positions under the Proprietary, (the city of Trenton was named for him) and the son entered the service of the Province at an early period. Gov. George Thomas appointed him, in June, 1746, captain of one of the four companies raised for an intended expedition against Canada. He was stationed during that and the following year in the neighborhood of Albany, N. Y., returning to Pennsylvania in December, 1747. On the formation of the county of Cumberland he received a commission as justice of the courts for that county. He resided in the neighborhood of Col. George Croghan, his brother-in-law, and with whom he subsequently largely engaged in the Indian trade.

Owing to his great influence with the savages, in 1752 the Governor of Virginia employed Capt. Trent as agent of that Colony to attend the council of the Ohio tribes at Logstown, a journal of which has been preserved. In August of the following year he was directed by Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to examine the site for a fort on the Ohio. This was at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny where Pittsburgh now stands. In January, 1754, he raised by authority and commanded a company of volunteers doing service on the frontier, and in the early part of the ensuing spring began the erection of a military post at the forks of the Ohio. During his absence this was

seized by a large French force, and Fort Duquesne subsequently erected. In 1755, Capt. Trent re entered the service of his native Province—for nearly two years being a member of the Provincial Council. In 1757 he was again in the employ of Virginia, but in the summer of that year he acted as the secretary to Col George Croghan at a council with the Indians at Easton.

He accompanied General Forbes' expedition in 1758, and the year following entered the service of Sir Wm Johnson, the British Agent for Indian Affairs in America. He was present that year at the treaty with the Ohio Indians at Fort Pitt, and the subsequent conference of Gen. Stanwix with the Western nations in October. Largely engaged in the Indian trade, he was totally ruined by Indian depredations, following the conspiracy of Pontiac. For these losses, however, in 1768, the Indians at the Fort Stanwix treaty conveyed to Capt. Trent a large tract of land between the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers. He settled there, but at the outset of the Revolution returned to Pennsylvania, accepted a major's commission, and was present as such at the treaty of Fort Pitt, July 6, 1776. He was not in active service, save in the Western Department.

While on his way east in 1778 he took ill at his old home, died shortly after, and was buried in an old grave-yard not far from Silvers' Spring church yard, if not in that identical burial ground. Major Trent was a representative man in provincial days and spent most of his life in the public service.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

DERRY CHURCH LAND PATENT.

[To the late Dr. George Ross, of Lebanon, are we indebted for a transcript of the following, which we give by way of prelude to other papers connected with the history of that venerable landmark of the early Scotch-Irish settlement and consequently of Presbyterianism.

W H E]

"Patent to William Bertram and others, in Trust for the Presbiterean Congregation at Derry, in Lancaster County"

"Entered in the Office for Recording Deeds, for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Patent Book A, Vol. 10, Pa 277, &c, the eighteenth Day of July, Ao. Di. 1744. Witness My hand and seal of my Office.

C. BROCKLETH.

Recorder."

JOHN PENN, THOMAS PENN AND RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietari-s and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware. To all unto whom these presents shall come, send Greeting:

WHEREAS, In and by a Warrant under a Seal of our Land Office, bearing date the Tenth Day of this Instant, July, We require our Surveyor General to accept and receive the Survey of about one hundred acres of Land, which by our Consent at the Instance of William Bertram, Minister of the Presbiterean Congregation, in and near Derry Township, in the County of Lancaster, was on the Twentieth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight, made to enclose and accommodate the Meeting House and Burying Ground intended to belong to the said Minister and Congregation. Situate in the said Township, and the said Survey being accepted, and duly returned into our Secretaries' Office, in the Name of

the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson, and Robert Wallace, for the Use and Behoof of the said Congregation, as in and by our Warrant aforesaid was required. The Situation, Lines and Bounds thereof are as follows, viz: Beginning at a maple tree on the Northern bank of Spring Creek, at a Corner of Andrew White's Land, and extending thence by the same, North North East two hundred and sixteen Perches to a Post; Thence by James Campbell's Land, South eight Degrees West, one hundred and seventy five Perches to a Post, by the aforesaid Creek; Thence by the several Courses of the same seventy five perches to the Place of Beginning; Containing one hundred and two acres and the allowance of six acres for Roads, as in and by the survey thereof remaining in our Surveyor General's office, and from thence Certified into our Secretary's Office may appear. NOW, at the further Instance and request of the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert Wallace that We would be pleased to grant unto them, for the Use of the Presbiterean Congregation aforesaid, a Confirmation of the said Tract of Land according to the Situation and Survey above described. KNOW YE, therefore, that We favouring the Instance and request of the said William Bertram, and the Consideration of the yearly Quit Rent herein after mentioned and reserved WE HAVE given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, DO give, grant, release and confirm unto the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert Wallace, and their heirs, for the use afore

said, the said Tract of Land, as the same is now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid, with all the Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Meadows, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Liberties, Profitts, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever, to the said one hundred and two acres of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, three full and clear fifth Parts of all Royall Mines free from all deductions and reprisals for Digging and Refining the same, and one fifth Part of all other Mines or Oar delivered at the Pitt's Mouth, only Excepted and hereby reserved. And also, free Leave, Right and Liberty to and for the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert Wallace, their Heirs and Assigns, To Hawk, Hunt, Fish and Fowl in and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises or upon any Part thereof; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of one hundred and two acres of Land and Premises and the Appurtenances unto the said William Bertram, James Galbreath, jun., Hugh Hays, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert Wallace, their Heirs and Assigns, in Trust nevertheless for the sole Use and Behoof of the said Presbiterean Congregation for Ever, for their Meeting House, School, Burying Place, Built and Erected, or to be Built and Erected on the same Land, And to no other Use, Intent or Purpose whatsoever, TO BE HOLDEN of Us, our Heirs and Successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as of our Mannor of Conestogoe in the county aforesaid, in free and Common Socage, by Fealty only in lieu of all other Services, YIELDING AND PAYING therefore

yearly to Us, our Heirs and Successors, at the Town of Lancaster, in the said County, at or upon the First Day of March in every year, from the first Day of March last past, one half penny Sterling for every acre of the same, or Value thereof in Coyn Current, according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of London, to such Person or persons as shall from Time to time be appointed to receive the same, AND in case of Non-payment thereof within ninety Days next after the same shall become due, that then it shall and may be Lawful for Us, our Heirs and Successors, our and their receiver or receivers into and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises to ReEnter, and the same to hold and Possess until the said Quit Rents and all arrears thereof, together with the Charges accruing by Means of such Non-payment and ReEntry, be fully paid and Discharged.

IN WITNESS whereof the said Thomas Penn, by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities to him granted by the said John and Richard Penn, and of his own Right, hath Caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and Forty-one, The fifteenth Year of the Reign of King George, the Second, Over Great Britain.

THO. PENN.

MARRIAGES BY REV. JOHN ROAN.

[For the following valuable Marriage Record of the Rev. John Roan, from 1754 to 1774, we are indebted to his descendant, Scott Clingan, Esq., of Lewisburg. We are in hopes the previous marriages from 1745, the year he began his ministry to 1754, may be secured. We shall in a few weeks present an alphabetical list of the membership of Rev. Roan's congregations

of Paxtang, Derry and Donegal which seem
to antedate our assessment lists. W. H. E.]

1754.

Oct. 3 William Cusick to Isabel Me-
bane.

Oct. 15. James McClosky to Agnes
White.

1755.

Jan. 2. David Rea to Kath Marrs

Jan. 16. Alex Morrow to Kate Arm-
strong

Feb. 6. Patrick Campbell to Eleanor
Hays.

April 15 John Byars to Agnes Ross.

April 17. Samuel Levy to Mary Sharp

April 18 John Porterfield to Sarah
Cunningham.

April 24. James Tate to Anne Camp-
bell.

May 27. James Barnet to Margaret
Roan

Aug. 4 John Bell to Sarah Bell.

Oct. 18. James Russell to Hannah Black-
burn.

Oct. 31. Robert Carson to Margaret
Woods.

Dec. 23 John Ross to Isabel Johnston.
1756

Mar. 2 James Fitzpatrick to Margaret
Wilson.

June 3. John Montgomery to Susan
Tilson.

June 23 Jos. Ross to Martha McClenag-
han.

July 22. Chas. Neely to Eley McClenag-
han.

Aug. 3. John Wilson to Jean Steven-
son.

Aug. 17. Thomas Wiley to Margaret
Cochran.

Aug. 24 Robert Gaston to Margaret
Logan.

1757.

Feb. — Alex. McKennet to Mary
Wiley.

May 9. James McMullan to Eleanor
Wright.

May 11. Patrick Hogin to Katherine
McManus.

Sept. 7. John Steele to Margaret
McClure.

Oct. 27. John Sawyers to Jean Allen.
1758.

Jan. 26 James Dunken to Mary Kelly.

Feb. —. Alexander McCullom to Agnes
Walker.

Dec. 19. William Sharp to Mary Hays.
1759.

Jan. 4 Arch. Sloan to Margaret Sloan.

Feb. 6. Joseph Sherer to Mary
McClure.

Mar. 22 John Lee to Mary Carson.

April 24. Robert Whitely to Janet
Cochran.

May 10. Connor Fallen to Janet Hun-
ter.

July —. James Walker to Martha
Brown.

Sept. 23. George Kelly to ——— Robin-
son.

1760.

April 23. Samuel Vernor to Elizabeth
Blackburn.

April 24 Henry Deyermond to Mary
Byars.

May 1. William Carson to Margaret Mc-
Cord.

June 9. Alex. McHargue to Jean Tol-
land.

—— John Patton to —— Espy.

Sept. 4. Peter Smith to Margaret Brice.

Sept. 25. James Graham to Agnes Arm-
strong

Oct. 7. Dennis McCormick to Janet
Townslie

Oct. 9. William McClintock to Jean
Sharp

Oct. 14. John Wilkie to Margaret Mc-
Nutt.

Oct. 30 Robt Atkin to Anne Cooper.

Dec. 23. James McClure to Mary Espy.
Dec. 25. Richard Casson to Christine Graham.

1761.

March 3. James Andrew to Jean Strain.
March 5. Edward Sharp to Mary Graham.

March 26. Michael Vanleer to Mary Brown.

April 9. James Burney to Jean McClure.

April 16. William Wright to Margaret McCord.

April 23. John Bell to Mary Bell.

——— Moses Shaw to Margaret Sterrat.

May 14. Thomas McClure to Mary Harvey.

June 1. William Moor to Margaret Wright.

Nov. 3. John Murdock to Sarah Brice.

Nov. 5. Samuel Robinson to Jean Snoddy.

Dec. 17. Robert Rusk to Mary McCracken.

Dec. 31. Benj. Boyd to Janet Elliot, Derry.

1762.

Mar. 4. John Montgomery to Jean Waugh.

Mar. 25. Robert Hays to Margaret Rea Derry.

Mar. 30. Thomas Sawyer to Margaret McCallen.

May 6. David Sterrat to Rachel Innis.

June 15. James Hucheson to Margaret Hucheson.

Aug. 25. Joseph Campbell of R. Spring, to Jean McCall.

Dec. 6. John Shields of R. Spring, to Jean Kirkpatrick.

Dec. 7. George Baird of R. Spring, to Margaret Kerr.

Dec. 9. William Alexander to Eliz. King, Paxtang.

Dec. 14. James Espy to Martha McKnight.

Dec. 23. James McClane to Margaret McCracken.

1763.

Jan. 20. George Morray to Mary Fleming.

Feb. 1. John Baird to Margaret Mann.

Feb. 17. Samuel Hanna to Agnes Sterrat, Paxtang.

June 28. David Ferguson to Jean Woods.

July 14. Samuel Ramsey to Alice Maxwell.

Dec. 3. Samuel Paterson to Martha Ramsey.

1764.

March 8. William McClenaghan to Isabel Cooper.

March 27. John Bowman to Mary Sterrat.

Aug. 23. Daniel Loughry to Lettice McConnachry.

Sept. 4. Samuel Allen to Rebekah Smith.

Dec. 27. James Hunter to Elizabeth Hunter.

1765.

Jan. 29. Robert Wilson to Esther Parks.

Feb. 12. James Forster to Janet Johnston.

Feb. 28. William Donaldson to Anne Lusk.

April 9. John Morrison to Jean McConnaghy.

June 12. A couple at Capt. Brady's.

June 20. David McClure to Margaret Luky.

Aug. — Two couples in Shipping's town.

Sept. — ——— to ——— Brown.

1765.

Sept. —. One couple at Capt. Brady's.

Oct. 24. James Buchanan to Sarah Gray.

Oct. 31. William Scott to Jean Hays.

Dec. 31. William Muirhead to Eliz. Barnet.

1766.

Feb. 27. Arch. Sloan to Mary Craig, Hanover.

March 4. James Gregg to Agnes Smith,, Carlisle.

April 10. John Steel to Eliz. Cowper, Derry.

April 23. Thomas Thompson to Jean Thompson.

May 26. John McCallen to Jean Stewart.

Sept. 22. Joshua Russell to Jean McClure.

Nov. 10. William Irwin to Sarah Chambers.

Nov. 18. Joseph Wilson to Mary Anne McKnight.

1767.

Aug. 25. James Wharton to Anne Wright.

Oct. 1. William Savers to Jean Wilson.

Oct. 6. William Hays to Jean Taylor

Oct. 22. Samuel Sturgeon to Margaret Rogers.

Nov. 10. Hugh Montgomery to Janet Johnston, Paxtang.

Dec. 21. William Clark to Sarah Woods, Paxtang.

1768

Feb. 4. Thomas McCallen to Mary Boyle, Derry.

Feb. 25. James Welsh to Jean Hutchinson.

March 25. Robert Sturgeon to Jean Robinson.

May 11. Joseph Young to Mary Millar, Donegal.

May 31. James Cunningham to Janet Cochran.

July 4. David Allison to Agnes Dick, Derry.

Sept. 29. John Johnston to Isabel Todd

Oct. 9. James Gaylor to Mary McClosky, Donegal.

Nov. 10. Jonathan McClure to Sarah Hay.

Nov. 15. John Stewart to Margaret Stewart.

Nov. 24. James Barr to Martha Cunningham, Donegal.

Dec. 1. James Gay to Margaret Mitchel, of Raphoe.

1769.

Feb. 21. Alex. Mitchel of Raphoe, to Margaret Cowper.

April 18. Hamilton Shaw to Susan McClure.

May 1. John Johnston to Ruth Templeton

May 31. James Brown to Kath. Boyd, Londonderry.

July 4. William Waugh to Jean McClure.

July 6. James McCreight to Janet Strain, of Hanover.

—— Samuel Robinson to Lettice Montgomery.

—— Josias Espy to Anne Kirkpatrick.

Sept. 14. John Robison to Sarah Johnston, Paxtang.

Nov. 8. James Richardson to Dorcas Bell.

Dec. 5. Thomas Kennedy to Janet Wilson.

1770

April 26. Thomas Robison to Jean Hays, Derry.

May 22. William Trindale, of Lower Pensbury, to —— White.

Sept. 11. James Montgomery to Anne Woods.

Nov. 22. James Cochran & Mary Montgomery, Paxtang.

Dec. 11. Samuel Cochran to Mary Shearer, Paxtang.

1771.

March 21. David Welsh to Margaret Welsh.

Aug. 13. John Barnet to Mary Boyd.
 Sept. 17. John Erwin to Anne Welsh,
 Derry.
 Oct. 1. Andrew Caldwell to Martha
 Cochran.
 Nov. 19. John McClure, of Carolina, to
 Sarah Wilson, of Paxtang.

1772.

Jan. 7. James Smiley to Eliz. Suffran.
 April 13. James Johnston to Jean Mc-
 Gradie, Paxtang.
 May 5. Benjamin Eaken to Mary
 Shearer.
 Aug. 2. A couple at West Branch, Sus-
 queh.
 Oct. —. ———Eaken to Margaret
 Clark.
 Dec. 8. John Polly to Mary Murray.
 Dec. 17. James Jamison to Mary Logan.

1773

Jan. 28. John Robinson, Mount Joy, to
 Jean Thompson, Hanover.
 Mar. 16. John Wishart to Jean McDon-
 nald.
 April 19. James Douglass to Elizabeth
 Duffield, at Carlisle.
 May 6. John Craig to Sable Boggs, at
 Derry.
 Aug. 3. David Hays to Anne Glen.
 Aug. 30. Andrew Clark to Mary Clark,
 New Purchase.
 Oct. 19. Andrew Kerr to Katherine Will-
 son.
 Nov. 29. James Dawson to Kath. Mor-
 row, of Paxtang
 Dec. 21. Hugh Bankhead to Jean Trou-
 dale.

1774.

April 5. William Sloan to Mary Suf-
 fran
 ———. Samuel Kearsley to Sarah Kirk-
 patrick.
 April 24. Robert Boyle to ——— Rog-
 ers.

Aug. 8. Samuel Barnet to Margaret
 Graham, Paxtang.

———. John Duncan to Mary Mont-
 gomery, Paxtang.

Aug. 23. John Willson to ——— Herron,
 Big Spring.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXV.

Historical and Genealogical.

CAPT. WILLIAM TRENT.—Capt. Trent,
 and twenty two other Indian traders, were
 attacked by Indians at Bloody Run, in 1763,
 and lost all their goods. At the treaty at
 Fort Stanwix, in 1768, the deed to which
 you refer was made to William Trent
 as *attorney in fact* for these twenty-two
 Indian traders. The deed is placed among
 other relics in Independence Hall. The
 King of England also made a deed to the
 same parties for the same tract
 of land. Capt. Trent lived some
 time in Lancaster borough. From thence
 he moved to Carlisle, where he established
 a store, &c. Shortly before his death he
 owned many thousand acres of land in
 Northumberland county (which had been
 erected from Cumberland co.) in connection
 with Joseph Simons, an Indian trader in
 Lancaster, and one of the twenty-two
 spoken of. Mr. Simons purchased all of
 Mr. Trent's lands, I think, at sheriff's sale,
 just before or after the latter's death.
 Upon further investigation you will find
 Major Trent a very prominent personage
 with a clear record.

SAML. EVANS.

Columbia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1880.

THE ORIGIN OF DAUPHIN COUNTY NAMES OF PLACES, ETC.

Interesting Data For Preservation.

[The following, prepared by a correspon-
 dent, contains an every day description of
 Dauphin county in a form easy for refer-
 ence. Most of us know more of the West-
 ern States and Territories than of our own

bountiful and romantic home—rich in all the products of the earth—exquisite in its mountains and valleys, filled with valuable minerals, and with a population industrious, intelligent and virtuous. The article imparts information, not accessible anywhere. The author has used the unofficial figures of the census of 1880. W. H. E.]

DAUPHIN COUNTY was formed of part of Lancaster, part of Berks, and comprised all of the present Lebanon county, from 1785 to 1813. It was named after the oldest son of Louis XVI., whose official title was 'THE DAUPHIN.' Its unofficial population, 1880, 78,412.

HARRISBURG, from the owner of the site of the town, the second John Harris. For several years after 1785 the name in all official documents is "Louisburgh," in honor of the King of France. The French revolution came to aid public opinion and its proper name was restored. It was incorporated as a borough in 1791, and as a city in 1860. Its population is 30,728. It has been the seat of government of Pennsylvania since 1810, and the seat of justice since the formation of the county.

PAXTANG was one of the original townships, formed August 17, 1729. The name is derived from the Indian stream passing through it. The township covered part of the present county of Lebanon as far as Racoon creek. De ry also trespassed on its adjoining neighbor, Lebanon township, but it was limited in 1813 to the present Derry, Londonderry and Conewago. In the ancient surveys it appears to have comprised a greater area, as far east as the Quitapahilla creek, now in Lebanon county.

DERRY—One of the original townships formed August 17, 1729, from the town of that name in the province of Ulster, Ireland. Population 2,014. It has two post offices, Swatara and Derry Church. The

latter in the neighborhood of the most ancient church in Dauphin county.

HANOVER.—The three townships of this name preserve the memory of the house of Hanover, in the days when those who named them were loyal subjects of the English kings of that insignificant German Electorate. The original Hanover was formed in 1739. Then as follows:

East Hanover formed, 1785—population 1880, 1,583.

West Hanover formed, 1785—population 1880, 1,064.

South Hanover formed, 1842—population 1880, 1,204

Union Deposit, in South Hanover, was originally Unionville or Uniontown. Its proprietors, Isaac Hershey and Philip Wolfersberger, when they laid it out in 1833, were at a loss for a name. The post-office department stepped in, deciding that it should be "Union Deposit P. O."

Hoernerstown, from the family of that name, in South Hanover.

Manadaville, from Manada creek, where it joins the Swatara, in South Hanover.

Grantville, from U. S. Grant, President of the United States. It is in East Hanover. *Earleysville*, formerly Schell's, then "West Hanover post office," although the village is in East Hanover township.

Manada Hill, in West Hanover, from Manada creek. It is a post-office.

HUMMELSTOWN—Laid out by Frederick Hummel in 1762. He called it "Fredericks-town," but the present name soon superseded that. It was incorporated in 1874. The population is 1,043.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, from the county of that name in the north of Ireland; formed in 1768, originally bounded on the west by Derry and south by Conewago creek. This was changed in 1826, when its present boundaries were fixed.

Geinburg in this township, from a German family who came to Londonderry about 1762, and whose family burial ground is north of the Middletown and Lancaster turnpike. The site of the grave yard is in cultivation of crops by the present owners ; some tomb stones are yet scattered over its site.

Port Royal, in the same township, near the confluence of the Susquehanna river and Swatara creek, was laid out in the expectation of becoming a considerable town. Hence the high sounding name.

Rocktown, in the same township, named from the rocky land west of it. There is no post office in this township. The population is 2,013, which includes the villages above.

CONEWAGO TOWNSHIP, formed in 1850, from Londonderry, and named from the creek which divides Dauphin from Lancaster. Population 395.

Bachmanville, named after a family of that name, and is the site of a post-office.

SWATARA TOWNSHIP, named from the creek on its southern border, in 1799, when it was formed. In 1840, upon the formation of Lower Swatara its boundaries were fixed as they are now. Its total population is 2,427.

Churchville and Highland are fancy designations. Both villages are growing with rapidity.

STEELTON, formerly Baldwin, from the great iron establishment there. It was incorporated into a borough in 1878 and has a population of 2,885.

Ewington, called after a family of that name. It is growing rapidly, and we must take 773 from the population of Swatara to be accurate as to that township, and fix that of this town, leaving 1,654 for Swatara.

LOWER SWATARA was formed in 1840 from Swatara proper. Middletown was a borough long before its formation. Population of

the township, including Highspire, is 1,483.

High Spire —One tradition goes that this striking name was given by Dautermann or Barnes who laid out the lots in 1813, from Spires in Germany, the birth-place of Dautermann. The other is that a tavern joke fixed its present designation because it had neither high or low spire.

MIDDLETOWN received its name on account of its being nearly equi distant from Lancaster and Carlisle, the great interior towns of the Province, when John Fisher began to convey lots, in 1759. In 1761 he had sold thirty lots to actual settlers. This is the oldest town and second in population in the county; was formed into a borough in 1828. Its population 3,351.

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS.—XI.

The following is a copy of the assessment list for

PAXTANG AND MIDDLETOWN.

The date is not given, but I presume it belongs to the revolutionary period.

John Achey,	William Esherast,
John Alman,	John Elder,
Stophel Arnot,	Widow Fulton,
Stephen Aliman,	John Fleakinger,
Conrad Aliman,	Joseph Flora,
Chrisly Aliman,	James Finney,
Jacob Awl,	Robert Ferier,
Simpson Ackerd,	Vandal Fockler,
Robt. Boyd,	Philip Fisher,
Aurther Brisbin,	George Fockler,
Barefoot Branson,	John Forster,
Benjamin Brown,	Jones Funey,
Andrew Berryhill,	George Gree,
James Boyars,	Robert Gillcreest,
William Boyd,	John Gillcreest, jr.,
Thomas Bell,	John Garber,
William Brown,	John Gallacher,
John Buner,	John Gray,
William Boger,	John Gillcreest,
John Burk,	Joseph Huchinson,
Jasper Byarty,	James Harris,

Conrad Bab,	John Hatfield,	Robert Elder,	Michael McClary,
James Barr,	Andrew Hustin,	Alexander McClure,	William Swan,
Alexander Berryhill,	John Hiltin,	John Noop,	Andrew Smith,
Constable Robert,	Martin Houser,	Eliab Negley,	Eliga Stuard,
Felty Beacher,	Patrick Hogan,	George Neviling,	George Sheets,
Abraham Brighthill,	John Harris,	Robert Neel,	Leonard Sheets,
Jacob Brown,	John Hersha,	Jacob Noarsh,	Jacob Sider,
Henry Boal,	Patrick Hainey,	Abraham Nidiack,	Jacob Smith,
Peter Boal,	John Hersha,	Christian Page,	Joseph Sharer.
Wm. Beel,	Alexander Johnston,	William Peterson,	Bernhard Soop,
James Burd,	John Jameson,	Peter Petterson,	Hugh Steen,
John Boid,	Widow Jones,	David Patan,	Andrew Steen,
Geo. Confort,	James Johnston,	Michael Pitner,	Zachariah Steen,
James Crouch,	William Kerr,	George Pile,	David Troot,
Wm. Calhoon,	Thomas King,	Jacob Pile,	James Taylor,
John Chambers,	Edward King,	Jacob Pooreman,	James Taggart,
Daniel Cooper,	Widow Kirkpatrick,	Andrew Petter,	George Teflaugh,
Mathew Calhoon,	Adam Kitchmiller,	John Postlewite,	James Tom,
John Casel,	William Kelso,	James Rutherford,	George William,
Frederick Casel,	Jacob Kerr,	Saml. Rutherford,	Adam Whitman,
William Carson,	John Kinsey,	Widow Renick,	Abner Wickersham,
Mary Caldwell,	Henry Leru,	Simon Reardin,	Josiah White,
Michael Cael,	Patrick Lisk,	John Rutherford,	John Wiggins,
George Carson,	Adam Lambert,	George Reeneger,	Hugh Wray,
Richard Carson,	Jacob Limes,	Jacob Roop,	John Willson, jr.,
James Cochran,	Thomas Mays,	Paul Ronulph,	Joseph Willson, sr.,
William Cochran,	James McCord,	Jacob Awl,	Alexander Willson,
Samuel Cochran,	James Means,	Jacob Roop, smith,	James Walter,
Chrisly Craid,	John McKinney,	David Rudey,	Leonard Vanlier,
Hugh Cunham,	James McKinney,	William Smith,	Jesep Willson,
James Coyler,	Andrew McClure,	Jacob Springer,	Michael Whilly,
Cor. Cox,	Jonathan McClure,	Halbert Sear,	Thomas Willey,
James Cowden,	Ran McClure,	Henry Stoner,	John Wilson, jr.,
Maxwell Chambers,	John Means,	John Steel,	Robert Whitehill,
Robert Chambers,	Geo. McMelin,	John Steel, weaver,	James Walker,
John Bran,	William McMelin,	John Shoemaker,	Mathias Minsgel,
John Barnett, jr.,	William McRoberts,	—— Sritsland,	John Wonderly,
John Barnett, sr.,	James McNamara,	Moses Swan,	Samuel Willey,
James Dunkan,	Alexander McKarg,	Mathew Smith,	John Wilson,
John Dunkan,	John McElhenny,	George Soop,	Conroad Yountz,
George Dixon,	Jacob Miller,	[The following names were inserted out of order.]	
John Dicky,	Thomas McCormick,	Hugh Montgomery,	Joseph Montgomery,
Joshua Elder, Esq.,	William McClanahan,	Wm. Montgomery,	Thomas McCarter,
Abraham Egley,	William McClure,	John Meader,	Robt. Montgomery,
John Elder,	Jacob Miller,		

Thomas Miller,
James McKee,
John Mumma,
Alex McCaughey,
Michael Smith,
Widow Steel,
Stophel Smith,
Andrew Stuard,
Joseph Smith,
Frederick Swissher,
Joseph Simpson,
Widow Simpson,

John Moon,
Sam'l McFadin,
Matthew McKinney,
David Montgomery,
Hugh Sturad,
Peter Sharer,
Manis Smith,
Samuel Simpson,
Peter Shields,
Jeremiah Sturgin,
Samuel Shearer,
Stophel Soop,

Freemen.

John Scritz,
John Confort,
David Swot (Swartz),
Conrad Swot,
George or Joseph
Gree,
Alexander Duncan,
John Megraw,
John McConkey,
William Gaw,
Dr. Wm. Simonton,
James Fairman,
Wm. Medin,
John Millar,
Robert Smith,
Joseph Willson,
John Fleming,
Robert Elder,
Samuel Barr,
William Cowden,
William McMillen,
Charles Gragin,
Peter Smith,
George Sample,
Abraham Wilson,

Thomas Dinton,
Robert Clark,
James Carey,
Henry Auliam, sr.,
James Speers,
Hugh Crocket,
David Chambers,
James Monteeth,
John Mathier,
Samuel Sampson,
Robert Chambers,
John Maxwel,
James Mackin,
Patrich McAboy,
George Lour,
William Sutton,
William Crabb,
William Right,
John Little,,
Larey Smith,
Michael Rawl,
Henry McKinney,
Robert Mordick,
Richard Swan,
John Stoner,

William Loghrey,

Middletown.

Thomas Foot,
Joseph Singleton,
Widow McKinley,
David Ettley,
Philip Polemore,

Jacob Snyder,
Philip Weirig,
Christian Roth,
Christian King,
Feltz Welker,

Christ. Hebricht,
George Snodgrass,
John Still,
Christ. Seabough,
Henry Moyer,
Samuel Sereatzey,
Albright Swinford,
Abraham Dearth,
Mark Snider,
Jacob Walter,
Peter Shuster,
John Snyder,
Peter Reigard,
Ulrich Frain,
Henry Snafner,
Henry Harris,
Jacob Eater,
Mathew Caldhood,
George Mitzgar,
Nicholas Castle,
Philip Craft,
Christian Spade,
Ludwick Hemberly,
Abraham Gross

Dr. Robert Kennedy,
Frederick Lebernicks,
George Frey,
John Backenstos,
George Lawman,
Margaret Kalm,
Philip Shokin,
Christian Shertz.
Thomas Crabb,
Michael Gross,
Conroad Waulfley,
Patrick Scott,
Adam Miller,
Peter Miller,
Philip Ettley,
Frederick Hubley,
Daniel Daudle,
Thomas Minshall,
William Eackins,
Jacob King,
Dr. John Laning,
Jacob Creamer,
Seimon Snyder,
William Wall,

John Moyer,

These lists seem to be quite full. The careful reader will detect in the list a number of brothers, who had an equal quantity of land, which was evidently divided out of their father's land.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa , Nov. 23, 1880.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXXVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

TRENT, WILLIAM (N. & Q. LXXIII, LXXV)—The firm of Baynton & Morgan were noted traders in the western country prior to the Revolution 'Squire EVANS has detailed Major Trent's connection with the Indian trade, and also his instrumentality in securing by the Fort Stanwix treaty indemnity for himself and others. Baynton, whose loss in the several Indian marauds was considerable, no doubt felt ag-

grieved because Major Trent did not secure for him his claims which had been deemed excessive. Hence the cry of dishonesty. This will explain in a great measure the following challenge by Mr. Baynton's son-in-law, George Morgan, for the original of which we are indebted to Hon. EDWARD HERRICK. It may be questionable by some as to its reproduction at this day—but with the explanation we have given, it is perfectly proper. Major Trent never replied to Mr. Morgan's charge. The latter continued in the western trade during the Revolution, subsequently became involved with the Nicholson land speculations and speculations, finally sinking into merited oblivion :

"Captain Wm Trent, lately arrived from England, having been guilty of very dishonest & dishonourable Acts to the Prejudice of my late Father-in-Law, Mr John Baynton, dec'd, & having refused to give him any Reason for his Conduct, & still refusing to give any Satisfaction therein, I do hereby announce & declare the said Wm. Trent to be an infamous Lyar & a Scoundrel

GEO MORGAN.

Philadelphia, July 8th, 1775."

Major Trent had gone to England to obtain a confirmation of the lands granted him by the Indians from the Crown, and it was upon his return to Pennsylvania that the foregoing attempt was made to pillory his good name.

W. H. E.

TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.—Printers, as well as editors, will make blunders, but we do hope readers of *Notes and Queries* will preserve their equanimity and not take us to task for errors in orthography or grammar which they find in these contributions. As a rule, we prefer giving the documents *verbatim*, as in the original—which is the only proper way. Take the assessment lists for instance; every assessor pelled the names according to his own

rules, and as a result it is very rarely that these are correct. To give them otherwise than in the original would be improper, and really of far less value to the genealogist. Our ancestors also used very quaint expressions, which given as in the original are entertaining; yet were we to alter such to our own modern ideas of spelling or phraseology, they would lose much of their force. Intelligent readers of *Notes and Queries* will however correct those errors unintentionally made by us, and treasure as we do those handed down to us by the representative people of by-gone times.

REMINISCENCES OF THE DAUPHIN COUNTY BAR.—We are in receipt of several communications requesting the republication of this very valuable historical contribution by George W. Harris, Esq. The article in question when read before the Dauphin County Historical Society ten years ago created considerable interest, and as we have had so frequently to refer to it, we have the assurance of the distinguished author that at the first opportunity he will revise, correct and add to the article in question, which we justly consider one of the most important documents relating to the history and biography of our county.

W. H. E.

THE ORIGIN OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, NAMES OF PLACES, &c.

[Concluded]

THE PAXTANG of 1729 is now *Lower Paxtang*, which it became in 1767, when *Upper Paxtang* was formed. Population including Linglestown 1,635.

Linglestown was "St. Thomas, P. O." for a number of years. The land upon which it is built was owned by Thomas Lingle, who set off a village plot as early as 1765.

SUSQUEHANNA, a township named after the river, its western boundary. It was formed in 1815. The population is 2,408.

Rockville, "Susquehanna post-office," is a village of perhaps 300 persons. It was laid out in 1838.

Estherton, from one of the wives of Col. Cornelius Cox, owner of the land. It was laid out about 1765, and prior to the Revolution was a more important place than it has since been.

Progress upon the supposition that it was to be a progressive town in a very rural locality. It is a post office.

UPPER PAXTANG TOWNSHIP was formed in 1765, and covered all of the county above, north of Kittatinny mountain. It is now of moderate area, with a population of 1,541.

Killinger, a post-office named after Hon. John W. Killinger, is in this township. *Paxton* is also another post office named after an English family of that name in Bucks county.

MILLERSBURG, in Upper Paxtang, laid out by Daniel Miller in 1807 and called for him. It is a borough with a population of 1,440.

HALIFAX TOWNSHIP, formed in 1804, from the old Provincial fort of 1756 of that name. Its population is 1,406.

Matamoras from the Mexican town of that name on the Rio Grande. When the town was laid out, Gen. Taylor and Matamoras occupied the attention of the whole country. Hence the name.

Powell's Valley is a post office in this township. *Powell's Creek* post-office is also in this township.

HALIFAX BOROUGH contains a population of 587. It was laid out in 1794, on land of George Winter, by George Scheffer and Peter Rice, but seems to have fallen into other hands before its plot was recorded. It occupies the site of the fort of 1756, named for Lord Halifax, by Colonels Clapham and Burd who superintended its erection.

MIDDLE PAXTANG township was formed in 1787. Its population is 1,643.

Ellendale is a post-office in this township.

DAUPHIN, was first Port Lyon, afterwards Greensburg, after Judge Innes Green, who owned the land and laid it into lots in 1824. It was erected a borough in 1854. Population. 750.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP was formed in 1828, and named for the then President, Andrew Jackson. Its population is 1,189.

Jacksonville in this township, officially "Enders'" post-office, was laid out about 1825 on land formerly of George Enders.

Fisherville, laid out in 1854, named for the late Major George Fisher. A joke about this locality long time ago, was, that in time of war it would be a safe place "for the location of the Federal Government." At a more modern date a distinguished member of Congress from this district, gravely proposed that if Washington was a dangerous locality, Fisherville, in Dauphin county, was a safe one. As no one had ever heard of the town, the suggestion was not seriously considered by the alarmed strategists of 1863. It is in Jackson township, and is a post town.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, named for the illustrious first President of the United States, was formed in 1846. Its population is 1,240. Its villages are:

Elizabethville named for the wife of the owner of the land. This village is a post-office.

Washington Square is its near neighbor on the Lykens Valley railroad.

Short Mountain is another village at which there is a post-office named from the coal mines in its immediate vicinity.

REED TOWNSHIP, the smallest of all the townships, from Col Adam Reed, an active, bustling, influential citizen, in the days of Indian incursions and border alarms. He

lived at the "Great Loop of Swatara," in the present Lebanon county. Population 324. Formed in 1849.

Benvenue, a post-office with a fancy name, probably from the Scotch for mountain and good entertainment therewith. "Choniata" would be a better Americanism.

WICONISCO township, named for the stream of that name, was formed in 1840. Its population is 2,121.

Wiconisco village and post-office, named for the stream.

LYKENS a borough with a population of 2,157. It was laid out in 1848 by Edward Gratz and is the principal town of the Lykens Valley coal district.

WILLIAMS township named for a family of early settlers. Its population is 2,725.

Williamstown, a post-office and thriving village.

RUSH TOWNSHIP formed in 1820.—The least populous of the townships, containing only 124 inhabitants, named for Benjamin Rush a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP, named for Governor Thomas Mifflin and formed in 1819 Population 1,409, including its two boroughs.

BERRYSBURG, a borough of 1871 in this township, named after a family of that name. The township was originally named Berry. This village has about 600 inhabitants.

Uniontown, officially Pillow post-office, after Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, a soldier of the Mexican war, formed in 1864. Population about 350.

Curtin, for Governor Andrew G. Curtin, is a post office. Mifflin township has therefore three post-offices.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP named for Thomas Jefferson and formed in 1842 Population 368

WAYNE TOWNSHIP named for the gallant General Anthony Wayne. The youngest

of the townships, formed from the east and most populous portion of Jefferson in 1878. Population 577.

Enterline, named for a family of that name. The only post-office in this township or Jefferson.

Having reviewed the various civil subdivisions of the county, we turn to an explanation and description of its valleys and streams on the South. For their Indian derivation our readers are referred to *Notes and Queries No. L*

On the south are *Conewago* creek and valley. The stream is found on all early charts, spelled as at present.

Then we have the superb *Swatara* and its fertile valley. It enters the county in East Hanover and finishes its course at Middletown. The Union canal is on its northern bank. Its tributaries are Bow, Manada and Beaver creeks. All early surveys give the same names.

The *Paxtang* has its source near Linglestown and discharges itself into the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. It is so spelled in the early surveys and should be so now.

Fishing Creek has its source in West Hanover and discharges itself at Fort Hunter. It is almost entirely in Middle Paxtang.

Stony Creek.—The origin of this name is very potent. Its whole course is turbulent, over a rocky bed, crowded into the narrow valley between the Kittatinny and Sharp mountains. It discharges itself at Dauphin.

Clark's Creek and Valley, named for the Clark family who settled there about 1728. Its source is in Schuylkill county, through Rush and Middle Paxtang, to the Susquehanna above Dauphin. The valley is very narrow.

Powell's Creek and Valley, named for a family of York county Quakers who settled near its mouth about 1760, perhaps at

an earlitr date. Parts of the valley are quite fertile. Its source is in Jefferson township.

Armstrong Creek, named for the hero of Kittanning, John Armstrong. It takes its source in Jackson township and discharges north of Halifax. The valley is a very fine one.

Wiconisco Creek takes its rise in Schuylkill county, passing Williams, Washington and Wiconisco townships, discharging at Millersburg. The Lykens Valley railroad is along its southern bank. It is an Indian name, and is found spelled on early surveys as at present, except occasionally with the French Ouikonisko.

Lykens' is a beautiful and fertile valley, named for Andrew Lycan, who was the first to make a settlement in it.

Mahantango Creek is the north boundary of the county. It is also an Indian name. On the early maps it is called "Kind creek." There is a finely cultivated valley on either side of it.

This account would be incomplete without mention of the mountainous region of the northern portion of the county. Below Harrisburg, depressed spurs of the South mountain cross from east to west, none of them of great elevation. Above that city the Kittatinny range, known as First, Second, Third and Peters' dividing ridges, covers a great portion of Middle Paxtang, Rush, Halifax, Jefferson and Wayne townships; then the Broad, Thick, Sharp, Big Lick ridges; then Berry and Mahantango, occupying a large proportion of the area of that portion of the county. Coal is found in the range along the Wiconisco creek, principally in the Thick or Big Lick mountain. The local nomenclature differs very much from the geographical.

Peter's Mountain has borne the same designation since 1729. *Peter Allen* came into the neighborhood from Conestoga,

Chester, now Lancaster county. He was upon the first tax rate of that part of chester county in 1717-18. His name is found after that in West Conestoga, then in Donegal, then in Paxtang, then in the present Middle Paxtang; his house is yet standing. That was the Northwest boundary of Lancaster county as formed in 1729. He probably came up the river in 1724, and made preparation for permanent location about the time Chambers made his choice in 1725.

If any one descending from Allen will inform "Notes and Queries," of it, some facts of local interest relating to the first settlers along both banks of the Susquehanna may become of historical value.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

DAUPHIN COUNTY NAMES, ETC (*N. & Q. lxxvi.*)—A correspondent kindly furnishes us with the following corrections and additions:

Powell's Creek post-office is in Reed township.

Reed Township was named for William Reed, who lived about half-way between Clark's Ferry and Halifax. His son William Reed resides in the old homestead. Previous to being called Reed township it was Penn Election district, formed of portions of Middle Paxtang and Halifax. When the township was erected, the portion of Middle Paxtang reverted to the original township.

Berrysburg was originally called Hellertown.

Elizabethville was originally named Painterstown.

Uniontown was at one time called Snyderdowntown.

FERGUSON AND GRAHAM.—Samuel Ferguson, of Hanover, died the latter part of September, 1785, leaving a wife Mary, and the following children:

- i. *Elizabeth.*
- ii. *Agnes.*
- iii. *Margaret, m. James Taggart.*
- iv. *Mary, m. ——— Ramsey.*
- v. *Robert.*
- vi. *Samuel.*
- vii. *William.*
- viii. *Thomas.*

The witnesses to the will were James Wilson and John Graham. The executors, Mary Ferguson, his wife, and James Taggart, his son-in-law. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, subsequently married Henry Graham. Their son John Graham, b. April, 1789, married March 14 1816, Jane Ferguson, daughter of David Ferguson, b. Dec 27, 1788. By other marriages the Fergusons and Grahams were closely allied. Their descendants have all gone out from the pioneer homes of their ancestors and scattered through the States of Ohio and Kentucky. Any information concerning the family will be acceptable W. H. E.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BURIALS.—C.

[At the request of a number of correspondents, we give a portion of the burial record in our possession prior to 1810. It will prove, no doubt, interesting and valuable to many, and it will preserve the record of some to families who will treasure it. The remarks are those culled from the brief newspaper obituary. W. H. E.]

ALLEN, George, died February, 1798, of small pox, aged about forty.

AINSWORTH, Samuel, Esq., member of the Legislature from Dauphin county, died in Philadelphia in February, 1798, aged thirty-three.

ALLEN, Mrs. Eleanor, died on Tuesday, April 14, 1801, in the fiftieth year of her age. "In this amiable woman were exemplified all the social virtues which adorn a Christian character."

ANDREWS, Mrs. Mary, died on Thursday, May 28, 1801.

ANDREWS, James, died on Thursday, January 20, 1803. "A promising young man."

ADAIR, Rev. James, died on Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1803, at the house of David Hayes in Derry, aged about thirty-two years.

ARMOLT, Peter, blacksmith, died Friday, Dec. 16, 1803, aged twenty-three years.

ARMOLT, Miss Kitty, daughter of Mr. Peter Armolt, died Tuesday, January 10, 1804.

ALLEN, Mrs. Jane, consort of Joseph Allen, died August 7, 1804, in West Hanover, aged about seventy-five years.

BYERS, John, of Hanover, "killed by the upsetting of his wagon near Hummelstown," Jan. 11, 1797.

BOYD, John, cabinet maker, died April 7, 1799, "an industrious, worthy citizen of this town."

BERRYHILL, Alexander, died Sept. 7, 1798, in this town; "for many years a useful and respectable magistrate of this borough."

BARCLAY, George, of this town, died April 25, 1800, at Wright's Ferry.

BARNETT, Mrs. Mary, consort of Mr. Moses Barnett, of Hanover, died Jan. 10, 1802.

BUNNER, Henry, Esq., died Nov. 24, 1802, at Myerstown, "a respectable magistrate of that place."

BOYD, Benjamin, an aged and respectable merchant of that place, died in Derry township, May 10, 1803.

BROOKS, Major John, died Wednesday Dec. 7, 1803, at Elizabethtown, aged 76 years. "On Thursday his remains were brought to this place, and deposited by the side of his late consort, a daughter and three grand-children. Major Brooks was an old Revolutionary character, and for many years a peaceful and respectable inhabitant of this borough, as well as a distinguished member of the lodge of free and accepted masons of this place."

BURRELL, Thomas, Sen., died in Halifax, Feb. 15, 1804, aged 87 years. "The next day his remains were deposited in the Methodist burying ground in said town, he being a member of the Methodist church a number of years, to the great satisfaction of his friends."

BENNETT, Mrs., consort of Mr. Thomas Bennett, merchant, of this town, died on Monday, May 30, 1804, aged 36 years.

BOYD, John, son of the late Mr. John Boyd, died Tuesday evening, June 12, 1804.

BUEHLER, Mrs. Jane, relict of Henry Buehler, dec'd, died Monday July 30, 1804, at Lebanon, in her 56th year, and 'on Thursday her remains were interred in the Moravian burying ground."

BALSLEY, Mrs., consort of Jonathan Balsley, died Friday, August 3, 1804.

BYERS, James, died Saturday, Sept. 15, 1804, aged 63 years—"an old resident of Paxtang township."

BELL, Mrs., consort of Mr T. Bell, died Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1804, aged 60 years, at her residence on Beaver creek, in Paxtang.

BIGLER, Mrs., wife of Mr John Bigler, died Nov. 17, 1804, at Chambers' Ferry, near this town.

BRADY, Adam, weaver, formerly of this town, died Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1805, near Wormley's Ferry, Cumberland county.

BAUM, John of Hummelstown, died Saturday, July 18, 1807

BEATTY, Mrs Rachel, consort of Robert Beatty of this town, died Saturday July 12, 1807

BROOKS Thomas, clock and watch-maker, son of Major John Brooks. d.c'd, died Monday, Dec 7, 1807, aged 28 years.

BOYD, William, son of the late widow Martin of this town died Thursday, Dec 17, 1807.

BOYD, William, a native of Paxtang, died Tuesday May 17, 1808, aged 75 years.

BOWMAN, Christian, late commissioner of this county, died June 20, 1808, near Halifax.

BAUM, Mrs. Catherine, widow of the late John Baum, dec'd of Hummelstown, died Oct. 26, 1808, aged thirty-four years.

BOYER, Mrs. Mary, consort of George Boyer, of this town, died Saturday, Dec. 10, 1808.

BRUNNER, Miss Polly, daughter of Henry Brunner, of this town, died Saturday, Feb. 25, 1809.

BLESSLY, Frederick, of Hummelstown, died March 1, 1809, aged forty-nine years.

BOYD, Mrs. Allen, consort of William Boyd, formerly of Lancaster, died in Philadelphia Thursday, Nov. 2, 1809, in the twenty-fifty year of her age.

BEHM, Mrs Barbara, relict of Christian Behm, of Hummelstown, died Sunday, Nov. 19, 1809, in her thirty-fifth year.

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN'S BATTALION IN THE REVOLUTION.

In due time we propose making good the statement given by A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., in 1876, that within the limits of the present county of Dauphin, at least two thousand patriots were mustered for the Army of the Revolution—serving their God and country faithfully, and shedding the best blood of the country at all the sanguinary conflicts from Quebec to Yorktown. The authorities were questioned, but the cavillers will find that the documents which we have furnished, and those we intend bringing forward will greatly augment the number given of actual participants in the struggle for Independence. As part of that history we give the first portion of the *Hanover Rifle Battalion of Militia of Lancaster County Associators, Col. Timothy Green, Commanding.* The Battalion was

formed in the fall of 1775, and a portion of the companies went into active service during the ensuing spring, while the balance followed in August, 1776. Some never returned, having fallen in one of the numerous skirmishes during the Jersey campaign, while others, wounded in their country's cause, dragged their maimed limbs down to the close of their brave lives, deriving a pension-pittance from the government they had established—yet sustained by the reverence and respect of their fellow-citizens, with the satisfaction of having done their duty faithfully.

Of Col. Timothy Green, a few words in this connection, with some notice of the Battalion will not be inappropriate. His father, Robert Green, came from the North of Ireland about 1725, locating in the Kittatinny Valley, on Manada creek. Here the son was born, about 1733. The first record we have of the latter is subsequent to Braddock's defeat, when the frontier settlers were threatened with extermination by the marauding savages. Timothy Green assisted in organizing a company, and for at least seven years was chiefly in active service in protecting the settlers from the fury of the blood-thirsty Indian. In the Bouquet expedition he commanded a company of Provincial troops. For his services at this time, the Proprietaries granted him large tracts of land in Buffalo Valley and on Bald Eagle creek. At the outset of the Revolution Captain Green became an earnest advocate for Independence, and the Hanover Resolutions of June 4, 1774 (*See Notes and Queries No. lx.*) passed unanimously by the meeting of which he was chairman, show that he was intensely patriotic. He was one of the Commissioners of Safety of the Province, which met November 22, 1774, in Lancaster, and issued handbills to the import that, "agreeable to the resolves and recommendations of the Ameri-

can Continental Congress, that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for representatives in Assembly choose by ballot sixty persons for a Committee of Observation, to observe the conduct of all persons toward the actions of the General Congress; the committee, when elected, to divide the country into districts and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district, and any six so appointed to be a quorum, &c." Election was held on *Thursday, 15th December, 1774*, and among others, Timothy Green was elected from Hanover. This body of men were in correspondence with Joseph Reed, Charles Thompson, Geo. Clymer, John Benezet, Sam'l Meredith, Thos. Mifflin, &c., of Philadelphia, and others. They met at Lancaster again *April 27, 1775*, when notice was taken of *Gen. Gage's attack upon the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay*, and a general meeting called for the *first of May* at Lancaster.

Subsequently, Col. Green organized the Hanover Battalion, most of the men being experienced riflemen. There were fifty-three battalions of the associators of Pennsylvania formed, the officers and representatives of the privates of which met in Lancaster on July 4, 1776, to choose two Brigadier Generals to command the forces of Pennsylvania. Col. Green was present and participated in the election and organization of these Pennsylvania troops.

At a meeting of the associators of Col. Green's battalion, held at their place of parade, on the 20th of June, 1776, it was unanimously—

"*Resolved*, That we will exert our utmost endeavors to support the union of the colonies and the resolves of the Congress, be the consequences what they may."

This was at a time when the Quaker Assembly of Pennsylvania hesitated and faltered, doubting the expediency of a separation from Great Britain.

At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection, Observation and Correspondence for Lancaster county, convened July 26, 1776, Col. Green being present, on representing that near fifty of his Flying Camp Company were in town, armed, accoutred and ready to march, and that a number of the drafts of some of the companies of his battalion had not yet joined them, requested the sentiments of the committee whether those who were should march to the camp under his command; when it was directed that the same should be done; also, that Capts. Ambrose Crain, Thos. Coppenheffer and John Rogers be ordered to march at once.

By the latter part of August all the available men in Paxtang and Hanover townships, according to a letter of John Harris, 'had gone in the service.' Two dangers were apprehended—the Tories and the Indians—and great distress in consequence. The Indians to the northward and the westward were allies of the British, while the presence of "evil-disposed persons," taking advantage of the absence of the fighting men of the townships, resorted to "robbing spring-houses and other houses, frightening women and children."

At this period the Provincial Records contain very many allusions to Col. Green's Battalion. The Colonel himself continued in service, in one capacity or another, until near the close of the Revolution.

Upon the erection of the county of Dauphin, Col. Green was the oldest justice of the peace in commission and under the Constitution of 1776, he was presiding justice of the courts. He continued therein until, under the Constitution of 1790, which required the presiding judge "to be learned in the law," Judge Atlee was appointed.

After his retirement, Judge Green returned to his quiet farm at the mouth of Stony creek, where he had erected a mill and other improvements. He died there on the 27th of February, 1812, and lies buried in the quiet graveyard on the hill back of the borough of Dauphin. At some other time we hope to give a record of the descendants of Col. Timothy Green. Hon. Innes Green (*N. & Q. No. xlvii*) was his son.

Colonel,

Timothy Green.

Lieutenant Colonel,

Peter Hedrick.

Majors,

1st. John Rogers.

2d. Abraham Latcha.

Standard Bearer,

Richard Crawford.

Surgeon,

Dr. John Leidig.

*Captain Thomas Coppenheffer's Company.
A muster roll of Captain Thomas Coppenheffer's Company of Militia of Colonel Timothy Green's Battalion of Lancaster County, on the March for the Camp in the Jerseys, Mustered in Lancaster, August 12, 1776*

Captain.

Coppenheffer, Thomas

1st Lieutenant.

Brightbill, Peter.

2d Lieutenant.

Harkenrider, John.

Sergeants.

Fierabend, John.

Beasore, George.

Drummer.

Dubbs, John.

Fifer.

Hedrick, William.

Privates.

Albright, Martin,	Huber, John,
Baker, Mathias,	Kidd, Alexander,

Baumgartner, Adam, McBride, John,
 Baumgartner, Baltzar Mark, Henry,
 Baumgartner, John, Maurer, Michael,
 Bomberger, George, Miller, John,
 Brightbill, Peter, Musser, Jacob,
 Brown, Michael, Poop, Nicholas,
 Bruner, Nicholas, Poor, Nicholas,
 Clement, Jacob, Shell, Henry,
 Felton, Jacob, Snider, Nicholas,
 Frank, Christopher, Snider, William,
 Frank, George, Stuckey, Christian,
 Fox, John, Titler, Adam,
 Fox, Christian, Weaver, Daniel,
 Henig, Adam, Weaver, John,
 Henig, Frederick, Weantling, Adam,
 Winder, Jacob.

We are in possession of another and an earlier roll of Captain Coppenheffer's company which differs considerably from the foregoing, but as these men were in actual service during the time alluded to, we shall defer the first muster-roll for the present.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

POLLOCK, OLIVER.—The sketch of this distinguished Revolutionary officer, which appeared in *Notes and Queries* of the 13th of Nov., was but an outline of his life. Much additional material is in the hands of the writer covering the period from 1776 to 1790, but the material for a fuller account of the earlier and later years of O. P. is scant. Any facts in the life of O. P. not brought out in the "Sketch" will be very thankfully acknowledged if sent to the writer, who, as a kinsman, is preparing a more lengthy memoir of O. P. Especially is information desired on the following points:

1. When did Pollock locate in Cumberland Valley?
2. Whose son was his "nephew Thomas Pollock?"

3. Who was the James Pollock whose estate he offers for sale in the Carlisle Gazette of 1807?

4. What are the circumstances connected with the death of James Pollock, his son, who was killed while a boy at Silvers' Spring, while riding his horse to water?

5. What was the name of David Briggs' daughter, who married Jared Pollock, son of Oliver?

6. When were they married, where and what became of them?

7. Of whom and when did O. P. purchase Silvers' Spring?

8. When and to whom did he sell this property?

9. Do any deeds or wills in the Carlisle C. H. show any connexion between O. P. and James Pollock, commissioner of Cumberland county in 1776?

10. Who was James Pollock, Sub Lt. of Westmoreland county, 1777?

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ARMY REGISTER OF THE U. S. FROM 1775 TO 1879.—We have had occasion for various reasons to refer to this work which has recently been published at Washington city. It professes to give a list of the officers of the Revolution, and our reference has been chiefly in this direction. We must confess to a feeling of disappointment, amounting to indignation, at its perusal. Published as a semi official document, it was to be supposed that the records of the various departments at Washington, those of the *State* as well as the *War*, would have been consulted, and something satisfactory at least be obtained therefrom by proper research. So far as relates either to the general officers on the Continental establishment, or of the Pennsylvania Line, the work is a failure and a fraud. What is given is exceedingly meagre—and yet this little is given bung-

lingly and incorrect. Who could allow the names of Gen. William Irvine to be printed, Will. Irwin or ——— Irving, or Gen. Josiah Harmar, to be given Joshua Harmon? Col. Humpton is transformed into Hampton, Col. Magaw into McGaw, Capt. Clugage into Clullage, and many others equally as bad. The fact is that the compiler, whoever he may have been, was ignorant of the names of those brave men of our Revolution, or else ——— Hartley would not have been employed for the gallant Col. Thomas Hartley, and ——— Davis for the chivalrous Captain John Davis who fell in battle April 23, 1779. We can forgive typographical errors, and occasionally errors in the spelling of odd and strange surnames, but to see the names of Pennsylvania's most prominent sons of the Revolution made unrecognizable by the general reader, is enough to vex any lover of history. We have thus alluded to this work, because it is from just such works that many local historians glean data, presuming that what they obtain therefrom is correct. It is to be regretted that this ponderous volume has been given to the public, and we do hope that Congress will not, under any circumstances, give its sanction or aid by subscription to such a slovenly work. Had it been carefully prepared, had the *State Department*, and the *Force Archives* in the Congressional Library, been consulted, the volume would have been exceedingly valuable, whereas it now is not worth the paper on which it has been printed.

W. H. E.

WILLIAM TRENT AND THE INDIAN TRADERS OF 1763.

In *N. & Q. lxxvi*, you bring out an item of interest in relation to William Trent, which seems to indicate that his record was not quite as good as I supposed. Through

a blunder of his, my ancestor, Col. Alex. Lowrey, suffered a much greater loss than John Baynton or any of the other traders, as I shall presently show. In addition to his immediate loss by the Indians, he advanced various sums to members of the "Indiana Company" to prosecute their claim before the House of Burgesses in Virginia, and before the Congress, and before the King of England, which was never repaid. Several of those whom I shall hereafter name were thrown into jail for debt and died there. The goods they lost at Bloody Run were not paid for, and the Philadelphia merchants were forced to extreme measures.

I have always felt provoked at the continual misrepresentation of the affair at Bloody Run in 1763, by Smollet and other historians of a later date. These traders were the *elite* of their calling and occupied a very important position in society and public affairs. The Indians never complained of any ill treatment by these traders. Nor did the Governor or Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania complain of any irregularity on their part, as they often did of other traders. This affair at Bloody Run has been confounded with other traders whom the Black Boys, under Capt. James Smith, attacked and burnt their goods, about the same year.

William Trent was evidently well educated and esteemed in his early days, and when a young man doubtless made frequent visits to the Indian tribes in the West. He was thoroughly acquainted with their habits and customs. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and other prominent men in the Provinces, sought his advice and counsel when the French were about to drive out all the English traders and take possession of the country along the Ohio. Like the earliest and most

prominent of his class, he frequently moved his residence to a point further west, as the tide of civilization rolled back the frontier line. From Trenton he came to Lancaster, where he probably resided but a short time. From thence he removed to Cumberland county, and established a trading post at the mouth of the Conococheague, where I find him during the year of Braddock's defeat. He was appointed a justice and probably removed to Carlisle where he established a post. He was absent, however, in the Indian country a great portion of his time. He was in partnership with George Croghan and Richard Hockley, of Philadelphia, who probably married a daughter of Richard Penn, between the years 1750 and 1754.

In 1749 he transported large quantities of presents from the Governor to the various Indian tribes "on the Ohio," for which service the Provincial Council and Governor paid him two hundred and forty five pounds, in January, 1750.

In the year 1753, James Galbreath, who kept a ferry over the river at Paxtang, wrote to the Governor that Trent, Callender and Croghan were among the Indians at Pine creek, twenty miles above Log's Town, along the Ohio river. After the year 1753, Trent and Croghan and other traders suffered very great losses by the Indians.

In December, 1755, the Assembly passed a bill for the relief of Trent and Croghan for a period of *ten years*. When the bill was first introduced, Hockley's name was not included, and he had the bill lay over for amendment, stating to the Council that he was a partner of Trent and Croghan. The Acts of Assembly will show the measure of relief. In the month of August, 1753, Captain Trent started from the forks of the Ohio with

Andrew Montour, and the heads of the Five Nations, the Picts, Shawanese and the Delawares, for Virginia. Before going, however, he planned a fort at the Forks of the Ohio. He journeyed probably to Williamsburg, where he and the chiefs had a conference with the Governor in relation to the impending movement of the French to take possession of the country along the Ohio. The situation was a threatening one, and great alarm was felt in the Province of Pennsylvania and in the Colony of Virginia.

At this time, probably, the Governor commissioned Trent as captain. He commanded a company of rangers before and after the year of Braddock's defeat. When the back settlers were fleeing from the savages, he raised a company in Carlisle and vicinity, and marched to their relief. During the Braddock campaign, Trent was at the mouth of the Conococheague. I think there must have been some reason why Trent was not with Braddock. His great familiarity with the Indians and their country would certainly have been a valuable aid to that ill-fated officer. It is possible that Trent was blamed for something he did, or neglected to do, in the campaign before Braddock's; or that General refused to take his advice or consult him, and Trent may have been soured on that account.

After the losses at Bloody Run, those traders who suffered gave Capt. Trent powers of attorney to go to the conference at Fort Stanwix in the fall of 1763 and solicit land from the Six Nations as indemnity for their losses. Sir William Johnson, who had a powerful influence with the Six Nations, advocated their claims, and the Indians granted these traders all the land between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers. But on the following day it was discovered that a portion of the grant laid in

the Province of Pennsylvania, and part of the tract which the Penns had paid ten thousand pounds for the day before, and the Indians amended the grant by excluding all the territory within the limits of the Province of Pennsylvania. Through a blunder of Trent's, the name of Alexander Lowrey was left out of the deed. When Trent returned to Philadelphia this error was discovered. Col. Lowrey, as may well be supposed, was greatly surprised, and it is presumed was not in the best of humor with Trent. On the 22d day of December, 1768, Col. Lowrey sold his claim to Trent on certain conditions, but never received the consideration named in the bond of which the following is a copy:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, William Trent of the county of Cumberland, Gentlemar, George Croghan at present of the city of Philadelphia, Esq. and Samuel Wharton of the said city, Merchant, are held and firmly held unto Alexander Lowrey of Lancaster county, Indian Trader, in the sum of eight thousand and fifty-two pounds seventeen shillings and fourpence lawful money of Pennsylvania, to be paid to the said Alexander Lowrey, his certain Attorney, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, for the true payment whereof we bind on selves jointly and severally, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents; Sealed with our seals, dated the 22d day of December 1768.

"WHEREAS, Sometime in the year 1763, divers compays of Indians belonging to the Shawnese, Delaware and Huron tribes, did most unjustly and contrary to all faith and treaty, seize, confiscate and appropriate to their own uses divers large quantities of merchantdize and other effects, the property of and belonging to Messrs Robert Calender, David Franks, Joseph Simons, the

above bounden William Trent, Levy Andrew Levy, Philip Boyle, John Baynton, George Morgan, Joseph Spear, Thomas Smallman, the said Samuel Wharton, the above bounden Samuel Wharton as administrator of John Welsh, deceased, Edward Moran, Evan Shelby, Samuel Postlethwait, John Gibson, Richard Winston, Dennis Crohen, William Thompson, Abraham Mitchel, James Dundass, Thomas Dundass, John Ormsby, and the above named Alexander Lowrey.

"And whereas, The several persons, or most of them, afterwards, by their Letters of Attorney duly executed, did constitute and appoint the above bound William Trent their Attorney and agent to solicit and obtain such restitution or satisfaction for their losses aforesaid by *grants* of *land* or otherwise from the Indian Nations as should be in his power. And whereas, the said William Trent, at a late Congress held at Fort Stanwix on the invitation of Sir William Johnson, Baronet, with the Six United Nations of Indians, in behalf of himself and the before named persons, did apply for, solicit, and with the advice and assistance of the said Sir William Johnson, did obtain from the chiefs and Sachems of the Six United Nations of Indians then assembled in Congress, and effectually representing all the tribes of the said Six United Nations of Indians, a certain deed or grant bearing date the 3d day of November, 1768, for a certain tract of land or country belonging to the said Indian Nations contained within the following boundaries: 'Beginning at the south side of the mouth of Little Conhawa creek where it empties itself into the River Ohio, and running from thence southeast to the Laurel Hill, thence along the Laurel Hill until it strikes the River Monongahela, according to the several courses thereof, to the

southern boundary line of the Province of Pennsylvania, thence westerly along the course of the said Province Boundary line as far as the same shall extend, and from thence by the same course to the River Ohio, thence down the said River Ohio, according to the several courses thereof to the place of beginning; in compensation and satisfaction for the losses sustained by the said William Trent in his own right, and as attorney aforesaid, by reason of the seizures of the Indians aforesaid in the year aforesaid made.

"*And whereas*, The name of the said Alexander Lowrey was *not inserted* in the grant aforesaid so as aforesaid obtained from the said Six United Nations, as in justice it ought to have been, he, the said Alexander Lowrey being a principal sufferer by the seizures and confiscations aforesaid, of the goods aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, to the amount of eight thousand and fifty-two pounds seven^{ten} shillings and four pence; and notwithstanding the grant aforesaid of the country aforesaid by the said Six United Nations for the purpose aforesaid, yet the soliciting for and obtaining his Majesty's final ratification and confirmation of the grant aforesaid must necessarily be attended with great labor, charge and expense. In consideration whereof, the said Alexander Lowrey hath assented and agreed, and by a certain Deed Roll bearing even date herewith, hath granted, assigned, transferred, released and set over unto the said William Trent, George Croghan and Samuel Wharton as tenants in common, and their heirs, etc., forever, for the sum of four thousand and twenty-six pounds eight shillings and seven pence, being the *one moiety* or *half* part of the losses which the said Alexander Lowrey hath sustained by the Indians aforesaid, in

the year aforesaid, all the right, title, interest, and claim demand whatsoever, of, in and to the three several accounts of losses of him the said *Alexander Lowrey* (which said accounts are annexed to the said Deed Poll and marked with the letters A B. C) and all monies due thereon, together with all the whole right, title, interest, proportion, claim, distribution, dividend, part, share or demand, whatsoever, both in law and equity of him the said Alexander Lowrey, of, in, and to the tract of land or country aforesaid so granted by the Indians as aforesaid, and of, in and to all, any and every other grant and confirmation of land, or other compensation now as hereafter to be made, to or for the sufferers aforesaid, in the year aforesaid.

"Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound William Trent, George Croghan and Samuel Wharton, or any or either of them, their or any or either of their heirs, executors or administrators, shall and do well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Alexander Lowrey, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the aforesaid sum of four thousand and twenty-six pounds eight shillings and seven pence Pennsylvania currency (being the consideration money set forth and expressed in the deed for the assignment aforesaid) at the expiration of *four years from the ratification and confirmation by his Majesty or other lawful authority* in England, of the deed or grant aforesaid unto the persons herein named, so as aforesaid, by the said Indians made or of any other grant or confirmation of lands or other satisfaction, now or hereafter to be made, to or for the sufferers aforesaid in the year aforesaid, then this obligation to be null and void and of no effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force, power and virtue in law."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXIX

Historical and Genealogical.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE CUMBER AND VALLEY.—We have in our hands a number of contributions relative to the Cumberland Valley, which we propose giving to our readers next month. In the former articles have commanded attention in many portions of our State, we have no doubt the data we shall publish then will be just as interesting and as valuable

DAUPHIN COUNTY BURIALS—II.

CRABB, Mrs. Jane, wife of Wm. Crabb, of Harrisburg, died Monday, December 29, 1794.

CAVET, Mary, of Westmoreland county, died on the night of the 15th of March, 1796 "She was born in Lancaster county now Dauphin, and descended of respectable parents, viz: James and Elizabeth Foster."

CORMICK, Richard, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, died in Harrisburg, Friday, Oct. 3, 1799, of a nervous fever.

CLARK, Mrs. Mary, died in Harrisburg, Jan. 25, 1800, in her 78th year.

CAMP, John, innkeeper, died suddenly, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1802.

CRANE Wm., died in Cox's town, Monday, Jan. 8, 1802.

CLOKEY, Samuel, son of Joseph Clokey, merchant at Palm's town, died June, 1802. "A promising youth"

COGLEY, Joseph, of this borough, died Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1802, "for many years a respectable schoolmaster."

CRANE, Mrs., consort of the late Wm. Crane, of Cox's town, died Sunday, Dec. 12, 1802.

COX Col. Cornelius died at Estherton, on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1803, "after a few days illness. A long resident and respectable citizen in this neighborhood."

CHAMBERLAIN Mrs. Martha, widow, died Sept. 1, 1803, aged sixty four years.

CONAWAY, John, died in this town, Friday, Dec. 16, 1803, "lately from Lancaster county. He was a laborer and a stranger in this place, and this is to give notice to his friends and relatives, if there are any."

CILES, Casper, nailer, died in this town Monday, Feb. 26, 1804.

CAMPBELL, Capt William, late of East Hanover, inn-keeper, died very suddenly while absent from his abode, Thursday, July 3, 1804. "Mr. Campbell was a gentleman much respected for the uprightness of his conduct in his various transactions with mankind."

COCHRAN, Mrs. Mary, consort of James Cochran, died in Paxtang, May, 1804, aged 60 years.

CARSON, Mrs. Elizabeth, well stricken in years, died at the house of Capt. Archibald McAlister, at Fort Hunter, Tuesday, July 24, 1804.

CLARK, Thomas, Esq., official surveyor for Dauphin county, died in Lebanon, Oct. 1804.

CLECKNER, Frederick, mason, died in this town, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1804, in his 67th year—"An honest, industrious and a worthy citizen."

CLUNIE Mrs. Elizabeth, of this town, died Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1805, aged 90 years.

CHAMBERLAIN, Mrs. Jane, consort of John Chamberlain, formerly of this town, died at Bloomsburg, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1807.

COWHAWK, Mrs. Mary, died Nov. 14, 1807, near this town—"an old and useful matron, as a nurse to foundlings, &c."

CLARK, Mrs. Frances, the affectionate and worthy consort of Mr. Forbes Clark, of this town, died Tuesday, January 5, 1808.

COCHRAN, David, died Saturday, Jan. 21, 1809, near Cox's town.

CROUSE, Mrs. Susannah, consort of Andrew Crouse, tobacconist, of this town, died on Friday, March 30, 1810, aged 30 years.

COX, Mrs. Polly, consort of the late Cornelius Cox, of Cox's town, died in this borough on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, 1810, in the 43^d year of her age. "This lady has been distinguished for her engaging deportment through life, and much esteemed by those who have possessed her friendship and acquaintance."

CRAWFORD, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Richard Crawford of West Hanover township, died on Tuesday, June 12, 1810, in her 65th year. "This amiable woman exhibited meekness, piety and patience, scarcely to be met with. She has left an aged husband (her companion in the marriage state forty five years), an affectionate family of children, and a numerous acquaintance of friends, who will long retain a suitable recollection of her many and exemplary virtues."

COWDEN, James, Esq., one of the associate judges of this county, died very suddenly on Wednesday night, Oct. 10, 1810, at his farm in Paxtang, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

DAVIDSON, Samuel, died at Carlisle, Jan. 10, 1795, at the residence of his father, "a licensed candidate for the Gospel ministry under care of the Presbytery of New Castle."

DAVIS, Samuel B., died January, 1795, "for many years a schoolmaster in this borough."

DENTZEL, Mrs. Eve, wife of John Dentzel, Esq., died on Friday, March 18, 1795—"a lady much respected by all who had the honor of her acquaintance."

DEARMOND Richard, died Friday, Nov. 19, 1803, aged sixty years—a respected farmer in Hanover township

DOWNEY, Charles, died Thursday, Dec. 1, 1803, in Anville Township, this county, in his 33^d year.

DENTZEL, John, Esq., for many years a magistrate of this borough, died Thursday evening, Dec. 8, 1803. "His death was occasioned by the following accident: Mr. Dentzel, in company with several gentlemen from this town, had mounted his horse to meet the funeral procession of Major Brooks, when his horse took fright, and before he could be stopped the bridle broke and Mr. Dentzel was precipitated with such violence against a post, that he was only able to pronounce "It is all over with me," and expired in a few minutes"

WILLIAM TRENT AND THE INDIAN
TRADERs OF 1763.

[CONCLUDED.]

At the March Term of Court, in 1776, in the action of debt, for £4,026 8s. 7d. Alexander Lowrey, *vs.* William Trent, William Trent the defendant made oath "that on the 22^d day of December, 1768, he, together with George Croghan and Samuel Wharton, becoming jointly and severally bound to Alexander Lowrey in the sum of eight thousand and fifty-two pounds, seventeen shillings and four pence, conditioned for the payment of the sum of £4,026 8s. 7d. within four years after the ratification and confirmation by his Majesty or other lawful authority in England, of a certain deed or grant heretofore made by certain Indians in the said conditions mentioned, or if any other grant or confirmation of lands or other satisfaction then or thereafter to be made to, or for certain sufferers in the said conditions, mentioned, by the depredations committed by the said Indians in the year of our Lord,

1763, as by the said obligation and the condition thereof, a true copy whereof is to these presents annexed, fully appears; and that he is not indebted on bond to the said Alexander Lowrey by or for any other matter or thing whatsoever, and the said William Trent further saith that the deed or grant so as aforesaid made by the said Indians to the persons in the said conditions named, was not ratified or confirmed by His Majesty or other lawful authority in England, on the 21st day of April last past, at which time this deponent left England, nor as this deponent has been informed, and verily believes hath the same ever hitherto been so aforesaid or in any way ratified or confirmed; nor hath any grant or confirmation whatsoever been made, ratified and confirmed of any lands whatsoever to the persons in the said conditions mentioned, or to any other persons to and for the use of the sufferers aforesaid, in the year aforesaid or of any of them; nor hath any other satisfaction of any kind whatsoever been made or given by any person whatsoever to the persons in the said conditions mentioned, or to any of them, or to any other persons to and for the use of the sufferers aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, or any of them, and the said William Trent further saith that the said £4,026 8s. 7d, in the said conditions mentioned, nor any part thereof, is not yet due or payable to the said Alexander Lowrey by the obligors therein mentioned or any of them, according to the form of the said conditions or the true intent and meaning thereof, and further saith not."

This affidavit of defense was probably a good one, and Col. Lowrey did not recover on this bond. It will be seen that this suit was brought shortly after Trent came back from England, and from this affidavit his mission seems to have been a

fruitless one. George Morgan, I think, was sent to England afterwards upon this same business.

These traders and their heirs continued to fight for their rights for twenty-five years after this suit was brought, but failure and disaster met them at every turn. Col. Lowrey afterwards procured a deed for his share of the Indiana Lands. His grandson, Evan R. Evans, Esq., took this deed with him to Texas about the year 1835, where he died and the paper thus lost. The history of the struggle of these traders to obtain their rights if written out in full would make a large volume. The entire loss of these twenty-three Indian traders was a little over eighty thousand pounds, and as will be seen, Col. Lowrey's loss was more than one tenth of the whole. He advanced several hundred pounds to individual members of the company, which they never repaid.

Col. L. and Joseph Simons did not feel their loss very much, as they were very large landholders, and had abundant means besides. My impression is that Robert Callender died in Cumberland, leaving a large estate. He was connected with the Gibsons and other prominent families.

From the date of George Morgan's denunciation of Trent, of July, 1775, it would seem he was under the impression that Trent's mission to England was successful.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa., January 5, 1881.

ADDENDA.

The following is a list of deeds, powers of attorney and other papers relating to the losses for the years 1754, and 1763, and papers respecting lands, etc., on the Ohio. I presume Col. Frank Etting of Philadelphia, and a great grandson of Joseph Simons, the Indian Trader, has these papers now in his possession:

No. 1. Deed of John Hughes and William Trent to William Franklin and others.

2. Agreement—George Franklin, John Baynton, etc., to William Trent and S. W. to pay their expenses.

3. List of names to the first petition—losses for the year 1754

4. Alex Lowrey's certificate respecting Indian losses

5. Joseph Simons' agreement with William Trent about Indian losses.

6. Contract between Gov. Franklin, &c., in respect to Alexander Lowrey's losses.

7. Memorial of 1754

8. William Trent's power of attorney to S. Wharton, Esq.

9. Assay of lead ore.

10. Hooper's map.

11. Hutchins' map.

12. Report of the Lords of Trade relating to granting the King's lands in America.

13. Articles of agreement between T. W. S. W., W. T. & J. B.

14. Mr. Hooper to G. & F. respecting the Southern bounds of Penn.

15. Copy of L——d, Da——letter to L——d Dun——re, Oct. 5, 1774.

Letters.

1. Shippen & Co. to Moses Franks Feb 1, 1769.

2. William Trent to Moses Franks, Nov. 24, 1768.

3. William Trent to Abraham Mitchel, May 5, 1766.

4. Moses Franks to S. Wharton (enclosing card of Mildred & Roberts) July 6, 1770.

5. Thomas Lawrence to Moses Franks, March 1, 1769.

6. Capt. McKee to William Trent, Jan. 14, 1769.

7. Thomas Smallman to William Trent, Dec 12, 1768.

8. Hugh Crawford to William Trent, Dec 10, 1768.

9. Wm. Logan, jr, Warner & Co., to Moses Franks, March 10, 1770.

10. Paul Pearce to Wm. Trent, January 22, 1769.

11. John Ormsby to Wm. Trent, Dec. 10, 1768.

12. John Owens to William Trent, January 6, 1769.

13. John Frazer to William Trent, January 17, 1769.

14. Shippen, Lawrence & Co. to Moses Franks, January 4, 1769

15. Alexander Stephens to William Trent, January 24.

16. Darcus Galbraith to Wm. Trent, Feb. 13, 1769.

17. Cap. Thompson to Wm. Trent, Jan. 8, 1769.

18. John Gray to Wm. Trent, Jan. 23, 1769.

19. Thomas Mitchel to Wm. Trent, July 26, 1766.

20. Simons & Levy to Wm. Trent, Jan. 4, 1769.

21. Abraham Mitchel to Samuel Wharton, March 1, 1766.

22. Thomas Kenton to Wm. Trent, January 17, 1769.

23. James Silvers to Wm. Trent, January 12, 1769.

24. Abraham Mitchel to Wm. Trent, May 1, 1766.

25. Edward Shippen to Moses Franks, Dec. 31, 1768.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXX.

Historical and Genealogical.

THAT "ARMY REGISTER" AGAIN.—The so-called "Army Register," to which an allusion has been made in *Notes and Queries*, is such an arrant fraud, that we cannot refrain from noticing a most important omission. The "Register" does not mention the different Pennsylvania battalions raised in 1775 and 1776, and which formed the nucleus of some of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Line. Commencing with Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, which, on the first of January, 1776, became the first regiment of the Continental army, *this Register* ignores the battalions of DeHaas, St. Clair, Shee, Wayne, Magaw, Irvine, Miles, Atlee, and the State Regiment of Foot. Col. Bull. It limits the regiments of the Line to *nine*, while every student of history knows there were *thirteen*, besides the *two additional* regiments. Again, it is well known that there is a constant change in the officers by the casualties of war, death and resignation, while the "Register" simply gives the officers at one particular muster, thus doing great injustice to the many heroes "who fought and bled, and died" for Independence. This volume of incorrectness is another convincing proof that individuals who are ignorant of their subject and incapable of proper research, are the last persons in the world who should attempt historic work. W. H. E.

THE HISTORY OF PERRY COUNTY.—Our neighbors across the river, on Juniata, through the instrumentality of an Historical Committee of the Philomathean Society of New Bloomfield, have taken earnest measures towards collecting data relative to the history of their county, whose example, it is to be hoped, will be followed by every county in the State. There is

scarcely a district where there is not a literary Society or Institute, and if every such association would appoint an historical committee like the one we are referring to, who would be as industrious in gathering historical data, a great deal of material, biographical and genealogical could be secured, useful to the community in general and to the future local historian. Our Perry county friends have found that current local histories are in the main worthless, that many statements made in them are unreliable, founded upon weak tradition, and that it is alone by diligent research, that the truth of history can be properly arrived at. The Historical Committee, of whom William H. Sponsler, Esq., of New Bloomfield is the present chairman, are deserving of high commendation. They have begun in the right way, and we sincerely trust they will "continue in well-doing." We proffer our assistance at all times, and we hope ere long to furnish them some information which will be interesting as well as valuable. The pioneer history they should carefully gather from the lips of their oldest inhabitants, and although much of that may be traditionary, it should be preserved. Eventually, what can be substantiated, should be carefully collated, and the rest discarded. They should early in the Spring have careful transcripts made of all tombstones (line for line, verbatim), in family graveyards as well as church. Church records should be copied, county newspapers gathered and filed, and over and above all things, incorporate the society, making a provision that in case of a dissolution thereof there will be no division of the records thus carefully collated, to prevent, if possible, the loss of them. If they do all this, the people of Perry county for a thousand years after this will rise up and call them blessed. Will that not be some reward for their labors of love? W. H. E.

THE MURDOCKS OF CONEWAGO.

In several numbers of *Notes and Queries*, we have had occasion to allude to an early settlement on the Conewago of the family of Murdocks, or as the old records have it Mordah. John and Robert Murdock came to America about 1726, locating in then Donegal township, Chester county, and subsequently Paxtang township, Lancaster county. The first named died in January, 1745, leaving a wife and four children. These families were members of the Conewago congregation, of whom the Rev. Samuel Black was for many years minister. About 1750, the Murdocks, Halls, and other families, neighbors, removed to North Carolina, and in that State their descendants are to be found. Through the kindness of the Rev. E. F. Rockwell, D. D., of Cool Spring, Iredell county, N. C., we are enabled to present the following genealogical notes of the Murdocks. Of course it is not complete, but what is here given is sufficient for our purpose. Only through the female line does the blood of the first Murdocks course through the veins of our citizens.

JOHN and ROBERT Murdock were the sons of JAMES MURDOCK, a Scotch settler in the county of Tyrone, Province of Ulster, Ireland, where he died. The two sons came to Pennsylvania in the early years of the Scotch-Irish emigration. Of Robert Murdock we know but little. He may have died in this locality, but his children went southward. Of John Murdock's family and descendants we have the following:

FAMILY OF JOHN MURDOCK

I. JOHN MURDOCK, (James), b. about 1670; d. Jan. 1745; m. Agnes——; and had issue as follows:

2 *i. James*, b. 1708; m. and removed to North Carolina about 1750

3. *ii. Agnes*, b. April 9, 1712; m. Thomas Rutherford.

4 *iii* ———, b. 1714; m. Henry McKinney.

5 *iv Eleanor*, removed with her brother to North Carolina.

[There may have been other children of John and Agnes Murdock, but we have no record of them.]

II. JAMES MURDOCK, (John, James) b. 1708; d. in 1774 near Statesville, N. C.; married——— and had issue:

5 *i John*, b. 1736; m. Elizabeth Mitchel.

6 *ii. James* b. 1738; m. Sarah Morrison, sister of Wm. Morrison; left no issue.

6. *iii. William*, b. June 15, 1740; m. Agnes Morton.

iv Elizabeth, b. 1744; m. William Morrison of Concord Congregation, and lived to a great age. They had sons, William, Andrew, &c.

7. *v. Robert*, b. 1748; m. ——— David-son.

vi. Martha, b. 1751; m. George Morrison, and left issue.

vii. Jane, b. 1753; d. in 1833, aged 80 years.

III AGNES MURDOCK, (John, James) b. April 9, 1712; d. August 10, 1789; m. Sept. 7, 1730, by Rev. James Anderson of Donegal, Thomas Rutherford, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, b. June 24, 1707; d. April 18, 1777. Both are interred in Paxtang church graveyard. Concerning whom and their descendants we shall soon have occasion to refer.

IV. Another daughter of John and Agnes Murdock became the wife of Henry McKinney, concerning whom and their descendants we are in hopes of obtaining full information.

V. JOHN MURDOCK, (James, John, James) b. 1736, in Paxtang township, now Dauphin county, Penn'a, d. in 1811, near Statesville, N. C. He was an Elder in Fourth Creek Congregation, Statesville

and was a gentleman of influence in his neighborhood. He married in 1761, Elizabeth Mitchell of Hunting creek, Iradell county, N. C., who died in 1791 aged 51 years. They had issue:

i. *Agnes*, b. 1761; d. 1829.

ii. *John*, b. 1764; m. Lucy Lazenby, sister of Andrew Murdock's wife; and had—*Andrew*, m.——Fitzgerald; *Thomas*, m.——sister of foregoing; *Stewart*, went West and died unmarried; and *Sarah*, m.——Lackey.

iii. *Andrew*, b. 1766; m. 1st. Rebecca Lazenby, who died in 1811, without issue; m 2d. Amarillin Allison, and had *Sidney*, *James*, *Thomas*, and *Nancy*.

iv. *Nancy*, b. 1768; d. unm.

v. *James*, b. 1771; d. 1813; m. Jane Speaks, and had *Leander*, *John*, *James*, *Andrew*, *Charles*, *Lillis* m.——Warren, *Nelly* m.——Brooks. This family all removed to the West.

vi. *Thomas*, b. 1774; d. 1802, unm.

vii. *William*, b. 1776; d. 1811, unm.

viii. *Lettice*, b. 1778; m. Henry Steele, and had *John M.*, *Ninian*, *Nancy*, and *Susan* m. James Hill.

ix. *Samuel*, b. 1780; m. Witherspoon, and had, *Mitchell* m.——Wilkins, and removed to Giles county, Penn.; *Sidney*, *William* and *James*.

VI. WILLIAM MURDOCK. (James, John, James) b. June 15, 1749 on the Coanewago, now Dauphin county, Penn'a; d. July 14. 1829, aged 90; resided five miles south of Statesville, N.C. He married Nov 30, 1769, Agnes Morton b. June 1, 1748; d. 1845 aged 97. They had issue;

i. *James*, b. Oct. 4, 1770; d. 1813

ii. *Elizabeth*, b. July 30, 1772; d. 1860, unm

iii. *Agnes* b. March 21, 1774; m.——Mears of the Concord Congregation

iv. *William* b. May 13. 1776; d. 1811.

v. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 23. 1778; d. 1780

vi. *Sarah*, (2d) b. Jan. 1. 1781; d. 1814

vii. *Joseph*, b. July 10, 1784; m. Dorcas Witherspoon.

viii. *Jane*, b. Feb. 3. 1786.

ix. *John*, b. April 9, 1791; m. Mary Steele.

VII. ROBERT MURDOCK. (James, John, James) b. 1748; m.——Davidson, and had issue:

i. *Joseph*, m. Jane Thompson and had a son and daughter.

ii. *John*, m. a daughter of Togy Milligan and had one son and two daughters; removed to Illinois.

iii. *Alexander*, m. Narcissa Watts, and had *Mortimer* m. Mary Lackey; *Franklin* d. unm; *Isaac* m.——Watts; *Sarah* m.——Kennedy; and *Amelia* m.——Leckler.

iv. *Thomas*, (raised by his uncle James who m. Sarah Morrison) m. Eleanor Steele, and had *Eleanor* m. W. H. Morrison; *Eugenia* m. Wm. H. Crawford; and another daughter who was twice married and removed to Mississippi.

v. *Mortimer*, who married a daughter of Alexander Milligan, and had five daughters and two sons who went to Illinois.

vi. *William* m.——Romeiser, had two sons and one daughter, and removed to Alabama.

vii. *Sarah*, m. William Ray; had one daughter *Eliza*, and went to Tennessee.

VIII. JOHN MURDOCK (William, James, John, James) b. 1789; d. 1857, aged 68; m. Mary Steele, b. 1793; d. 1866. They had issue—

i. *Amanda*, m. J. E. Adams; no issue.

ii. *Mary* m. Joseph Douglass; and had *John*, *Walter*, *Barnett*, *Jane* and *Addie*.

iii. *Elizabeth*, m. C. L. Summy, and had, *Claudius*, d. in the war; *Mary E.* m. Elam Morrison; *Metra*, m. W. Connolly; and *Ada* m.——Hill.

iv. *Jane*, m.——Leslie, and went to Tennessee; had, *Claudius* and *Mary*.

v. *Ellen*, m.—— Graham of Newton N. C.

vi. *William Martin*, m. *Jerusha Crawford* and had—*Letty*, *Walter*, *Belvidere* and *India*.

We will be thankful for any information concerning the family of *Henry McKinney*, some of whose descendants no doubt are residents of this locality. W. H. E.

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN'S BATTALION IN THE REVOLUTION.—II.

Capt. *Richard McQuown*, or *McEwen*, as the name is at present spelled, who commanded the following company, was a native of *Hanover*, the son of *John McQuown*, who located in that township as early as 1735. Of Capt. *McQuown's* subsequent history to the campaign in the *Jerseys*, where he seems to have borne a distinguished part, we know but little. In 1777 the company was under the command of Capt. *Ambrose Crain*, whose services during that year at *Brandywine* and *German town* are certainly deserving of proper recognition at our hands. He was a member of *Old Hanover church* during the first years of the pastorate of *Rev. Mr Snodgrass*. He died about 1792, and is interred in the graveyard there. *James McCreight*, who was *Second Lieutenant*, was prominent in *Hanover*, and a magistrate for many years. He died the 25th of August, 1807, aged sixty-six years. *David Ramsey*, the next in rank, died on the 18th of September, 1787, aged forty-two years, and with his fellow-officers in the *Revolution* lies interred in the old church graveyard in *Hanover*. Although the descendants of many of the members of this band of patriots have passed out from the homes of their ancestors, a few, as will be noticed by reference to the names, are properly represented in the county, and it is to be hoped all worthy children of honored sires.

W. H. E.

Roll of Capt. Richard McQuown Company.

A muster roll of Captain *Richard McQuown's Company of Militia of Colonel Timothy Green's Battalion of Lancaster County*, destined for the Camp in the *Jerseys*, August 31, 1777.

Captain.

McQuown, Richard.

First Lieutenant.

Crain, Ambrose.

Second Lieutenant.

McCreight, James.

Third Lieutenant.

Ramsey, David.

Sergeants.

Thompson, James.

Norris, James.

Clark, William.

Corporals.

Taite, Edward.

Tovie, Simon.

Martin, Alexander.

Privates.

<i>Brandon, William,</i>	<i>Hill, William,</i>
<i>Brown, Samuel,</i>	<i>Killinger, Andrew,</i>
<i>Brown, William, (1)</i>	<i>Long, James,</i>
<i>Brown, William, (2)</i>	<i>McBride, John,</i>
<i>Campbell, John</i>	<i>McCully, Robert,</i>
<i>Crosier, Mathew,</i>	<i>McFarland, William,</i>
<i>Cunningham, John,</i>	<i>McQuown, John,</i>
<i>Espy, George,</i>	<i>Mark, Adam.</i>
<i>Espy, Josiah,</i>	<i>Mealy, Patrick,</i>
<i>Espy, Samuel,</i>	<i>Philippy, Michael,</i>
<i>Fleck, James,</i>	<i>Poe, Robert,</i>
<i>Fox, Peter,</i>	<i>Porterfield, James,</i>
<i>Fredrick, Thomas,</i>	<i>Rammage, John,</i>
<i>Graeff, Jacob, (1)</i>	<i>Strain, John,</i>
<i>Graeff, Jacob, (2)</i>	<i>Strain, Robert,</i>
<i>Graham, Henry,</i>	<i>Strain, William,</i>
<i>Greenlee, Robert,</i>	<i>Todd, John,</i>
<i>Harper, John,</i>	<i>Torrence, John,</i>
<i>Hedrick, John,</i>	<i>Tully, John,</i>
<i>Hill, Robert,</i>	<i>Ward, John,</i>
	<i>Watt, Hugh.</i>

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

TAX COLLECTORS IN 1782.—The following persons were tax collectors in 1782, the townships then being in Lancaster county:

Derry.—Jacob Reigart.

East Hanover —Abraham Latcha

West Hanover—John Thompson.

Londonderry.—Robert M'Callen.

Paxtang—Adam Herbison.

Upper Paxtang, L. D.—John Ayres.

Upper Paxtang, W. D —John Miller.

GREEN—STERRETT. — Rosanna Green, daughter of Col. Timothy Green, of the revolution, and of Jean Edmundston, his wife, born July 2d, 1772, in Hanover, married Robert Sterrett. The Sterretts were early settlers in Donegal township, from which locality the family has spread over the State. A genealogy of the family would be interesting and valuable. The father of Robert Sterrett settled in Hanover about 1741, but subsequently removed to the old homestead in Donegal. The Sterretts however became allied to many of the Hanover families and the history of this family would elucidate much of the history of the others. Robert Sterrett and Rosanna Green removed to the Kishacoquillas valley where, no doubt, many of their descendants yet reside. They had a large family, seven sons and six daughters. Inquiry is made concerning this branch of the family.

W H E.

INDIAN NAMES —Incidentally, the meaning of Indian names is *fixed*. The work of that pious Moravian missionary, HECKEWELDER, is invaluable, for the signification of Delaware names; but unfortunately his attempt to trace all our aboriginal names to a Delaware origin has involved the whole subject in endless perplexity, and is now regarded by American historians as simply ridiculous. Some years ago there was

quite a discussion in regard to the signification of the word Susquehanna, each quoting the same venerable authority, while the truth is, the name is of Iriquois origin, and is to be found in the Andastes or Susquehanna language. It is our intention to prepare a dictionary of Indian names of places, &c., in Pennsylvania for reference, compiling the same from Heckewelder and other well known authorities. We shall also call to our aid several antiquaries who have given the subject much study and research. By this means we hope to arrive at some definite result in the signification of Indian nomenclature.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BURIALS —III.

EARLEY, John, sen., of Londonderry township, died Sept. 19, 1796, in the 72d year of his age; "a man who supported the character of an affectionate husband, a loving father, an agreeable neighbor, and an honest man."

EBY, John, died on Sunday evening, March 22, 1801.

ELLIOTT, widow, died on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1802

EBERT, Mrs., wife of John Ebert of this town, died on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1803.

EBRIGHT, George, mason, son of Jacob Ebright of this borough, died Thursday, April 19, 1804, in his 26th year.

ELDER, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Joshua Elder, Esq., of this town, died on Sunday, Dec. 6, 1807, in her 45th year. "The deceased was a lady distinguished for that greatest of all virtues—*charity*."

ECHSTEIN, David, died at Hummelstown, Feb. 22, 1809, aged 50 years.

ELDER, David, son of the late Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, died in this borough on Monday, May 22, 1809, aged 38 years.

EWING, Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John Ewing, of Philadelphia, died at Lamberton, N. J., July 4, 1809.

ELDER, Mrs. Catharine, consort of Thomas Elder, Esq., and daughter of the late Cornelius Cox, died in this borough on Tuesday, June 12, 1810, 'of a pulmonary consumption, that fatal malady which holds its purpose in defiance to the healing arts 'of all the balmy blessings nature lends to succour frail humanity.' The many friends who mourn the loss of this amiable lady may best conceive how truly desolating must be the stroke to those who by the dearest ties were interested in her preservation. But she is gone, nor is it for man to ask—*why this is so?*'

ESPY, Josiah, jr., of Lower Paxtang, died Saturday, April 13, 1811.

ELDER, John, sen, died on Saturday, April 27, 1811, at New Market Forge, in this county, aged almost fifty-four years, and on Monday following his remains were deposited in the Paxtang burial ground near this town.

FRAZER, Persifer, lately of Rye township, Cumberland county, died in this town November 24, 1802.

FLICKENER, Michael, sen, of Lower Paxtang township, died Monday, May 16, 1803.

FAHNESTOCK, Conrad, merchant, died at Middletown, Tuesday, September 30, 1803, aged about forty years. "An industrious, honest and valuable member of society."

FISHER, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of George Fisher, Esq., of this borough, died on Thursday morning, December 29th, 1803, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.

FILE, John, tailor, died January 14, 1804, at an advanced age.

FERGUSON, Andrew, eldest son of David Ferguson, of Hanover, died Wednesday, August 22, 1804, aged fifteen years.

FISHER, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Capt Thomas Fisher, inn keeper and tailor, died Saturday, March 3, 1804.

FORSTER, Mrs. Catharine, died on Friday morning, November 23, 1804, in this town, aged sixty six years, and on the Sunday following her remains were deposited in the burying ground of Paxtang.

FEDDER, Jacob, died on Monday, November 9, 1807, a long and respectable resident of this town.

FISLER, Jacob, of Middle Paxtang, died very suddenly Wednesday, March 16, 1808.

FORSTER, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Col. Thomas Forster, and daughter of the late Joseph Montgomery, Esq, of this borough, died at Erie, July 27, 1808.

FISHER, Thomas, formerly of this borough, died at Wormley's Ferry, Cumberland county, on Wednesday, May 17, 1809.

FORNEY, Christopher, of this borough, died on Monday, November 6, 1809, aged fifty years.

FACKLER, George, of Paxtang, died Tuesday, November 29, 1809, at a very advanced age.

GREEN, Joseph, of Middle Paxtang, died September 8, 1798.

GIBERSON, Miss Sally, daughter of Reuben Giberson, aged twelve years, died Saturday morning, August 14, 1802.

GILLUM, John, tanner, died on Monday, January 2, 1804, in this town, with a pleuritic complaint.

GALBRAITH, Col. Bartrem, died on Friday morning, March 9, 1804, suddenly, in Cumberland county, on a visit to his brother, who was then laying indisposed, in an advanced age.

GRAHAM, Miss Nancy, daughter of Gustavus Graham, some years since a resident of this town, died in Paxtang on Wednesday, April 4, 1804.

GRAY, Capt. William, died at Sunbury, July 18, 1804, aged fifty-eight years.

GORDON, John, of Paxtang, died August 7, 1804, in his sixtieth year.

GROSS, Daniel, son of John Gross, of Middle Paxtang, a hopeful youth, greatly beloved, and whose death is much lamented, died on Sunday, December 21, 1806, aged twenty-two years.

GROSS, Miss Catharine, the only surviving daughter of Mr. John Gross, miller, of Middle Paxtang, died January 13, 1807, aged about twenty-two years. This is the second stroke of Divine Providence within a few weeks in this afflicted family.

GRAYDON, Mrs. Rachel, widow, died on Friday, January 23, 1807, aged about seventy-years.—A long and much respected inhabitant of this borough.

GLASGOW, Matthew, laborer, died in this town on Wednesday evening, February 25, 1807.

GIBBONS, Jesse, mill-wright, died in Midletown, Wednesday, December, 2, 1807.

GLASS, Mrs. Susanna, the respected consort of Major William Glass, died on Tuesday, July 5, 1808.

GARDNER, George Adam, of Upper Paxtang, died July, 1809, at an advanced age.

GOODMAN, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Goodman, deceased, of Middle Paxtang, died on Thursday, April 19, 1810, in her 17th year.

GEIGER, Bernhart, blacksmith, of this borough, died very suddenly on Tuesday, July 16, 1811.

HUNT, Dr. Benjamin, died Monday evening, January 11, 1796. His remains were on the day following committed to the earth, near the graveyard, attended by a large number of the citizens of this town.

HAMILTON, Hannah, of Londonderry, died March 16, 1796.

HULING, Mrs. Betsy, the virtuous consort of Thomas Huling, Esq., and daughter of the late Gen. Watts, died at the mouth of the Juniata, on Wednesday, July 15, 1801.

HAUTZ, Mrs., consort of Parson Hautz, of Carlisle, died November 13, 1802

HUMMEL, Major Frederick, died at Hummelstown December 7, 1802. Some time previous, at same place, Mr. Valentine Hummel, brother of said Frederick.

HUBER, Jacob, late of Northampton county, died in this town September 12, 1803, aged seventy-nine years. Also, Elizabeth Huber, wife of said J. Huber, aged sixty nine years

HARRIS, Mrs. Hannah, widow, died in this town October 10, 1803.

HAMILTON, Mrs. Mary, mother of Wm. Hamilton, Esq., died at the Woodlands October 28, 1803, in her eighty-second year.

ORDINATION OF REV. JOHN WINEBRENNER.

Some months previous to the death of Dr. George Ross, of Lebanon, he prepared and had published a biographical sketch of the Rev. John Winebrenner. It was a valuable contribution to Pennsylvania biography, and yet it was intended simply as a prelude to a more extended memorial of the life and labors of the Founder of the Church of God. It is to be hoped, however, that the material collated by Dr. Ross will fall into the possession of some one well fitted for the task, and the Life of that eminent servant of God in due time be prepared. There are several members of that denomination who could do it well, and one of them ought to undertake it at once. Whatsoever our hands find to do, should be done promptly and with all our might. We realize this fact every day.

A few days ago a professional friend placed in our hands two documents—one the original call of the four congregations of the Reformed church then in this neighborhood, the other the certificate of the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Winebrenner by the General Synod which had convened at Hagerstown, Md, on the 24th of

September, 1820. We give these documents as in the originals. They are valuable contributions, and will no doubt be so considered by the Church which that faithful minister labored so hard to establish, and which has so wonderfully increased in its ministry and people.

Call to the Rev. Mr. Winebrenner.

"HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 16, 1820.

"*The Reverend John Weinbrenner:*

"SIR: Your letter of August 30th, 1820, has been received, in which you inform that you found it inconvenient to pay the visit before the meeting of Synod, which is to convene at Hagerstown on the 24th inst. The Vestry of the Harrisburg Reformed church, and those from Shupp's, Wenrick's and the Stone Church in Cumberland county, met together this day to agree upon some measures preparatory to the call intended to be made on you to become the Pastor of the said connected Congregations. We have, therefore, appointed our friend Jacob Bucher to deliver our letter of this date to the Honourable Synod, with verbal instructions, to give further explanations, if any should be deemed necessary, to the said Synod, respecting our intended call on you to become our Pastor, for which suitable compensation is to be made by each Congregation; and it is wished you would come as soon as you may find it convenient. Mr. Bucher can explain to you the manner it is expected that the respective Congregations are intended to be supplied."

[Signed]

JOHN ZINN,
JOHN KELKER,
NICHOLAS OTT,
GEORGE KUNKEL,
JACOB HISE,
JACOB BALSLEY,

Of Salem Congregation.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
JONAS RUPP,
JOHN HECK,
JOHN KIEVER,
JOHN SCHROLL,

Of Friedens Kirch.

FREDERICK RUDY,
GEORGE HA1N,

Of Wenrick's.

FREDERICK PARTHEMORE,
DAVID MILLER,
DAVID REEME,

Of Shupp's.

The men who signed the foregoing call have long since passed away from earth. Concerning some we have biographical data, but any information relative to the greater portion of them will be thankfully received. Persons having knowledge of either, we hope will communicate it.

"Formula Attestati Ordinationis.

"Vorzeiger deises, der Candidatus Theologiae John Winebrenner, ist nachdem er in seinem Examen tuchtig befunden er sich auch eines Dieners Christi wurdigen wandels beflaisiget von uns zum heiligen Predigt amt ordineret er als ein Mitglied unserer Reformirten Synode angenommen worden. Deises zu bestättigen haben wir unser Synodal Siegel untergesetzt; so geschehen, Hagerstown, den 28ten Septembri, 1820.

"SAMUEL HELFFENSTEIN,
Praeses."

On the 4th of October following the Rev. Mr. Winebrenner forwarded a letter of acceptance to the vestry of the different congregations, but it was not until the 22d of October that he preached his introductory sermon at Harrisburg.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening, February 10th, President Hamilton in the chair.

Donations were received from the Delaware Historical society, Historical society of Wisconsin, R. A. Brock, Esq, Richmond, Va., H. A. Rattermann, Esq., Cincinnati, O., President Lamberton of Lehigh University, President Cattell of Lafayette College, Frederick K. Boas, Esq, and A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq.

An article, prepared by the President, relating to the early settlement of the Susquehanna, with especial reference to that of the Cumberland Valley, was read by Mr. Irwin.

A brief paper was read, with remarks thereon, concerning Gen. Washington's stay in Harrisburg in 1794

A rough sketch of the Susquehanna, about the year 1701, made by Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester county, was directed to be engraved for *Notes and Queries*.

An election for officers for the present year was then held, and the following persons were duly elected :

President,

A. Boyd Hamilton.

Vice Presidents,

Hamilton Alricks,

Joseph H. Nisley,

Daniel Eppley.

Corresponding Secretary,

Rev. Thomas H Robinson, D. D.

Recording Secretary,

George Wolf Buehler.

Treasurer,

John B. Cox.

Librarian,

William H. Egle, M. D.

The President stated that he would announce the Standing Committees at the March meeting.

WASHINGTON AT HARRISBURG.—On the third of October, 1794, during the so called Whisky Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, the President, of the United States, Gen Washington, reached Harrisburg, on his way westward, to take command of the army then gathering at Carlisle and Fort Cumberland. Everything connected with this great and good man is of course interesting, and hence the earnest desire to know where he remained during that brief sojourn in Harrisburg. Our local histories, as also the old-time directories which proposed to give a summary of the historic events transpiring at Harrisburg, all differ as to the place where the chief magistrate was quartered. Twenty-five years ago there were yet living a number of old citizens, who, although youths, ought surely to have remembered where Washington was entertained. Their memories, however, were treacherous, for they too differed, one locating him at a tavern, which was not a tavern for ten years subsequent. Strange enough, the only newspaper Harrisburg then had, the *Oracle of Dauphin*, is especially silent as to whose hospitality he received. But then most papers in those days did not chronicle affairs so minutely as is done to day, or else latter-day historians would not be so frequently befogged.

Recently, in looking over some letters written at the time, a gentlemen to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, came across a sentence which leads us to infer that President Washington was the guest of Hon. Wm. Maclay, the first Senator from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States. The letter states that "he dined with Mr. Maclay." The latter gentleman did not reside within the limits of Harrisburg. His residence, although at the northwest corner of Front and South streets, was beyond the borough, and no doubt then considered as "some

distance from the town" Mr. Maclay had frequently dined with Washington, was on intimate terms, and there is little doubt that in addition to dining at the Maclay mansion, he lodged there also. That building has become an historic one, and we trust that it may be properly preserved for centuries. We shall refer to this subject at another time.

W. H. E.

COLONEL TIMOTHY GREEN'S BATTALION IN THE REVOLUTION.—III.

Capt. James Rogers, whose company follows, was a native of Hanover township, born in 1735. His father located on the Manada prior to 1730, and left a large family of children. James seems to have been quite prominent on the frontiers, was a member of the Hanover congregation, a non-commissioned officer during the French and Indian wars, and at the outset of the Revolution became an ardent patriot. He raised a company of associators and during the struggle for Independence was quite active. He died on the 18th of April, 1790, and is buried in Hanover church graveyard.

James Wilson, First Lieutenant, is to be distinguished from the other James Wilsons as Capt. James Wilson. He died in October, 1806, well advanced in years. He is buried in Hanover.

Henry McCormick, Second Lieutenant, was born in Hanover. He evidently died about the close of the Revolution, leaving sons, William, Henry, David, and daughters, Isabella and Mary.

Andrew Rogers, Third Lieutenant, was a brother of Capt. James Rogers. He was born in Hanover in 1745, and died on the 19th of September, 1782.

The fourth lieutenant, Robert Martain or Martin, was the son of John Martin one of the earliest settlers on the Manada. He died about 1805.

The descendants of the foregoing officers as also of the majority of the privates are scattered over the various States of the Union.

Roll of Capt. James Rogers' Company.

The Return of Capt. James Rogers' Company of Militia of Colonel Timothy Green's Hanover Rifle Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, Destined for the Camp in the Jerseys, 6th June, 1776.

Captain.

James Rogers.

First Lieutenant.

James Wilson.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry McCormick.

Third Lieutenant.

Andrew Rogers.

Fourth Lieutenant.

Robert Martain

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

- 1 Richard Johns on,
- 2 James Ripeth,
- 3 James Porter,
- 4 Thomas McCord,
- 5 Thomas McNair,
- 6 Samuel Stewart,
- 7 James Ripeth,
- 8 Charles Hamilton,
- 9 John Ripeth,
- 10 Hugh Wilson,
- 11 Joseph Wilson,
- 12 James Beard,
- 13 James Wallace,
- 14 John Hutchison,
- 15 Hugh Ripeth,
- 15 James Wallace,
- 17 Duncan Sinclair,
- 18 William Starret,
- 19 John Troussel,
- 20 John Skiles,
- 21 James Johnson,
- 22 Joseph Hutchison,
- 23 David Hays,
- 24 William Mitchel,
- 25 John Kilpatrick,
- 26 Thomas Walker,
- 27 Thomas Martain,
- 28 William Hall,
- 29 John Murray,
- 30 John Morrison,
- 31 John Woods,
- 32 Wm. Thompson,
- 33 Wm. Moor,
- 34 Hugh Kenan,

35 Alex. Martain,
36 Jeremiah Rogers,
37 James Hambel,
38 Wm. Snod y,
39 Wm. Kithcart,
40 John Kithcart,
41 Jonas Robinson,
42 James Stewart.
43 John McClelan,
44 Wm. Hagerty,
45 Joseph Wilson,
46 Neal McCoy,
47 Joseph Park,
48 James McCluar,
49 William Snodgrass,
50 Francis McCluar,
51 Charles Porter,
52 John Templeton,
54 John Snodey,
55 Edward Warnach,
56 Chris Bumberger,
57 Hugh Glan,
58 James Roney,
59 John Starrat,
60 Jon. McCormick,
61 Patrick McKight,
62 James Duncan,
63 James Thompson,
64 David Porter,
65 Thomas Strean,
66 Hugh Doneley,
67 Andrew Woods,
68 John Morlan,
69 David Calhoun,
70 Alex. Gaston,
71 James Donely,
72 Samuel Swan,
73 Robert Hill,
74 John Darbey,
75 Archabel Carson,
76 David Strean,
77 Thomas Davis,
78 Andrew Wilson,
79 Wm. Rogers,
80 James Wilson,
81 Wm. McMeen,
82 George Chapman,
83 Geo. Bradsha,
84 John Rahe,
85 John Dunlop,
86 Randel McDaniel.

Brown, Widow,
Buck, John,
Baum, John,
Byers, Andrew,
Bomberger, Widow,
Bedlion, Philip,
Beal, Lodwick,
Boyd, Benjamin,
Boyd, Joseph,
Bradley, Samuel,
Beam, Christian,
Buck, Robert.
Eishop, Stophel,
Bowman, John,
Bowman, Henry,
Bughman, Philip,
Bombarger, Chrisley,
Clark, Robert,
Clark, Walter,
Cooper, John,
Cook, Jacob, Esq.,
Crowl, Conrad,
Campbell, James,
Campbell, William,
Conrad, Elias,
Carmeny, Joseph,
Cregy, Henry,
Dalabaugh, Widow,
Dininger, Adam,
Donaldson, James,
Duncan, John,
Dalabaugh, Christian,
Dalabaugh, Peter,
Davis, John,
Eliot, Archibald,
Early, John,
Elias, Michael,
Fleger, Lodwick,
Ferny, Joseph,
Fishburn, Philip,
Farmer, William,
Fouster, Widow,
Fouster, James,
Fouster, David,
Falkner, Joseph,
Grove, Jacob,
Grim, Dewalt,
Green, Cornelius,
Hays, William,
Hays, James,
Hunter, William,
Heren, John,
Hershberger, Daniel,
Over, John,
Over, Peter,
Osteter, Widow,
Henry, George,
Henry, Adam,
Hays, Robert,
Hays, Patrick,
Hay, David,
Horst, Jacob,
Hemperly, Anthony,
Herberger, Jacob,
Hershey, Benjamin,
Hoover, John,
Hays, William,
Johnson, Charles,
Johnson, John,
Kertin, Michael,
Kelly, James,
Kennedy, John,
Kensley, Jacob,
Kernahan, James,
Kelly, Widow,
Kingred, Emanuel,
Longnecker, Jacob,
Landis, Felix,
Landis, John,
Leamin, Jacob,
Longnecker, Abra-
ham,
Longnecker, Daniel,
Long, Alexander,
Logan, John,
McQueen, Joseph,
McCley, John,
McCley, Jacob,
McQueen, David,
McQueen, Robert,
McDonald, John,
Mitchel, David,
Mitchel, Thomas,
Moore, William,
McClintock, Alex.,
McClintock, Joseph,
McCleery, Robert,
Morrison, James,
McCallen, Thomas,
McCallen, Robert,
McCallen, John,
Moral, Titrick,
Myers, John,
McCallister, Arch.,
Naftzger, Jacob,
Naftzger, Joseph,
Nay, Adam,
Nay, William,
Null, George,
Shultz, Detrick,
Sullivan, James,
Sawyers, William,

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS.—XII.

Londonderry Township, 1778.

Ash, John, Hunter, David,
Brown, Michael, Hamilton, Hugh,

O'Neal, John,
Penogel, Martin,
Patton, John,
Peters, George,
Poorman, Peter,
Plough, Jacob,
Rhea, Robert,
Rhea, David,
Riser, John,
Riser, Peter,
Roan, Widow,
Reamer, Philip,
Rice, Conrad,
Rice, Jacob,
Sneder, Christian,
Shank, Stophel,
Stoner, Christian,
Shier, Jacob,
Stoufer, Jacob,
Shelly, Michael,

Sawyers, John,
Sawyers, William jr.,
Shaw, William,
Shearer, Joseph,
Stuckley, John,
Steel Dennis,
Shank, Michael,
Shell, Henry,
Taylor, Francis,
Teets, Philip,
Tanner, John,
Tanner, Michael,
Tanner, Christian,
Walker, Archibald,
Walker, Widow,
Waltmore, Ulrick,
Worst, Mark,
Wolf, Michael,
Westren, Conrad,
White, John.

Freemen.

Farne, John,
Shire, Jacob,
Ketlen, Christopher,
Kelly, Patrick,
Worst, Peter,
Sullivan, Jeremiah,
Balm, John,
Early, Christian,
Wier, John,
Wier, Samuel,
Henry, Vandel,
Farmer, John,
Daugherty, Charles,
Hughey, James,
Null, Christian,
Plough, Daniel,
Eby, Michael,
Young, James,
Hays, Matthew,
Buck, William,
Hunter, William,
Hays, John,
Stefick, Abraham,
Rhea, John,
Fouster, Andrew,
Fouster, John,
Ketren, Everhard,
Alexander, Robert,
McClintock, John,
Fishburn, Philip

Old Men Above 53 Years.

Foster, James,
Falkner, Joseph,
Walker, Archibald,
Farmer, John,
Moral, Detrick,
Dininger, Adam,
Cooper, John,
Carr, John,
Delabaugh, Peter,
Hunter, David,
Grove, Jacob,
Hamperly, Anthony,
Mitchel, David,
Nay, Adam,

Right, Conrad.

[The latter class, perhaps, requires some explanation. The foregoing list was that of the inhabitants of the township during the Revolution, and the designation, "Old men of 53 years," was required by law, so that they might not be called upon for military service. There were but fifteen all told, and yet, in 1779, several of these men exempt from duty volunteered for service on the frontiers. W. H. E.]

NOTES AND QUERIES--LXXXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE TITUS FAMILY OF AMERICA.—Rev. Aaron Titus, Corresponding Secretary of the Weymouth Historical Society, Weymouth, Mass., is engaged preparing a history of the family in America, and desires to open correspondence with those of the family name, and those interested in genealogical research. There were a number of this family who came from New Jersey and Long Island, among the early settlers of this State. Mr. Titus desires the assistance of other genealogists; and he would be willing in return to assist those interested in the early families of New England, as he is in position where he can be of great aid to all such. Weymouth, his residence, was settled in 1632 and the city has records of births, marriages and deaths reaching back to 1633. Upon these records are nearly all of the early families of New England. Weymouth is situated a few miles from Boston, towards Plymouth.

"A CENTURY OF DISHONOR," is the title of a recent work claimed to be written by a sentimental writer of one of the New York quasi religious journals over the signature of "H. H." It purports to deal with the Indian question, and of course the massacre of the so called Conestoga Indians by the Paxtang Boys comes in for a good share of misstatement. The chapter devoted especially to our locality begins with an untruth and ends with a falsehood, or else we would not allude to the work at all. It has become fashionable or popular of recent years for the "gushing" class of authors to attempt to write upon historical subjects, and hence there is much what we cannot help but term charlatanism in history, in the current literature of the day. We remember at this instant, a work which if examined will

go far to prove our assertion. Mr. Higginson, a writer of prominence for the *Atlantic Monthly*, has published a "History of the United States for the use of Schools," which we are compelled to say is full of the grossest errors. The work in question is another. The object of the author is a good one—yes, a noble one—but, if in the portions of the volume devoted to, other matters she perverts the truth as much as that relating to the Paxtang Boys, the unreliability thereof cannot be compensated by enthusiasm or religious fervor. In due time we hope to present a faithful history of an occurrence which sensational writers and sentimental historians delight in picturing as one of the darkest pages of infamy in Provincial history.

W. H. E.

MARRIAGES BY REV. JOHN ROAN.—(N. & Q. lxxiv.)—In transcribing the record of marriages by the Rev. Mr. Roan, we missed the following, which were probably the last in which he performed the ceremony:

1774

Sept. 27.—John Wilson to Janet Gilford, of Hanover.

Oct 25.—James Patton to Eleanor Fleming, of Derry.

Oct 27.—Hugh Wilson to Mary Wilson, of Derry.

Nov. 1.—Robert Whitehill to Mary Cochran, of Paxtang.

Dec. 1.—Alexander Fulton to Sarah McDonald, of Derry.

1775.

April 19 —Aaron Cotler to Hannah Duncan, of Derry.

JOURNAL OF REV. CHARLES C. BEATTY IN 1756

[The following journal of the Rev. Charles C. Beatty we copy from the Beatty Family Record. It contains facts relating to our locality which are to be found nowhere else, and this is our excuse for printing it. Concerning the author, it may not be out of place to present a brief account. The Rev. Charles Clinton Beatty, the eldest

son of John Beatty and Christiana Clinton, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, about 1715. He came to America with his mother, his father dying, in early youth. He began life as a merchant, but coming into contact with the Rev. William Tennent, he was induced to enter the Log College in Bucks county, this State, where he pursued his study for the ministry under the care of that most excellent man. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick on the 13th of October, 1742, thus identifying himself with the New Side party. He was called to the Forks of the Neshaminy May 26, 1743, and installed there on the 14th of December following. In 1754, in company with other clergymen he made a missionary tour to Virginia and North Carolina. Early in 1756, he was invited to become chaplain of the Provincial forces on the frontiers, and the journal quoted relates to that period. In 1758 he again served in a similar capacity and was with the army of Gen. Forbes when Fort Duquesne was captured. Here he preached a thanksgiving sermon before the whole army after taking possession, probably the first Protestant sermon preached in the Mississippi Valley. In 1760 he was sent by the General Synod to London to solicit benefactions for the aid of a fund for the relief of poor Presbyterian ministers, &c. In this he was highly successful, returning home in the spring of the following year. In 1766, in company with the Rev. Mr. Duffield, he went on a missionary tour into the destitute frontier settlements, a journal of which was published a year or two subsequent. On another occasion we shall quote from this document such portions as may relate to our locality. The Rev. Mr. Beatty's last public service was in behalf of the College of New Jersey (Princeton College). He was appointed

a trustee in 1763 and had ever evinced a deep interest in its welfare. The college being greatly in need of funds, the trustees requested Dr. Witherspoon to visit the West Indies in its behalf; but not being able to leave the college, Mr. Beatty was commissioned to go, March 12th, 1772. He sailed from Philadelphia on the 12th of May following and arrived at the Island of Barbadoes on the 6th of June. He was well received by the Governor and principal citizens, but unfortunately his mission was of short duration. He died at Bridgeton of yellow fever on the 13th of August, 1772; and his grave is there—in a strange land. The Rev. Mr. Beatty married, June 24, 1746, Ann, daughter of John Reading, of New Jersey, President of the Council, and afterwards Governor of that Province. They had a large family of children. Many of their descendants have held important positions in life, and are esteemed and honored.

W. H. E.]

Journal Kept in 1756.

Having received his honor, the Governor's commission to be chaplain to the regiment of foot in the Provincial service under the command of Col. William Clapham, and having the advice and concurrence of the Commission of the Synod, who appointed supplies for the congregation in my absence—set out from home in order to join the regiment at Harris' Ferry, Monday, May 3d, 1756. I was accompanied as far as Schuylkill by my elders, and some other friends—and having stopped at a friend's house, not far from the road, to refresh myself, reached as far as the sign of the ship on the Lancaster road, at which I lodged. Felt my need of the Divine presence to be with me in my dangerous or at least difficult undertaking.

Tuesday, May 4th.—Set off very early in the morning; breakfasted at Rev.

Mr. Smith's, at Pequea, who accompanied me as far as Mrs. Caldwell's where I parted with my good friend Mr. Daniel McLean, who accompanied me from home thus far. Reached Lancaster in the afternoon—put up at Mr. Saunders'. Col. Clapham and Captain Lloyd came to see me, and telling me that the Governor was in town, I waited upon his honor in the evening, who received me very kindly. Went to bed early, as I had been wet with the rain on my journey.

May 5th.—Left Lancaster about ten o'clock, in company with the Governor, Colonel, and several other officers and gentlemen, and having dined at B. Hughes', reached Harris' Ferry in the evening. A little after our arrival, the soldiers were ordered to attend prayers, but while I was waiting with the Governor and other gentlemen, for the men, Harris' house took fire, and the alarm and confusion was such as to prevent public prayer.

6th.—Had morning prayer. Met with an accident when lifting up poles for a tent, the ridge pole fell and cut me just above the eye, and the blood settled about it.

Sabbath, 9th.—Preached from Exod. xxxii, 15. This I thought a proper subject to begin with, as we are going on a very important affair.

Sabbath, 16th.—Preached twice to a number of country people, as well as the soldiers, with freedom to myself, and the audience seemed serious, and some impressed.

Tuesday, 18th.—Preached at Roan's meeting house, in Paxtang, at the invitation of the people, with liberty and sweetness. The attention of the people engaged and some affected. Called after sermon to see Mr. Elder, but found him not at home.

Thursday, 20th.—Preached at Yellow Breeches, over Susquehanna, in a meeting house belonging to the Presbytery of Donegal, at the people's invitation. Returned in the evening to camp. One of my pistols went off as I was laying it down, but God be praised, did no hurt.

Friday, 21st.—This being appointed by the Governor to be kept as a day of Fasting and Prayer—his honor, the Governor,

being present, it was generally observed. Preached twice to a great audience, many attending from both sides of the river—in the forenoon from Luke xiii. 3

Lord's Day, May 23d. Preached but once, as the people were engaged.

Tuesday 25th.—The Governor left the camp in order to return to Philadelphia, at which the men were drawn up under arms, the cannon fired. Accompanied him with most of the officers belonging to the Regiment, as far as Swatara creek, and returned to camp in the evening. Crossed Susquehanna with my good friend Mr. Armstrong; went as far as Tobias Hendricks', where we lodged, prayed in the family. Next morning conversed with the landlord, who had been sometime sick.

Wednesday, 26th —Reached Carlisle; prepared to preach in the evening at the desire of the people, but it raining prevented.

Thursday —Preached in the afternoon to a considerable number, with freedom, and had reason to think that it was blessed to some of God's people. Returned to Mr. Armstrong's.

Friday —Preached at Wm. Abernethy's. Returned safely in the evening to camp.

Sabbath, May 30th —Preached twice—in the afternoon to the country people.

Monday, 21st —Set off from Harris' in company with Dr. Lloyd and several officers; and a company of men followed. Arrived safely at McKee's store, where we found the Colonel. The reason of our staying so long at Harris' was to get batteaux built to transport our stores and provisions to Shamokin. Had but a poor night's lodging, not having my tent or any bedding.

June 4th.—Major Burd with the last division of the regiment joined us. Second Lieutenant, George Allen, and forty men, dressed as Indians, sent out as scouts to Shamokin.

5th —The Colonel in the afternoon marched with four companies. Reached Foster's, about three miles, where we encamped.

Sunday, 6th —Rose early; and after prayers, began our march; halted for breakfast after four miles, then marched on to Armstrong's, when we encamped.

Monday, 7th —Began to fell timber for building a Fort 160 feet square, called Fort Halifax.

Tuesday —Scout's returned, having gone only 18 miles when they imagined they were discovered and surrounded by the Indians. Many alarms, reports and detentions.

Sabbath, 13th.—Preached from Rev. iii, 12. Received a proclamation from the Governor of a cessation of arms against the Indians on the East side of the Susquehanna for 30 days, and at the same time an account of several persons killed and scalped at the forks of Swatara, supposed to be by those Indians discovered at Lee's house on the 8th inst.

Saturday, 19th.—A number of the soldiers mutinied, chiefly Dutch.

Sabbath, 20th.—A general court-martial to try the prisoners, most of whom were discharged as innocent. This prevented most of the officers from attending. Preached upon conscience, with a particular application to those who mutinied.

Friday, 25th.—Ensign Atley came to camp, and brought up under guard two Dutchmen, deserters, who had sacrilegiously mutilated an Indian in his grave.

Sabbath, 27th.—Were alarmed by the advance guard firing at a mark. The whole regiment were under arms, advanced immediately, expecting to engage every minute, which prevented sermon in the forenoon. So, just as service began in the afternoon, had another alarm, but few, alas! seemed to regret the disappointment. Wickedness seems to increase in the camp, which gives me a great deal of uneasiness.

Wednesday 30th.—Orders were given that all should march the next morning.

Thursday, July 1st —Up early to prepare for marching. Desired the Colonel to leave the women behind, according to his promise, especially those of bad character. Accordingly they were all ordered to be paraded, and the Major had orders to leave such as he saw fit behind; but when this came to be done, one of the officers pleaded for one, and another for another, saying that they could wash, &c., so that few were left of a bad character, and these would not stay but followed us that night, and kept with us.

Friday and Saturday.—Crossed the river by batteaux, officers and men. Then started to march in seven divisions, Indian file, instantly expecting an attack. Before starting had prayer and exhortation.

Sabbath, 4th—One of the batteaux which had on it a cannon was upset, which occasioned a great deal of labour and what profane swearing was there. If I stay in the camp my ears are greeted with profane oaths, and if I go out to shun it, I am in danger of the enemy—what a dilemma is this? But my eyes would be toward the Lord.

Monday—Marched twelve or fifteen miles, and saw many traces of the enemy as near at hand. That night under cover of darkness we recrossed the river in batteaux, the Colonel and myself in the first division.

Tuesday.—The Colonel and Captain Shippen went out in a boat, and from the river saw five Indians in the Fork, and with a glass saw others skulking on the hills. After breakfast and prayers, marched and reached Shamokin about 10 o'clock, and immediately set about securing ourselves by a fascine breast-work—fixed our swivels and blind bushes, mounted some of our cannon as well as we could. The situation is fine.

Wednesday.—The batteaux having been unloaded were sent down to Halifax for the remainder of the stores, under an escort commanded by Lieut. Davis, who was advised to encamp on the Islands to prevent surprise by the enemy, signs of whom were seen in every direction.

Sabbath, 9th—The camp was alarmed by the bellowing of the cattle, and it was supposed the Indians were driving them off, and a surprise was expected. Two parties were sent out, which recovered eleven of the twenty cattle, but saw no Indians. This postponed preaching until afternoon.

Monday.—Capt. Young, the paymaster, arrived from Philadelphia, under an escort of forty men from Halifax, and with alarming accounts from the Governor about the Indians high up the East branch.

Sunday, the 18th.—Some alarms of Indians, and the going off of Capt. Lloyd's detachment, made a sermon later than usual, and but few of the officers attended. Was enabled to bear a solemn testimony for God against sin and vice in general, and particularly that so common amongst us.

Friday, July 23d.—This morning very early the scouts, which consisted of about 100 men, dressed like the Indians, some

being blacked, others painted, crossed the river into the Fork, in order to go toward the West, with ten days' provisions; thus by taking the Indians in their own way, hoped to be able to beat them in their turn. Was grieved that they seemed to have little regard for the blessing of God, which alone can make them successful. Had an inclination to go with them, but they did not seem very desirous of it, and the Colonel thought it best for me to stay, so I took this as a hint of Providence.

Sabbath, July 25th.—Preached twice to-day—most of the officers attended as well the men. Was enabled to speak with freedom and power. Two men arrived to-day from Philadelphia with a letter that France had declared war against England on the 10th of May.

Monday, 26th.—The Colonel let me know that if I had a mind to go home and see my family, he would grant me leave by a furlough to go with the batteau to Harris'.

[The transcript of the foregoing journal does not seem to be in full. There are no doubt omissions which are just as important as the portions given and we hope to obtain eventually the original MSS. The matter of the camp women was a subject of difficulty between the chaplain and the officers both before and after the march from Fort Halifax, so that he used some plain and strong expressions to the colonel and major, which they resented, saying they were not to be talked to in that way. The obscenity and profanity of the men he tried in vain to suppress, and it is more than probable that discouraged at heart, when the opportunity was afforded him for leave of absence, that he returned home and there remained. He was succeeded by the Rev Mr Steele, of Carlisle.

[It was our intention to present some information concerning different individuals alluded to in Mr Beatty's journal. The Governor was Robert Hunter Morris, of whom we have data, but we shall be under obligations to any of our correspondents if they can furnish information of Colonel Clapham, Rev. Mr. Smith, of Poquea, Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. George Allen, Capt. Young, and Mr Armstrong; also the location of Saunders', and B. Hughes', Wm. Abernethy's, and Lee's house. W. H. E.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—I.

Historical and Genealogical.

SHEARMAN—Can any of you Perry county correspondents give a reason why the principal creek of that county and its bordering valley is written "Sherman?" On all early surveys and charts it is Shearman. Who was Shearman, his nativity and Christian name? H

[As this creek was so named as early as 1730, it possibly derived the name from one of the numerous Indian traders who frequented the Indian towns on the Juniata

W. H. E.]

DOG POWER GRIST MILL—In Poulson's Philadelphia paper for September 19 1822, is the notice of "A Great Curiosity," which had arrived a few days previous from Harrisburg. This "curiosity" consisted of four dogs completely harnessed to a dearborn wagon, in which the owner rode from Harrisburg, taking along with him the machinery of a newly-invented grist mill, which was set in motion by the power of the dogs, and flour of a good quality produced. The operation of this mill was on exhibition in that city for sometime. It was, of course, *only a curiosity*, and nothing more. Do any of our readers know the name of this inventor and what became of him?

W H E.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH OVER THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.—We have been kindly favored with a copy of the first dispatch sent by telegraph over the Allegheny mountains. General Bowman, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania

was then actively engaged in forwarding the Mexican Volunteers to the seat of war. The memoranda is worthy of preservation:

HD QRS PENN'A MILITIA }
PITTSBURG, Dec 29 1846 -3 P M }
To the President of the United States:

The compliments of Adjutant General Bowman to His Excellency James K. Polk, President of the United States. The Second Pennsylvania Regiment will be organized and ready to leave this place by the sixth of January. The weather is mild and the river in good order. Through the politeness of Henry O'Rielly, I have the honor conferred on me of making the first communication by telegraph west of the Allegheny mountains, to the President of the United States, over the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Line. G W. BOWMAN,
Adjutant General.

THE ROANS OF DERRY.

In a short time we propose giving a full biographical sketch of the Rev. John Roan, the faithful "Minister of Paxtang, Derry and Mount Joy." For the present we shall confine ourselves to the record of his family.

I The Rev. JOHN ROAN was born in Grenshaw, Ireland, April 30th, 1717 (O. S.) He began the study of the languages Sept. 25, 1729; and left Ireland on the 6th of July, 1739 landing in America on the 3d of September following. He was licensed to preach June 26, 1744; embraced the call from Paxtang, Derry and Donegal, May 16, 1745; and was ordained on the 16th of August same year. He mar-

ried August 21, 1750. Mrs Anne Cochran Leckey, daughter of James Cochran and Anne Rowan, of Chester county. Anne Cochran, born March 25, 1724, married October 31, 1745, Alexander Leckey, who died April 27, 1747, leaving one daughter, Margaret Leckey, born August 14, 1746; married June 20, 1765, David M'Clure, of Paxtang. She died June 20, 1769. The Rev. John Roan died October 3, 1775 and is buried at Derry church. Mrs Roan subsequently removed to her friends in Chester county. She died there on Tuesday, the 22d of April, 1788, in the sixty fifth year of her age, and is buried in the Presbyterian burial ground of Upper Octorara.

Family of Rev. John Roan and Anne Cochran Leckey.

i. Isabella, b. July 8, 1751; d. November 27, 1758

2 *ii. Jane*, b. May 3, 1753; m. William Clingan.

iii. Anne, b. May 13, 1755; d. September 1, 1763.

iv. Alexander, b. April 7, 1757; d. September 10, 1757.

3. *v. Elizabeth*, b. August 14, 1758; m. William Clark.

4. *vi. Flavel*, b. July 3, 1760.

5. *vii. Mary*, b. March 24, 1764; m. Nathan Stockman.

Family of Jane Roan and William Clingan.

II. JANE ROAN born May 3, 1753, in Derry; married, June 11, 1778, William Clingan, of Chester county, born in 1756. Removed to Buffalo Valley, where they resided until their death. Mr. Clingan was a prominent and influential personage on the frontiers during and subsequent to the war of the revolution. He died May 24th, 1822, his wife surviving until May 7, 1838. They had issue as follows:

i. Margaret, born October 18, 1779; married November 15, 1798, John Scott.

ii. John born April 26, 1781; died September, 1841, unmarried

iii. Annie, born January 23, 1783; married March 19, 1812 Joseph Lawson; died April 19, 1867

iv. Thomas b. May 19, 1785; m. in 1817, Margaret Lewis; d. April 24, 1858.

v. Elizabeth, b. Jan 13, 1787; m. March 26, 1812, Thomas Barber; d. April 5, 1872

vi. George, b. October 26, 1788; m. in 1817, Eliza Scott; d. Jan 14, 1860.

vii. Flavel, b. March 18, 1795; m. May 25, 1819, Mary Scott; d. Oct 17, 1876

Family of Elizabeth Roan and William Clark.

III ELIZABETH ROAN, b. August 14, 1758, in Derry; m. June 19, 1787, William Clark, born in Hanover township; died in Buffalo Valley about 1812. They had issue as follows:

i. Roan, b. June 9, 1788; m. and left issue.

ii. Sarah, b. November 19, 1789; d. May 9, 1857, unm.

iii. William, b. May 5, 1791; d. unm.

iv. Flavel, b. February 9, 1793; d. March 6, 1858, unm.

v. Margaret, b. November 18, 1794; d. unm.

vi. Walter, b. January 27, 1797; m. and left issue.

vii. James, b. Sept 18, 1799; was thrice married; died suddenly at Lewisburg, October 22, 1864. Two of his sons, James C. and Asbury are distinguished ministers, the former a Methodist, the latter a representative of the Presbyterian faith and stock.

IV. FLAVEL ROAN, born July 31, 1760. After his mother's death, he removed to Buffalo Valley, where two of his sisters who were married had settled. He was a man of education, but quite erratic and never married. As he says in a letter to his cousin, Sankey Dixon,

he "served three years as sheriff of Northumberland county, two years a member of the Assembly, three years a county commissioner, and for a considerable time captain of a rifle company." He further says, "the sheriff business embarrassed me considerably," as was really the case. He subsequently taught school, and died in 1817, at the age of fifty seven. A diary or journal kept by him, and freely quoted from by Mr. Linn in his *History of the Buffalo Valley*, is entertaining reading.

Family of Mary Roan and Nathan Stockman.

V. Mary Roan, b. March 26, 1764; m. Oct. 10, 1789, Nathan Stockman. Mr. Stockman removed to Beaver county about the commencement of the present century and died there. They left issue:

- i. James.
- ii. John.
- iii Joseph Gardiner.
- iv Laird Harris
- v Annie.
- vi. Isabella.
- vii. Samuel Maclay.

Family of Andrew and Margaret Roan.

Andrew Roan, a brother of the Rev John Roan, also born in Ireland, was a weaver by trade, and it is probably from this fact that Webster and Sprague have stated that the Rev. John Roan was a weaver, which was not the case. Andrew Roan died in 1768, leaving a wife Margaret, who did not survive him long, and children, *Archibald, Margaret, William and Sally*. The Rev. Jno. Roan became the guardian of the latter. It is not known what subsequently became of these children, save that William went to Tennessee with the Dixons, became a man of considerable prominence and influence, and the ancestor of a number who held important positions in the councils of that State.

W. H. E.

REV JAMES ANDERSON, OF DONEGAL.

[The following note, written by Secretary Logan, to the Proprietary, coming to our hands, we forwarded the same to our correspondent, who sends the remarks appended:

"If the Propriet'r please to take notice of Ja: Anderson, Minist'r of Donegal, and hold some free conversation with him, it may p'haps be seasonable at this time, when the people ought by all means to be animated to vigorous Resolutions. He just called on me when I was much engaged, and I expected to see him again, but could not. I suppose he goes not out of town till to morrow, and that he then will, without fail, if not otherwise hindered. E Shippen accidentally calling here, I thought the hint might be of some importance. Thy faithful f'd,

JAMES LOGAN.

Stenton, 20th 7br, at noon.

If the true history of the transactions which transpired in Donegal prior to September 20, 1736, the date when the Rev. James Anderson called to see James Logan at his country seat, "Stenton," were now written, it would make a very interesting chapter, and throw much light upon the character and doings of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who settled in Donegal. They commenced their settlement in 1713 (if not earlier), which grew very rapidly, and for fifteen years they paid the Proprietaries no quit rents, nor did they apply for warrants. Sooner or later this irregularity was sure to get the settlers into trouble.

Thus matters stood when the Rev. James Anderson was called to preach at Donegal meeting house on the 24th day of September, 1726. On the last Wednesday in August, 1727, he was installed. Having concluded to remain among this people and devote his future efforts in their behalf, he purchased a tract of land in 1727, which had been laid out to Robert Wil-

kins, but who had not taken out a patent. This tract contained two hundred acres, and the Proprietaries added one hundred, more to Mr. Anderson's. This land is now owned in part by Col. James Duffy. It remained in possession of the descendants of Mr. A. about eighty-five years.

For ten years he was untiring in his efforts to bring about an understanding between his parishoners and the Proprietaries, whereby both parties would be accommodated and satisfied. His errand to Logan was about these matters, and the latter must have placed great confidence in his influence and integrity, and was evidently anxious to have matters adjusted satisfactorily. The longer these differences remained unadjusted, the more difficult they were to solve, as they spread among the settlers in Lebanon, Paxtang, and Cumberland valleys.

The rates finally offered and agreed upon were quite liberal and much lower than those rates adopted elsewhere at the time of this settlement. It is presumed that these Presbyterians were pleased with the settlement, for they embraced the cause of the Proprietaries with great ardor in their conflict with the Marylanders, and but for them the Proprietaries would not have been able to keep the Catholics from Maryland from over-running the valley between Wright's Ferry and the Codorus, where York is now.

The "Great Road" leading from Philadelphia to the Indian Towns at Canoy and Paxtang ran through Donegal. Settlers took up land convenient to this thoroughfare. In 1726 John Galbreath established an Inn and Brewery on Meeting House Run where the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike crosses it. Although much of the land in Donegal was considered barren, owing to its being overgrown with sprouts, and underbrush, yet the land on

account of its rapid settlement must have been enhanced very much in value. Hence Isaac Norris, of Philadelphia, in Dec., 1718, took up 1,000 acres in Donegal along Chickies creek, and in Dec. 1719, he took up 500 acres more. May 15, 1719, he took up 1,060 acres. In 1719 Thomas Griffith, of Philadelphia, another Quaker, took up 1,150 acres along Chickies creek. In 1720 Peter Gardner took up 636 acres near the mouth of the creek, which was afterwards purchased by Thomas Ewing, the father of Gen. James Ewing. Peter Allen had also a tract adjoining this last tract.

The Penns reserved a manor along Chickies creek of 2,103 acres, which was doubtless embraced in some of the tracts named above. James Logan, Penn's agent, also had an eye to this land. The following copy of a letter will explain the matter:

"Philadelphia, 13 February 1719 20.

"Loving friend Isaac Taylor"

* * * * *

"Having bought that thousand acres laid out to J. Steel & J. Budd on Sickalungoe, I must have some addition upon ye road designing to make a settlement there, in which I pray lett there be at least as much regard shown to me as any other, w^{ch} I hope will not be undeserved by

"Thy real friend, J. LOGAN."

He also had surveyed another tract, containing 1,400 acres. These large tracts were doubtless purchased with a view to speculation, and were divided and sold to settlers. LeTort and Logan retained farms containing two or three hundred acres of land, a number of years subsequent to the dates of these purchases, in the vicinity of where Maytown is situated. Logan also established a ferry over the river, which was subsequently known as "Vinegar's Ferry," two miles above Marietta probably.

The Peons, and their agents and surveyors, never forgot to select the most desirable tracts of land in the vicinity of settlements which were likely to rapidly fill up. This no doubt often caused dissatisfaction among the pioneer settlers.

While on a visit to Opequhon, in Virginia, Mr. Anderson contracted a cold from the effects of which he died at his home in Donegal, July 16th, 1740. There are no descendants of him now living in Donegal. James Anderson, who now resides upon and owns a fine farm which belonged to his grandfather, between New Kingston and Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, is the only descendant of the Rev. James Anderson who owns their ancestors' acres. Twenty-five years ago he was honored by his fellow citizens with a seat in the Legislature. He is an unassuming, but highly respectable citizen. His last wife was, I believe, a daughter of Hon. George H. Bucher, of Cumberland county.

Columbia, Pa. SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—II.

Historical and Genealogical.

[THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY occupies the present number of *Notes and Queries*, and although of interest and value historically and genealogically, the articles are only a prelude of others yet to come. We hope they will be appreciated by our friends "over the Susquehanna." The Dauphin County Historical Society has had engraved "a Draught of the Susquehanna in 1701," which we shall present to our readers a few weeks hence. It will show how industriously the Society is engaged in historic research.

W H E.]

GORDON. Inquiry is made concerning those of the name of Gordon who settled in the Cumberland Valley. John Gordon located in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, about 1738, and there

may have been others. The Gordons of Virginia and Georgia are descendants of early settlers in the valley, but the loss of records prior to the formation of Cumberland, deprive us of a clue to other facts. Perchance Rev. Dr. Wing can inform us.

W. H. E.

BOOKS PUBLISHED AT CARLISLE.—In the *Gazette* for 1787, we find that during that year quite a number of publications were issued from the press of Kline & Reynolds, of the *Gazette*, and by John Creigh, who, at that period, must have kept a bookstore at Carlisle.

"Introduction to the History of America," published and sold by John Creigh.

"Father Tammany's Almanac for 1788, the Astronomical Calculations by Benjamin Workman;" published by John Creigh.

"Human Learning, a Sermon Preached before the Trustees of Dickinson College, by Charles Nisbet, D. D., Principal of said College."

"Mr. O'Leary's Plea for Liberty of Conscience."

"An Oration on the Independence of the United States of America, delivered on the 4th of July 1787, by the Rev. Robert Davidson."

The last three were printed by Kline & Reynolds. Are there any of these publications in existence, who were the authors of the first and fourth, and who was Benjamin Workman? Information concerning these inquiries are requested.

W. H. E.

FROM CARLISLE TO PITTSBURGH.—In a company book of the Revolution, I find the following memorandum of the march:

"Set off from Carlisle 23d May, 1780

May 23 M'Alister's.

" 24, 25 Shippensburg.

" 26, Little Conococheague.

" 27, Paulings

" 28, 27, Jacques's Furnace.

- " 30, Licking Creek.
- " 31, Old Flint's.
- June 1, Sidelinghill Creek
- " 2, Feeding Rock.
- " 3, 4, 5, 6, Old Town
- " 7, Collier's.
- " 8, Fort Cumberland.
- " 9, Hall's
- " 10, Tittle's.
- " 11, Pomlinson's,
- " 12, 13, Bear Camp
- " 14, Rice's Place.
- " 15, Big Meadows.
- " 16, 17, Gist's.
- " 18, 19, Blackstone's.
- " 20, Ralph's.
- " 21, Hughes'.
- " 22, near Walton's.
- " 23, Widow Miers'.
- " 24, Bullock Pens.
- " 25, Fort Pitt.

Where was Pauling's, Jaques' Furnace,
Old Flint's and Bear Camp. I C.

THE HOGES, OF HOGESTOWN. — The *Western Press*, of Mercer, in copying our article on the "Hoges," supplements the same by the following:

We find the above sketch of the Hoge family in a recent number of the *HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH*. We are under the impression that the author has made a mistake in reference to the politics of John and William Hoge, of Washington—that John was the Democrat and William the Federalist. At one election they were opposing candidates for Congress. There was another brother of these sons of David, whose name is omitted from the sketch. This David was appointed Register of the Land Office at Steubenville, Ohio, by the elder Adams, and continued in office under all the following administrations until it was abolished, a period of about forty years. He, as well as his brother John, became a large land owner in this county, but it was

John who donated to it the tract of land on which the borough of Mercer stands. His sons were John, Thomas, William, Joseph and David. When quite young John located in Mercer. He was Deputy State's Attorney for a number of years, and was twice elected to the General Assembly, and afterwards to the State Senate, and was esteemed a very able man. His eldest daughter is the wife of Judge M'Dermitt, who now presides over our courts. John died very suddenly, in 1854, of apoplexy.

William Hoge was for many years a successful banker in New Orleans and New York, but getting too much of his capital involved in an unprofitable railroad in Missouri, abandoned his banking to take the presidency of this company, and was making it successful when he also was stricken to death by apoplexy in April, 1875.

Joseph is the only one of these brothers that is yet living. He was twice elected to Congress from the Galena district of Illinois after which he removed to San Francisco, where he is now practicing law.

One of the Virginia branch of the Hoge family was elected to Congress at the recent election from West Virginia.

GEN. FREDERICK WATTS.

Prominent among the Revolutionary patriots of the Cumberland Valley was Gen. Frederick Watts. As a representative man, and the ancestor of many who have become conspicuous in the annals of our State and Nation, his biography deserves a more exhaustive treatment than the limited space in our *Notes and Queries* will allow.

FREDERICK WATTS, a native of Wales, was born on the 1st of June, 1719. Of his early youth little is known, save that he received a fair English education. He married, about 1749, Jane Murray, a niece of the celebrated David Murray, Marquis

of Tullibardine, a partisan of the Pretender, Charles Edward, who, after the successful battle of Culloden, fled into France. Mrs. Watts was a woman of rare accomplishments and beauty. Mr. Watts came to America, with his wife and family, about the year 1760, purchased a tract of land about three miles above the mouth of the Juniata, in Cumberland, now Perry county, where he resided until his death.

Fleeing from persecution, political and religious, when the mutterings of the Revolution were heard, Mr. Watts was a strenuous advocate for the right, and true to his manhood arranged himself on the side for Independence. He was a member of the committee for Cumberland county, and assisted in organizing the associated battalions for the county, and as Lieutenant Colonel of the first, represented the same at the military convention of July 4, 1776, which met at Lancaster, for the purpose of choosing two brigadier generals. On the formation of the Flying Camp, he was thence transferred, and was in command of the battalion assigned to Cumberland county, at the surrender of Fort Mifflin November 16, 1776 where he was captured, but shortly afterwards exchanged.

Col. Watts was commissioned one of the justices of the peace for the county, April 1, 1778; chosen a representative to the Assembly in 1779; appointed sub-lieutenant of Cumberland county, April 13, 1780; brigadier general of the Pennsylvania militia May 27, 1782, in which capacity he did excellent service in protecting the frontier counties of the State from the wily savages and marauding Tories. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from October 20 1787, until its abolition by the second State constitution of 1790. During this period he was a member of the Board of Property, December 31, 1787, and August 31, 1790.

At the close of his official life, Gen.

Watts retired to his farm on the Juniata, where he died on the 31 of October 1795, aged seventy-six years. We have no date of the death of Mrs. Watts.

The children of Frederick and Jane Murray Watts were:

i. *Margery*, b. August 29, 1750; m. Dr. David Cook. Their grandson Cook Curry was the father of Mrs. Robert Russel, of Erie.

ii. *Catharine*, b. May 3, 1753; m. Robert Miles. They removed to north-western Pennsylvania.

iii. *Margaret*, b. December 8, 1755; m. — Smiley.

iv. *Elizabeth*, b. July 7, 1759; m. Thomas Hulings. She died July 15, 1809, and Mr. H. April 1, 1808.

v. *Mary*, b. August 2, 1760; m. William Miles. Their eldest daughter married Dr. Bemis.

vi. *Sarah*, b. Aug. 2, 1762.

vii. *David*, b. October 29, 1764; m. Juliana, daughter of Gen. Henry Miller, of the Revolution. Mr. Watts died in 1819. Their children have become distinguished in the councils of the State and Nation, and are representative people of the Valley.

W. H. E.

CAPTAIN ROBERT CALLENDER.

No mention has yet been made in *Notes and Queries* of Robert Callender, one of the most active and useful inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley in pre-Revolutionary times, who died about the close of that war, and I am sorry my material for that purpose is so scant. He was the largest fur-trader in Pennsylvania; distinguished himself at Braddock's defeat, and a liberal contributor to all the then public movements in Carlisle. To detail his connection with "The Indiana Company" would involve the whole history of that gigantic land speculation, which, if carefully written, would be of permanent interest.

He married first a daughter of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, from 1748-1759, by whom he had three daughters.

i. *Anne*, married Gen. William Irvine, of the Revolution, whose son, Gen. Callender Irvine, was commissary general of the U. S. Army until his death in 1841.

ii. *Elizabeth*, married to Rev. Dr. Andrews, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

iii. ———, married Alexander Neill, a merchant of Baltimore.

Robert Callender's second wife was a sister of Col. Gibson (father of Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson), by her he had issue:

iv. *Robert*, a lawyer, who settled in Pittsburgh.

v. *Patty*, who married Judge Thomas Duncan, of the Supreme Court.

vi. ———, married Noland, of Aldie, Va.

vii. ———, married a son of Gen. Wm. Thompson, of Carlisle.

Captain Callender owned and improved the fine estate of Middlesex, below Carlisle, and Silvers' Spring, on the spring of that name. I am indebted to Dr William A. Irvine, of Irvine, Warren county, Pa., son of General Callender Irvine, for these notes. George Plumer Smith, Esq., 231 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, has important material for a history of the Indiana Company in his possession.

JOHN B. LINN.

Bellefonte, Pa.

[In this connection, it may be proper to state that we have additional memoranda relative to Robert Callender from Mr. Evans, who has sent us some interesting data concerning the *Early Pioneers of the Cumberland Valley*. This information simply supplements Mr. Linn's brief but valuable sketch.—W. H. E.]

THE POLLOCKS, OF SILVERS SPRING.

We are indebted to his Honor, Judge Herman, of Carlisle, for the following transcripts of the will of James Pollock, of East Pennsboro'. The will is dated 24th September, 1790:

'I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife, Ann Pollock, all the rents, issues and profits of all my real and personal estate * * * * * The negro wench, Venus, not to serve more than ten years. * * * * * I give and devise my tract of land, situate on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near the Great Island, in Northumberland county, to Jaret Pollock, Mary Pollock and Rosetta Pollock, my brother Oliver Pollock's children, to them and their heirs and assigns forever. I give and devise my tract of land, situate in Nittane Valley, Northumberland county, also my houses and lots in and near Carlisle, to the said Jarett, Mary and Rosetta Pollock, to them, their heirs and assigns forever. I give and devise my tract of land, situate in Bedford county, to Galvez Pollock, son of said Oliver Pollock, to his heirs and assigns forever.'

There was another James Pollock, who resided in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, whose will is dated March 31, 1772. He left a widow and children John, James, William, Robert, Jennie and Martha. John Pollock, of Carlisle, whose will is dated January 7, 1807, mentions his wife Grace and his "grandsons John Pollock Morrison and Lucas Morrison, sons of Hance Morrison, who is intermarried with my daughter Margaret." Eleanor Pollock, of Carlisle, whose will is dated August 29, 1808, "widow of John Pollock, deceased," mentions her "sister Elizabeth McDannel, widow of John McDannel," her "daughters in-law, Eleanor Armstrong and Jean Pollock, wife of Alexander Pollock." Perhaps Rev. Mr.

Hayden can unravel these John Pollocks.

James Pollock, a son of Oliver Pollock, we learn from Kline's *Carlisle Gazette*, when riding a blooded horse out in the field to see a favourite dog that had died, the horse was frightened by the odour or the sight of the remains, and running off threw James on a stone and he was instantly killed.

Jared or Jarett Pollock md. Polly (Mary) Briggs, daughter of David Briggs, of Silvers' Spring, February 13, 1800; married by Rev. Dr. Davidson and moved shortly after to Centre county. [Can Mr. Linn give any account of his descendants?]

Oliver Pollock was at least 85 years old when he died, in 1823. James, his brother, died Sept. 1, 1800, and John, the son of James, February 18, 1807, both at Carlisle.

W. H. E.

In addition to the foregoing, the Hon. John Blair Linn furnishes the following :

Mr. Hayden's sketch of Oliver Pollock reminded me of a crisp political letter I noticed among Gen. Irvine's unpublished correspondence, interesting perhaps, as showing that Mr. Pollock was an adept in political management, and that the science was not unknown to the prominent men of the early days of our Commonwealth.

"SILVERS SPRING, Aug. 15, 1798.

"DEAR SIR : Since yours of the 12th, I have been over [illegible] and given a little necessary information in that quarter. I find the opposite side is to have what they call a general meeting at Carlisle, the 24th inst. In fine, my friend, they are making every exertion, and if we don't do the same and stick to one point, all is lost. I will see the Whitehills to-morrow and make them do the needfull. Keep close to [illegible] and I will bring forward all I can.

"Yours sincerely,

O POLLOCK

"To Gen. Wm. Irvine, Carlisle, Pa., Hon'd by Mr. Hamilton."

NOTES AND QUERIES--III.

Historical and Genealogical.

DOG POWER GRIST MILL (N. & Q. i.)—John Rheam was the name of the lad the owner of the four-horse dog team so neatly equipped and in which he drove to Philadelphia in 1822. I presume he made the harness with his own hands, and it was neatly done. He created a great commotion on his first appearance, driving through Market Square and several streets of town. I built a wagon about same date and size of Rheam's to draw by hand, with which to go for walnuts, but Rheam's was of such superior workmanship that I did not feel much pride in my own. Rheam's father was a tanner and carried on business at what is now Paxtang and Eleventh streets. I know nothing of the mill young Rheam carried to Philadelphia, nor what has become of the man F.

THE FIRST CHAIRS MADE FOR THE STATE CAPITOL.—The first set of mahogany chairs made for our present State House was furnished by three cabinet-makers, Mr. Lichtendale, of Litiz, Mr. Graham, of Philadelphia, each making forty-five, and Robert Sloan, of Harrisburg, forty nine, and four clerk's desks. Chairs cost \$16 each, desks \$35 each. Rheam, the tanner, below town, furnished the curled hair for seating chairs made by R Sloan. A. S.

REV. ROBERT SMITH, alluded to in Rev. Mr. Beatty's journal, was born in 1723 in Londonderry, Ireland, came with his parents to America in his eighth year; first settled on the head of Brandywine. At the age of fifteen he professed conversion under the preaching of George Whitefield; studied for the ministry under Rev. Samuel Blair, was licensed by New Castle Presbytery in 1750, and in 1751 ordained pastor at Pequea, where he opened a classical school. He died in 1799, leaving by his wife, a sister of

the Rev. Messrs. Samuel and John Blair, the following sons:

i. *Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith* of Hampden Sidney, Va., and Princeton, N. J ; graduated at Princeton, 1769.

ii. *William Smith*

iv. *Rev. John Blair Smith* fourth son, born June 12th 1756; graduated at Princeton, 1769 ; President of Hampden Sidney College, in Virginia and Union College, N. Y.

v. *Dr. Robert Smith.*

vi. Died in infancy.

It seems there were six sons; I have only the names of four. Rev. Samuel S. Smith married a daughter of John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was the father of Mary Clay Smith who married Hon Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, and became the mother of General John Cabell Breckinridge at one time Vice President of the United States. Another daughter of Rev. S. S. Smith married Judge Prevost, of Louisiana, and their daughter Frances C. Prevost, married Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, D. D.

A. B.

Norwood, Va.

HALF-KING OR SERUNYATTHA, was a celebrated chief of the Six Nations, who had his residence or hunting cabin on the Little Beaver, about fifteen miles from Loggstown. Washington, on his journey to the Ohio in the autumn of 1753, invited the Half-King to met him at the latter place, where the noted Chief Shingas resided, and a conference was had. He seems to have been a chief of considerable prominence, and was a warm and faithful friend to the English. His speech to the French commandant at Venango is given in Washington's journal. Half King accompanied Washington to Fort Machault, where strenuous efforts were made by the French to entice

him to desert the English, but all to no purpose. In 1754 the Half-King was with Washington on his excursion to dislodge the French from the disputed territory on the Ohio, and was his constant counsellor until after the surrender of Fort Necessity at the Great Meadows on the 4th of July that year. The surprise and defeat of M. de Jumonville on the 28 h of May previous, was largely due to the sagacity and faithfulness of the Half-King. About the last of September in company with Monacattootha, and other Indians, he was at Harris' Ferry on their return westward. He was quite ill when he arrived, and died there on the evening of October 1st, 1754. "The Indians blamed the French for his death by bewitching him " He was buried with considerable pomp and ceremony, on the river bank near the grave of the first John Harris, and possibly within the present enclosure, attended by Conrad Weiser, who had been sent for to Shamokin, Edward Shippen of Lancaster, Rev. John Elder of Paxtang, who conducted the religious services, and others His family remained sometime with John Harris. The death of the Half-King was a serious loss at that time. Information was at once dispatched to the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and Sir William Johnson. General Washington had a high regard for him, and Edward Shippen, in a note to Governor Hamilton, a year previous, speaks of him "as of very great note and esteem among the Six Nations" We may here state that he is frequently confounded with a Wyandotte chief of the same name, mentioned by Loskiel and Heckewelder. These missionaries never knew *Seruniyattha* W. H. E.

AN OLD PLAY-BILL.

There has been placed in our hands an old play bill, of which the following is a copy:

The curtain will rise precisely at 7 o'clock.

Last night but four!!!

Mrs. Williams' Benefit.

THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, March 9, 1882, will be presented Tobin's elegant comedy in 5 acts, called the
HONEY MOON.

Duke of Aranza.....	Mr. Williams
Count Montalban.....	Mr. Brazier
Rolando.....	Mr. Herbert
Lamped.....	Mr. Addison
Balthazar.....	Mr. Forrest
Lopez.....	Mr. J. Herbert
Jaquez.....	Mr. Morrison
Juliana.....	Mrs. Williams
Volante.....	Mrs. Smith
Zamora.....	Mrs. Allen
Hostess.....	Mrs. Morrison

End of the Play.

Mrs. Williams will recite (by desire) Southey's
Pathetic Tale, called

Poor Mary, the Maid of the Inn.

Comic Song, "Timmy Twist and his two Sweet-
hearts," Mr. Williams.

The whole to conclude with the popular Melo
Drama of the

FALLS OF CLYDE.

Genera Wilford.....	Mr. Addison
Farmer Enfield.....	Mr. Herbert
Melcolm.....	Mr. Forrest
Edward.....	Mr. Williams
Kenmore.....	Mr. Brazier
Donald.....	Mr. Morrison
Lindley.....	Mr. J. Herbert
Ellen Enfield.....	Mrs. Williams
Mrs. Enfield.....	Mrs. Smith
Jenet.....	Mrs. Allen

Act 4—A Rustic Dance by the Characters

On Monday the Grand Romantic Romance of
BLUE BEARD, or *Female Curiosity*.

With the Melo Drama of THE MILLER AND HIS
MEN.

Being for the Benefit of Mr. J. Herbert and
Mrs. Smith.

Nights of Performance, Mondays, Tues-
days, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Doors will be open at half past 6, and the
curtain rise at 7 o'clock. Box 75 cents. Pit 50
cents.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Wyeth's Bookstore,
at the houses of Mr. Buffington, Mr. Wallace and
Mrs. Bucher.

* * * It is requested tickets may be procured,
as no money will be taken at the door.

[John Wyeth, Printer, Harrisburg, Pa.]

Among the players, the one best known
to fame was Mr. Forrest, who at that pe-
riod was just entering upon his theatrical
career. The play itself became a familiar
one, and thirty-five or forty years ago was
represented at school exhibitions. It was a
comedy totally different from such plays
at the present placed upon the stage, being
perfectly pure in its conception and lan-
guage, and its simplicity added much to its
popularity. The present generation would
not be willing to witness such representa-
tions, for the prevailing taste is sentimental
and sensational in the highest degree. It is
neither the actors, however, nor the play
that interests us the most—but the locality
where this entertainment took place.

The brick building on the northwest cor-
ner of Walnut street and Raspberry alley,
was used by the county as the court house
during the occupancy of the proper build-
ing, which was given up to the State for
the sessions of the Legislature. When the
main Capitol building was completed, the
house in question was vacated, and at the
time when the theatrical management
spoken of came to Harrisburg, the old court
building was the only available house for
that purpose. It was leased by the county
commissioners and fitted up as a theater.

The good people of our then borough
were thunder-struck at the base uses to
which this house was put, and many be-
came quite indignant at the commissioners
for their action. At this juncture the Rev.
John Winebrenner took occasion to deliver
a fierce philippic against all concerned in
the affair, among whom were several mem-
bers of his congregation. This was the be-
ginning of that bitter controversy between
that minister and his people, which resulted
in his separation from the Reformed
Church.

Notwithstanding the invectives hurled at
their devoted heads, the commissioners

rented the building for some time, until eventually the erection of Shakspeare Hall by John Wyeth, prevented its further use for such purposes.

Almost sixty years have passed since the advent of the theatrical company noticed above, set our little town in a ferment. Those who took part in the controversy have all passed away, and the exhibition itself is remembered only by those who were mere youths at the time. It would be interesting to know something of the receipts and expenditures of this formidable troupe. "Box 75 cents; pit 50 cents." As high as the prices were, the sum realized from an audience that could be gathered within the walls of that building, would hardly amount to one day's pay of a star actor at the present time. By reference to the Play Bill it will be inferred that when theatrical troupes visited here they remained for weeks at a time, and such was actually the case.

As to the Inns where tickets were directed to be purchased—Mr. Buffington's was at the corner of Walnut and Third streets, latterly the State Capital Hotel, now removed; Thomas Wallace's was what is now the Franklin House, and Mrs. Maria Buehler's the Bolton House. Perchance some of our readers are in possession of other facts which would be interesting.

W. H. E.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

[CAPT. JOHN REED, the commander of the following company during the Jersey campaign of 1776-7, was the son of James Reed, who located near the mouth of Powell's creek probably as early as 1728. On maps prior to 1800 the location is marked "Reed's." John Reed had been a ranger on the frontiers during the French and Indian wars, and when the War of the Revolution came, he was ready for the conflict. He organized the company of Associators

which is herewith given, and was in service until after the battles in and around Philadelphia. Capt. Reed died in 1789. His son William was quite prominent in the Upper End, and it was for him that Reed township was named. On the roll are the names of many whose descendants remain in this locality. W. H. E.]

A true return of Captain John Reed's Company of the 4th Battalion, Lancaster County. Commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq, March 13th, 1776:

Captain,

Reed, John.

1st Lieutenant,

Clark, James.

2d Lieutenant,

Clark, George.

Ensign,

Oram, Samuel.

Sergeants,

Gilmore, John,

Lick, Henry,

Taylor, Alexander,

Johnston, William.

Corporals,

Shellman, Ludwick,

Kennedy, William,

Chambers, John,

Black, John.

Privates,

Allison, Richard, Kinter, John,

Armstrong, Andrew, Knees, John,

Armstrong, Robert, Little, Joseph,

Baker, Jeremiah, McCall, James,

Black, James, sen., McClure, George,

Black, James, jr., McClure, Patrick,

Black, James, McIlheney, John,

Black, Thomas, sr., McMullen, Samuel,

Brown, Joseph, Metch, John,

Buchanan, John, McClure, John,

Butler, John, McGowan, John,

Carpenter, John, McIlrath, Joseph,

Chambers, Elisha, Mellan, John,

Clements, Brice, Mills, Mathias,

Colhoon, Hugh,	Neal, William,
Fairman, James,	Oram, Thomas,
George, Alexander,	Powel, Malachi,
George, Robert,	Packer, Aaron,
Goldenberry, John,	Simmons, George,
Holmes, George,	Swager, John,
Jiltson, John,	Swager, Adam,
Jones, Isaac,	Striker, Jacob,
Jones, Peter,	Swagerley, Peter,
Keays, John,	Taylor, George,
Kennedy, Alexander,	Taylor, Samuel,
Ketsner, Samuel,	Waggoner, George,
Ketsner, John,	Waggoner, Adam,
Kinter, Henry,	Walker, Robert.

JAMES BURD, Colonel

Of the 4th Battalion, Lancaster County

NOTES AND QUERIES—IV.

Historical and Genealogical.

Watts (N. & Q., ii.)—I copy the following from what I presume is the Cook Family Bible:

Frederick Watts died Sept. 27, 1795, aged 74 years.

i. *Margary* b. August 28, 1751

ii. *Catharine*, b. Feb 3, 1753.

iii. *Margaret*, b Dec 8, 1755.

iv. *Elizabeth*, b. July 7, 1759.

v. *Jane*, b April —, 1756.

vi. *Mary*, b. Dec. 8, 1760.

vii. *Sarah*, b. Aug. 2, 1762

viii. *David*, b Oct. 29, 1764

William Cook, d February 9, 1830, aged 81 years.

Margary (Watts) Cook, d, June 16 1837, aged 87 years.

Their children were as follows:

i. *Jane*, b Feb 5, 1776

ii. *Frederick*, b. June 20, 1777

iii. *John*, b. Sept. 10, 1778.

iv. *Sarah*, b Nov. 16, 1779

v. *Mary*, b. Dec 5, 1781.

vi. *John*, (21) b May 10, 1784

vii. *David*, b Dec 4, 1787

viii. *Elizabeth*, b. April 12, 1791.

ix. *Sarah*, b Dec. 29 1784

EARLY PIONEERS OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

I regret very much that I have but little *data*, from which I can construct a creditable sketch of our friends who settled in Cumberland County, that has not already been written up by Dr. Wing and his assistants. It has seemed to me, however, that Harris, in our own county, and Dr. Wing, of Cumberland, have overlooked a number of important personages, who were men of mark in Provincial and Revolutionary times, who deserve a place in history. Take for instance:

ROBERT CALLENDER, who probably settled in Pennsboro' township about the year 1750. He married a daughter of Martha Gibson, who probably married a grand uncle of Judge Bannister Gibson. I know that the two families were related, but am not able to determine the degree of relationship. His sister-in-law was Janet Ann Gibson. During the French and Indian war of 1755 he commanded a company of Rangers and held a Captain's commission. I am not certain that he was with Braddock's army, but I presume he was not. He was well educated and highly esteemed by every one. He commenced to trade with the Indians at an early day, and as will be seen by reference to my article in relation to William Trent and the Bloody Run affair, he was one of the twenty three (23) sufferers

In this connection, I might as well state that there were a very few, if any, of the great Indian Traders, who spent a portion of many years among the Tribes west of the mountains, trading with them, became very naturally attached to the red man, from whom they received their peltries, and with whom they associated daily, and imbibed many of their customs and habits, cared to wage an aggressive warfare against the Indians, except those who were con-

trolled by the French, whom they incited to kill the English traders and destroy their goods. Amongst this class you will not find the name of any great Indian fighter like Brady, Wetzel, Cressap, and their like. Many of these old Indian Traders belonged to the Church of England, and through many years of friendship with Sir William Johnson, the British Indian agent in America, who had unbounded influence with the Six Nations of Indians, and his son Sir John, who succeeded him and became a prominent tory, no wonder a few of them went with the Indians against the Colonists during the Revolutionary war. Many of them, however, although well advanced in years, took up arms against the tyranny of Great Britain.

In 1774 Robert Callender was appointed Colonel for Cumberland county, and also served on some of the most important committees. He died in the year 1775. My impression is, that he left no children surviving him. He owned several hundred acres of land in Cumberland Valley, and also a large tract of land along the Juniata river. There is a provision in his will which shows the confidence and esteem in which he held one with whom he doubtless made many journeys to the Far West to trade with the Indians. He directed the land along the Juniata to be sold at whatever price Alexander Lowrey put upon it. He and George Croghan and Thomas Smallman, Indian traders, and Thomas Butler were members of the Church of England.

THOMAS SMALLMAN, an Indian trader, resided in or near Carlisle. He held a Lieutenant's commission during the French and Indian war of 1755. In the year 1780 he purchased an island in the Ohio river two miles below Pittsburgh, from two Indian chiefs. I think it quite likely that this title was worthless. I presume he removed from Cumberland county to the Ohio, and

he may possibly have gone to Detroit and sided with the British. Dr. John Connolly who was born in Manor township, three miles below Columbia, was the son of an Irish Papist but a half brother of General Ewing. He was a very able man and became a mischievous Tory, and fomented a great deal of disloyal sentiments among the Traders, and others who settled about the Forks of the Ohio. He gave the Patriots a great deal of trouble, until they arrested and landed him in the Philadelphia Jail. George Croghan was probably his mother's brother.

JAMES GALBREATH, the younger, settled in Donegal, near Chickies creek, about the year 1719. He was a member of the Assembly for a number of years, a Justice of the Peace and Sheriff of Lancaster county about the year 1742. After he married Elizabeth, the only daughter of the Rev. William Bartrem, he removed to the Swatara, adjoining the Rev. Mr. Bartrem's land, where he built or purchased a grist mill. He was also an Indian trader, and commanded a company of Rangers during the French and Indian war. And while Col James Burd had command of Fort Augusta, now Sunbury, he was appointed a commissioner to collect provisions for the troops at that place. From the Swatara he moved to the Susquehanna and established a ferry below Paxtang. He also had several hundred acres of land at the ferry. He was here but a few years when he purchased large tracts of land in Pennsboro', about the year 1761. He probably turned his attention to farming, and as he was then well advanced in years, with grown up sons, who were well able to take care of themselves, he desired to live the retired life of a country gentleman. When there impended a conflict between the British and the Americans, he at once took up arms for

the latter, as did also his sons. He was chosen lieutenant colonel for Cumberland county, but on account of his great age he was unable to perform active field duty, able assistants were appointed. He died on the 11th day of June, 1787, aged eighty-three years. He was buried at Derry church. He left sons, William; Bartrem, to whom he left a farm at Bainbridge; Robert, to whom he gave a farm in Allen township; Thomas; John, who was captain and wounded at the battle of Long Island; Andrew, whose daughter married Judge Gibson; Dorcas, who married John Buchannan, and Elizabeth, who married Clarence Torrance, whose descendants now reside in Baltimore, Md. The Watts' of Carlisle, and Hagys at Big Spring, and Gordons of North Carolina, married grandchildren of James Galbreath, as did also Judge Gibson. I believe they all married daughters of Andrew Galbreath.

JOHN GALBREATH, the brother of James, settled at the mouth of Canoy creek, in Lancaster county. He sold his land to James. He removed to Cumberland county, probably a year or two before the county was organized. He died in 1757 and was buried at Silvers' Spring church. He left a son, Robert, who was a minor and he directed his brother James, who was the executor, "as soon as Robert was fit, he was to learn gunsmithing with Henry Willis." He left daughters, Janet and Sarah. He was a large landholder. His children were doubtless intermarried with some of the most respectable families in the Valley.

ROBERT GALBREATH died in March, 1787, leaving children—Samuel, James, John, William, Elizabeth and Mary. He was probably the son of James Galbreath.

Andrew Galbreath married Miss Kyle

There were several families of Gibsons who settled in Hopewell township. John Gibson died in the year 1748, leaving a wife

Ann, a daughter Mary, and a sister Margaret.

ROBERT GIBSON died in 1754.

JAMES GIBSON, of Hopewell, died in 1758, leaving a son William; grandson James Beard; (John Elliot probably married a daughter), grand-daughter, Margaret Elliot; a daughter, married Hugh Thompson. John Elliot was an Indian Trader, and traded amongst the Tribes in Northern Ohio for Robert Callender.

WILLIAM GIBSON, of Newtown township, died in 1770, leaving children Robert, John, Samuel, James, George, Gideon, Charles and Ann. I hardly think that the name has become extinct in this family.

GEORGE GIBSON, the father of Judge Gibson, was the son of John Gibson who kept tavern in Lancaster when the town was laid out. He married Ann West, the daughter of Francis West, the first magistrate of Cumberland county. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he and his brother John were trading among the Indians along the Ohio.

At this time there was a very disorderly spirit among the settlers at the Forks of the Ohio, which was fomented by Dr. John Connolly, before-named, and other emissaries of Lord Dunmore, who claimed jurisdiction over that country, and annexed it to Augusta county, Va. The Virginians evidently enlisted their sympathies. A number followed Dunmore, and were tinctured with toryism, while others who espoused the Patriot cause, accepted commissions in the army from Virginia, and George Gibson was one of the latter. He afterwards served in the regular line. He went to New Orleans to procure powder, etc., for the Continental army. He was successful in his mission, and negotiated with Oliver Pollock, who transported the powder, etc., in vessels to one of the Atlantic ports. At the close of the war, Vir-

ginia gave Col. Gibson a warrant for land in Kentucky, but when he came to locate it he found the land covered by a warrant of a previous date. He applied to Congress for relief, and although General Muhlenburg reported the bill favorably, for some reason or other, neither he nor his heirs ever received any recompense. He commanded a company at St. Clair's defeat; was mortally wounded, and when the troops were put to flight and every one was trying to save himself, as his brother-in-law, Jacob Slough, of Lancaster, passed by him, he begged him to assist him off the field, but he ran on. Col. Gibson then placed his back against a tree and drew his pistols, and sold his life dearly for the "redskins." His body was taken to Fort Washington and buried there. He resided along Shearman's creek at the foot of "Pisgah" mountain. The creek runs forty miles along the western base of the mountain with a meadow about five hundred feet wide, and one thousand feet long, between the creek and the dwelling. An apple orchard covers a portion of this meadow. Upon its site Col. Gibson had a race course. He owned a mill near his dwelling and several hundred acres of land, which was mostly uncultivated. What induced Francis West to leave Carlisle and settle at Shearman's creek which at that time was cut off from other settlements by the mountains, I cannot imagine. Chief Justice Gibson was born in this house. A portion of it is now used as a "pottery." One of Gibson's slaves wounded a buck, and was killed by it, where the lime kiln now is.

George Gibson made his will November 12, 1791, leaving sons Francis West, George, John Bannister, Patrick Henry. He devised something to Wm. Gibson who was a nephew of Robert Callender. Mrs. Gibson belonged to the Church of England,

and she was very anxious to have her sons baptized by an Episcopal minister. She made known the fact to the minister probably in Cumberland Valley, who came to Shearman's Valley, and took up his quarters at Mr. Gibson's who finally gave his consent to have the "boys" baptized. But he very likely gave them a hint of the matter, for as long as the minister was there they went to the mountains daily to hunt, starting before daylight and did not return until the minister had retired for the night. He finally gave them up and returned to Carlisle without accomplishing his mission.

FRANCIS WEST was an influential and prominent man in colonial times. He died in Shearman's valley in 1783 leaving sons William and Edward and daughters Ann, who married George Gibson, Dorothy, who married Thomas Kinslow of Juniata, and Mary, who married Mr. Mitchell, an Indian trader.

Col. Alexander Lowry married Francis West's sister Ann, who was his second wife. She was then the widow of Hermanus Alricks and the mother of James Alricks, the father of Herman and Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg. I presume the Wests came from the North of Ireland. I have heard my grandmother (who was her daughter) say that the vessel which brought her father, Alexander Lowrey, to America in 1728 or 9 also brought Ann West, who was then a small child. The family lived some distance from the port from which they embarked for America. When they were on the vessel, which was about to sail, the nurse of Ann West arrived, barefooted and exhausted. After the West family left their home she determined that she would follow the family to America, to whom she was much attached, and trudged many miles across the country. I presume she was also taken to America, but I am not certain of that fact.

On the 24th of May, 1739, when the Temporary Line between Maryland and Pennsylvania was run, the commissioners and surveyors staid over night at Robert Dunnings', for which they paid him one pound four shillings and eleven pence. The same party took dinner at John Harris', for which they paid him fourteen shillings. The following named persons were with the party who ran the boundary line. As very nearly all of them lived in Donegal I hardly think they went any further than through that portion near where Cressap and others had caused so much trouble, Edward Smout (Justice in Lanc.), Robert Bohanon (Buchanan) lived in Donegal. On the 25th day of May, 1739, being the day after they stopped at Harris', they paid Robert Buchanan for his servants, for his expenses, and the time of two men "to come and meet us at Conestoga," two pounds and ten shillings. James Mitchell (who was a surveyor and resided in Donegal), John Galbreath (Donegal), John Mitchell (surveyor, Donegal), John Kelley (Indian trader, Donegal), Francis Stewart (Donegal), Gordon Howard (Donegal), Alexander Mitchell (Donegal), Geo. Aston (probably Chester co.), John Postlethwaite (Indian trader, Conestoga), Joshua Lowe (Hempfield), Robert Barber (Hempfield), John Emerson and man (was "ranger" for Manor, and kept Blue Rock Ferry, Lancaster co.), Isaac Chandler (Chester co.) John Hendrix, John Hendrix, Jr. (Conestoga), John Powell (Chester co.), Thos. Green (Chester co.), John Taylor and his man Mr. T. was the surveyor for Chester county, and it probably was he who extended the line to the mountain on the west side of Cumberland Valley.

MARTIN CHARTIER, one of the old French Indian traders, had his trading

post and lived for many years adjoining the farm afterwards owned by James Patterson, the Indian trader, and close to the Susquehanna Indian Town, three miles below Columbia. The Penns gave Chartier a large tract of land on Turkey Hill, in Lancaster county. Martin Chartier died in April, 1718. James Logan was at his funeral, which shows that he was held in high esteem by the Penns. His son PETER CHARTIER, after living a few years at his father's place, removed to the neighborhood of New Cumberland, where he had a trading post. He left Cumberland Valley and located below Pittsburgh. He was all his life an Indian Trader, and finally he went to reside with the Indians, and took sides with them against the English. He left descendants who resided, I believe, in Washington county, Penna.

SAM'L. EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—V.

Historical and Genealogical

"A NEW TOWN at the Forks of the Conococheague" was laid out by John Kenneday who resided at the "bridge over the Conococheague", in 1787. The lots were disposed of by lottery as was common in those days. Can any one inform us as to this "New Town?"

HULING.—Inquiry is made concerning the family by this name who settled near the mouth of the Juniata as early as 1760, if not a few years previous. The family intermarried with a number of prominent families in the valley, but it is thought the greater portion of their descendants reside in Western Pennsylvania, and the States bordering on the Ohio. R.

[The foregoing query comes from the Valley, and, as the Hulings came over

with the Watts and other families who located near them, no doubt among these there may be some record of them. Perhaps Mr. Craig, who resides in the neighborhood where some of the descendants of the Hulings live, can give us further information.

W. H. E.]

STEWART—UMSTED—CLOYD. — Three of my great-grand-aunts, Martha, Jane and Elizabeth Long, married men named Alexander Stuart or Stewart, and Mustard or Umsted, and removed to the Cumberland Valley about 1770 or subsequent. Inquiry is made for some account of them or their descendants. The one who married the last named, supposed to be Jane, is said to have died in the valley, but it is probable the others removed to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. I am also desirous of having the address of any of the descendants of ——— Cloyd who settled near Carlisle in 1776.

W. S. L.

TOBIAS HENDRICKS who located very early, possibly prior to 1725, in the Valley, was a son of Tobias Hendricks of Donegal, and hence the confounding of names. There can be no doubt of his being west of the Susquehanna very early, for in a letter to John Harris bearing date May 13, 1727, he speaks of his father as "at Donnegal," requesting Mr. Harris to forward a letter to him. He also alludes to "a trader" at the Potomac, of whom he bought skins, and of "the grate numbers coming this side of ye Sasquahannah." The valley was then being rapidly settled, for at this period the Scotch Irish emigration had begun. There would no longer be any surmisings on this subject, if the Provincial authorities had kept a record of all the arrivals into the Province.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN (N. & Q. ii.)—
In reply to a query as to Benjamin Work-

man who made the astronomical calculations for "Father Tammany's Almanac for 1788," published by John Creigh at Carlisle, we have been favored with the following through the kindness of D. K. Wagner, Esq., of the Shippensburg "News:"

"COLUMBIANA, O, March 16.—"I saw in the "News" that you wished to know who Benjamin Workman was. I can tell you. I was taught the A B C's by him in 1807. He wrote my name in my Bible and I have it yet. I am eighty-three years old. He was an old man then and taught school in Adams county. He was a good man; he said the Lord's prayer in school and we had to say it after him. If you want to know more ask me. Why, he was the best of men.
G. W. FREED."

We have searched in vain for some additional data relative to this old-time schoolmaster, who we judge was a gentleman of marked intelligence, and we are surprised that no mention is made of him in Prof. Sheely's History of Education in Adams county. Besides the calculations made for almanacs, Benjamin Workman is said to be the author of the "Introduction to the History of America," published at Carlisle in 1788. If it is possible to obtain any additional information relative to this author, we shall be under many obligations.

W. H. E.

ANDREW RALSTON OF BIG SPRING.

Among the early pioneers of the Cumberland Valley, was Andrew Ralston, who located at the Great Spring as early as 1728. He was a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and came over at the outset of the Scotch-Irish emigration. Shortly after the opening of the Land Office he applied for a warrant, stating that he had occupied the land "ye past eight years". A license was directed

to be issued, and we present a copy of it *verbatim* as in the original in this connection:

Lancaster County. ss

By Order of the Proprietary.—

These are to licence and allow Andrew Ralston to Continue to Improve and Dwell on a Tract of Two Hundred acres of land on the Great Spring, a branch of Conedogwainet, Joyning to the Upper Side of a Tract Granted to Randel Chambers for the use of his son James Chambers; To be hereafter Surveyed to the s'd Ralston on the Comon Terms Other Lands in those parts are sold, provided the same has not been already Granted to any other person, and So much can be had without Prejudice to other Tracts before Granted. Given under my hand this third day of January, Ano: Dom: 1736-7.

SA: BLUNSTON.

Pennsylvania. ss

Endorsed:

License to | Andrew Ralston | 200 acres.

This land was subsequently surveyed to him by the surveyor of Lancaster county, Samuel Blunston. We have no date of the death of Andrew Ralston. He left three daughters married a Hayes; another a Mickey. David Ralston, the eldest son, remained at the Big Spring. He was twice married, first to a Scott, secondly to a McClintock. Both died at Big Spring about 1806. Mr. Ralston removed to Westmoreland county where he died about 1810. By his first wife ——— Scott, David Ralston had:

i. Jane, married 1st ——— Donald; 2d ——— Taylor.

ii. Eleanor, m. ——— Miller.

iii. James, m. Ruth Carson.

iv. Andrew, m. ——— Kirkpatrick.

By his second wife ——— McClintock, David Ralston had:

v. Agnes, b. Nov. 12, 1774; d. Sept. 2, 1855; m. ——— Allsworth.

vi. Margaret, b. August 7, 1776; m. ——— Moorhead.

vii. Ann, b. October 4, 1777; d. July 4, 1853; m. ——— Banks.

viii. Mary, b. May 1, 1779.

ix. Sarah, b. March 12, 1781; d. July 10, 1810.

x. David, b. Sept. 26, 1784; d. March 8, 1849; m. Lacey McAllister. She died in 1863, in the 73d year of her age.

[If any of our friends in the Cumberland Valley can supply the omissions or furnish additional memoranda, we shall be pleased to receive them.

W. H. E.]

A WRATH OF 1776.

The Cumberland Valley number of Notes and Queries is wanting in legendary lore. It would seem no witch clouds any longer linger over the many fateful spots, whose sad scenes have been chronicled by the local historians, and that they have fled before the winds of the century now gone by and concluded with the past. The farewell scene when Reverend Captain John Steele's company left the Valley on their march to Amboy, had come down to me in the fireside stories of my grandmother, nee Anne Fleming, and all the while I was at Harrisburg, I kept a sharp lookout for records of that company; but the sole reference I ever found was in a letter of Col. James Chambers, in which he speaks of the good conduct of Capt. Steele in the battle of the 27th of August, 1776, on Long Island.

I have read all the details within my reach of that action with intense interest, because the name of the battle was always associated in memory with what I thought

an authentic wraith, and I put it upon record for the benefit of some future Abercrombie or Mrs. Catharine Crowe, the author of "The Night-Side of Nature." There is a mysterious law of sympathy which no philosophy can explain—the existence and the operations of which, however, have been often verified. There is a world not only above us, but around us and within us, which has its communions and sympathies, and it is so greatly attenuated to our present tangible life that we sometimes in still hours, glide into its higher fellowship, learn its language and partially at least, understand its ways.

"Hence in seasons of calm weather,
Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither."

Eichorn, the great German philosopher, evidently recognized this law in his admirable illustration of the inspiration that enabled Moses to write of Creation; a backward glance instead of the forward look of prophecy which flings its shadows forward even to the Judgment day. Dr. Johnson, it is true, says these phenomena occur among the uncultivated, and Rauch says the Seers are found principally in the islands around Scotland; in islands and villages, among people much separated from the rest of the world. But the incident I shall give comes from a family that came with the first emigrants after Penn into Chester county, whose political and religious sentiments followed the doctrines of a well-thumbed, dog-eared volume (which I still have), read by the ancestor by the light of the camp fires of Oliver Cromwell's army. It occurred in Middleton township, Cumberland county, its relator a sister of James Fleming, the most noted school-master of the Valley, one of the political martyrs under Adams' alien and sedition law, and the preceptor of John

Bannister Gibson and of his brother Frank Gibson, whose genius yet flashed forth in conversational power when I last saw him in the summer of 1846.

But to the wraith. William Fleming, who was then nineteen years of age, joined Capt. John Steele's company of volunteers from Cumberland Valley in the early summer of 1776; marched with it to the Flying Camp at Amboy, N. J. The company, with others from the Flying Camp was ordered over the day before the battle to Long Island, where Brooklyn now stands. On the forenoon of the 27th of August his sister, Anne Fleming (the relator), went down to the spring house some distance in front of their house (in Middleton township) to get some things for dinner. A small window looked out upon a lane winding down to the house. In arising from skimming a crock of milk, she glanced out of the window and saw as she supposed her brother William coming down the lane riding upon a white horse; she dropped her skimmer and ran into the house to announce William's arrival. The family all ran to the door and no William was to be seen. He never came back in the body. James Davidson, a comrade, returned after the campaign and told the family that the last seen of William by any of the company was by himself. They were on the retreat, and were all running, when William said, "Stop boys, let us give them another fire." William stopped and commenced loading his gun. This was the last intelligence that was ever heard of William Fleming by any of the family.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.

Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—VI

Historical and Genealogical

BENJAMIN PARKE AVERY.—Some friend on the Pacific coast has forwarded us a copy of the San Francisco "Sunday Chronicle" of the 13th of March which contains a series of sketches of California authors. Among these is an interesting one of the brave life of Benjamin Parke Avery—the story of which is an epic of industry, royal courage and noble endeavor. Mr. Avery was a native of the city of New York, where he was born November 11, 1828. His father dying during the cholera epidemic of 1832, young Avery was brought to Harrisburg by his maternal uncle, for whom he was named, Benjamin Parke, where he resided several years. In 1849, in the great rush to the Pacific, Mr. Avery went to California, where he spent five years in the mines, subsequently embarked in journalism, became editor of the "Overland Monthly" until his appointment as United States Minister to Chili in 1874. His diplomatic mission (as of short duration), for he died on the 8th of November, 1875. Mr. Avery wielded a powerful influence upon the literary, artistic and scientific progress of the city of San Francisco. "His personal character," says his biographer, "was marked by tenderness, purity and refinement; his public life by truth, strength and courage." After his death a volume of "California Pictures," from his pen, exquisitely illustrated by native artists, was published, but his best literary work, "Evolution Art," was left in an unfinished condition, and has not been given to the world.

W. H. E.

THE ROANS AND DIXONS

We have been favored with two interesting letters through the courtesy of Scott Clingan, Esq., of Lewisburg, which we have no doubt will be acceptable to

many of the readers of Notes and Queries. The first letter is from Archibald Roan to his cousin Flavel Roan. Concerning the former, we have this information;

ARCHIBALD ROAN, the son of Andrew Roan and Margaret Walker, was a native of Derry township, Lancaster now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he was born about the year 1760. His father dying about the year 1768, he was placed in the care of his uncle, the Rev. John Roan. In the will of the latter this mention is made of him: "I also allow to my nephew, Archibald Roan (in case the above persons, the Rev. Geo. Duffield and my executors, apprehend him religiously disposed), twenty pounds towards his college expenses." He studied law and removed to Tennessee where he obtained a license to practice that profession. He was shortly afterwards appointed District Attorney General, and in 1795 honored with the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. From 1801 to 1804 he was Governor of that State, and held a number of important offices. He was a gentleman of education, a leading jurist, and an honorable citizen of the State of his adoption. He died at his residence near Jonesboro', but we have not the date. In honor of him Tennessee named one of its counties.

Archibald Roan to Flavel Roan.

JONESBOROUGH, April 1st, 1797.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Montgomery has just informed me that he will probably see you and I could not omit so favorable an opportunity of writing. Our connection by consanguinity, but more particularly by that intimate union of friendship which long united us, causes me to feel particularly concerned in anything that interests you, supposing that you are actuated by a similar principle, I will gratify you with a statement of my situation. Very soon after my settlement in this country, I obtained a license

to practice the law, and in that character had tolerable success. I was appointed Attorney General for a district some years ago, and about one year past have held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. Thus far, I have obtained the confidence of my fellow citizens. I have now four children, viz: James, David, Andrew and Mary. Last fall, James McClester, with his family, arrived safe at my house. I sold him the plantation I then lived on for two hundred pounds, and removed to another tract of land in Knox county, about sixty-five miles distant from my former residence, and settled in the woods, and am endeavoring to make improvements as fast as I can. McClester informed me that you had some thoughts of visiting this State. I would be very happy to see you here and will endeavor to render you all the service in my power. Want of time prevents me from enlarging. Pray write every opportunity, and believe me to be ever sincerely yours,

ARCHIBALD ROAN.

The second letter is from Dr. Matthew L. Dixon to Flavel Roan, the son of John Roan. The wife of Rev. John Roan was Anna Cochran—the mother of Dr. Dixon, Anna Cochran, the daughter of George Cochran, brother of the former—as was also Dr. John Cochran surgeon general during the revolution. The foregoing show the relationship existing between the Roans and Dixons. In this connexion were some of the Cochrans of Dauphin county who subsequently removed to Erie. Can Mr. Moorhead give us any genealogical data concerning this family?

MATTHEW LYLE DIXON, the second son of Sankey Dixon and Ann Cochran, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the 24th of January, 1792. His father was a native of Dixon's Ford, on the Swatara, where the ancestor of the family, James Dixon, had settled as early as 1730. Sankey

Dixon was one of the members of Captain Matthew Smith's company, and was on the Quebec expedition. He subsequently rose to be an officer of the Pennsylvania Line, served until the close of the revolution, when he removed to the Buffalo Valley, subsequently to Virginia, and finally to East Tennessee, near Knoxville, where he died on the 11th of November, 1812. Mrs. Dixon was a niece of the wife of Rev. John Roan, for whom she was named, and in whose family she was raised. She died at Winchester, Tenn., on the 12th of April, 1857, aged almost ninety-four years. Matthew Lyle, the son, received a good education, studied medicine. Served as surgeon's mate during the war of 1812-14. Subsequently located at Talladega, Alabama, where he died, honored and respected, on the 30th of September, 1836.

Dr. M L Dixon to Flavel Roan.

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, Nov. 25, 1812.

DEAR SIR:—Although unknown to, and perhaps unheard of by you, yet knowing that an intimacy once existed between my father and yourself, I presume to address you. This is my first attempt and although I might earlier have commenced a correspondence, it appeared a subject of introduction was wanting. I now have one. The tale is doleful and casts a gloom on my mind that renders my mental faculties almost useless. Yet I must announce to you that he who was your intimate friend and companion, and my father, is no more a beholder of temporal things, but his soul has fled in quest of more propitious climes. His constitution was strong and unimpaired, but his soul obeyed the summons of the king of terrors on Friday night, the 11th of this month, after delaying till the agony of his mortal part forced it to retreat. His illness was only of six days' continuance. I was not with him till about three hours before hi

dissolution. I resided twenty miles off, and danger was not apprehended. Such a circumstance had necessarily to take place at some time, but it has happened at a time peculiarly critical to me, as I have this day to set out to perform a campaign of six months' service for the United States. I go in the capacity of surgeon's mate to a regiment from East Tennessee. Our destination is Mobile. My mother and three sisters will be desolate for some time. I have only one brother; he is engaged learning the trade of cabinet maker. He is living about three miles from mother and can give her some attention. But it is uncertain when I shall leave the service of the United States if the war continues, as I expect to have an opportunity of joining the Thirty-ninth Regiment in the regular service, in the same capacity that I now act in the militia. I shall write to several of my relations but as their places of residence are uncertain to me it is doubtful whether they will receive the letters which I have directed to the places specified in your letter to my father in 1808, which is the last information we have had from any of our relatives. If you receive this you can make known the contents to such of your relations as you think proper. I also wish you to write to us, which can either be directed to my mother, my brother (Robert Dixon), or myself; but as I shall not be here for several months' you had better write to one of them. If my mind was composed and time at command, I should give you a more minute detail of the course I have had through life, but this must suffice for the present. I am, dear sir, yours with esteem,

MATTHEW L. DIXON.

Mr. Flavel Road.

HARRISBURG - PART I.
What Our Forefathers Were Doing Ninety
Years Ago

Information relating to this not very old town of Harrisburg, is so easily ascertained by traditions, mostly drafts on the imagination, that some facts respecting it may be deemed interesting enough to be recorded. Any one with patience sufficient to investigate by-gone occurrences, will be sure to conclude that traditions and facts do not always agree.

The tax duplicates, very well arranged and cared for, in the office of the county commissioners, are a safe reference. They are nearly perfect. The minutes of the town council are very imperfect, what there is of them is entirely to be depended upon; but the best reference of all, for real history, is the "Lot Book" of John Harris, now in the library of the Dauphin County Historical Society. This invaluable book was purchased by Harris in 1775, and prepared for service in 1784-5 by Thomas Forster, a competent clerk and surveyor. It should be the pleasure of some member of the society to edit it. But of the occupations, the town gossip, the marriages and deaths, the accidents, in brief the daily, or rather the weekly events, there does not seem to have been published, until recently, any record, except the "Annals of Harrisburg," issued in 1858.

It is proposed to abbreviate the earliest printed record we have of events in Harrisburg. The source from whence we have our information was much more interested in publishing the astonishing transactions of the period in France and Europe generally, than in the local occurrences of this vicinity.

This preface is a necessary introduction to a volume of extreme rarity and great value, now in the collection of the State Library and probably the only copy in existence of "The Oracle of Dauphin and

Harrisburgh Advertiser," commencing "Saturday, November 3, 1792, Vol. 1, No. 3." The issues dated October 20, 1792, the first; October 27, 1792, the second, are missing; they will probably never be recovered. The printers and publishers were John Allen and John Wyeth, both afterwards postmasters of the town. Mr. Allen I have heard died here, and some of his family are among our citizens. Mr. Wyeth lived here many years, acquired a competency, died in Philadelphia and left descendants well known and respected in Harrisburg. Allen was a Pennsylvania—Wyeth a Massachusetts man. The paper was published "adjoining the Register's office," wherever that was, in the fall of 1792. I have heard it was on the corner of Market square and Blackberry alley, east side, but I am not positive. Having lost the first and second issues of this newspaper, we miss the address of the editors, which could not have been ponderous; they were not given to much writing; all the editorials in the year would not fill a column of any of our modern dailies. Yet the information I attempt to present, may prove both entertaining and profitable to many families in the present Harrisburg.

1792.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3.—"The mail from the eastward not arrived at the publication of this paper." That is every word of editorial effort. "An apprentice is wanted by the editors." Jacob and Philip Reitzell advertise a store "next door to Mr. Fulton's on the bank." This was on a lot now occupied by Dr. S. T. Charlton. "Mordecai McKenney" offers \$60 reward for the "capture of the villains" who robbed his store in Middletown. McKinney convicted Wm. Compton and John Weiss of the offence. John Weiss was "Indian Jack," and a noted rascal. They were sentenced to five years in the county

prison, a very insecure affair on rear of the present court house lot. I think I have heard they "broke jail." Jacob Weirick, the sheriff, notifies the people to elect fifty electors for President and Vice President, "on the first Tuesday of November." Samuel Grimes, who kept tavern on a lot lately occupied by Mr. E. M. Pollock, Market square, requests his "creditors to pay up, or he will prosecute them without distinction." Timothy Pickering, Postmaster General, notifies newspaper publishers how to pack, to direct, to mark their papers, and "particularly to dry them." Mr. Stacy Potts, a Quaker, a native of New Jersey, afterwards a member of the House of Representatives, then a tanner, residing on the lot next below that of the late Mr. Jacob Ziegler, offers "good clean soal leather" for sale, as well as some "excellent shad." William Coleman, of Reading, informs "the traveling public" that he has "erected several different stages on springs," which he proposes "to go between Philadelphia and Harrisburg—starting at 4 o'clock A. M. every Wednesday and Friday from Reading, and that a stage "will leave Harrisburg on Monday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening." After this rapid transit notice we have an "almanack" specifying November 5 as the "ann. gunp. pl." The sun rose that day in 1792 at 6:53.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10. In this day's paper is the return of the election for President held in Harrisburg. Thomas McKean had all the votes, 112. Cornelius Cox had 38, and Gen. John Armstrong the lowest, 6. William Kelso and Betty Chambers, both of Cumberland, were married on "Thursday last." Mr. Kelso then resided in the stone house at the west end of the present Cumberland Valley railroad bridge. The editorial is confined to informing the public that the "Or-

acle will be issued on Monday." The alteration of the mail required this. There was then a weekly mail East and West to and from Harrisburg. One arrived on Wednesday, the former late on Saturday, and we infer from the frequent complaints about it, was not delivered punctually.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19.—On Saturday, November 17, William Carpenter was drowned while crossing the river in a canoe, below the mouth of Paxtang creek. A fiery communication defends Andrew Forrest, in some political dispute in which John A. Hanna was involved. It is stated by the writer that Hanna was the son of a clergyman and had three brothers all in the ministry. Dr. Forrest was a soldier of the revolution, a physician and recorder of this county. Gen. Hanna was the son-in-law of John Harris, a lawyer, in the Senate then, and the next year in Congress. These gentlemen became great friends in subsequent days.

The members of the fire company are "notified to meet at the market house with buckets to exercise the engine." Water for this purpose was drawn from a well in front of Mr. Grimes tavern. This notice is signed by John Kean and John Dentzell, directors. Gen. Kean was an active, intelligent citizen, then one of the County Commissioners. Esquire Dentzell was a druggist and magistrate. A long advertisement offering \$200 reward for the detection of "the villains" who robbed stores at Middletown and Yorktown is signed by Mordecai McKinney and others. The notice names "the villains" as William Compton and Weiss, alias Indian Jack, the prisoners who escaped from the old jail mentioned above, in the meanwhile plundering people at York, Lancaster, and other places "near the river."

DECEMBER 3.—"Subscriptions for the 'Oracle,' 15 shillings, are received at the

office and at Mr. Crabb's tavern, sign of the Ship." I wish some one could tell where the sign of the Ship was this year. In my youth it was at the corner of Market and Third streets.

DECEMBER 10.—George Fisher, attorney for David Harris, Esq., notifies all indebted to that gentleman to settle. Mr. Harris was the eldest son of John Harris, the founder, and resided in Baltimore. Mr. Fisher was a lawyer, who afterwards commanded a large practice at the bar of Dauphin county. Even at this early date he was full of business, as well as for 40 years following.

DECEMBER 17.—The Legislature met in Philadelphia. William Brown of Hanover, Stacy Potts of Harrisburg and Jacob Miley of Jonestown, were representatives. Gabriel Hiester of Berks, John A. Hanna of Harrisburg, senators. "A complaint was heard from Dauphin" respecting illegal voting." Mr. Potts then presented a petition for the incorporation of a "society" for the establishment of "iron works, mills, manufactories, magazines and stores," at Harrisburg. Thus early our modest forefathers anticipated the great manufacturing capabilities of this part of the valley of the Susquehanna. Gavin I. Beatty, gives notice that he makes and sells "double coverlets at the low rate of 11s. 3d. each"—about \$2.25 each. He wishes to obtain "an apprentice who will be taught to work with flying shuttle;" a branch of the business then new in this part of the world. Mr. Beatty resided in the house now occupied by Dr. H. L. Orth, and had his machinery in the cellar. He proceeds at some length to inform the public of his proficiency as a weaver.

DECEMBER 25. John Montgomery, postmaster, advertises a list of letters. They were for persons in all parts of Dauphin, Northumberland and Mifflin counties. Gov. Mifflin's message occupies most of this issue.

The irregularities in the election returns of this county was brought up in the House Dec. 12. It was stated that Brown was erroneously returned, and that the seat belonged to Christian King, which proved to be so, for Mr. King was afterwards seated. On the 13th a bill was passed to "vest the Harris Ferry in commissioners." On the 18th a report came in relative to a canal at Harrisburg. This bill was perfected and passed, after a long struggle, about 1822, the project it contemplated was summarily prevented by the State, when it required water for its canal. A petition was also presented on the same day for the erection of a court house at Harrisburg.

Alexander Berryhill informs the public that the account books of the late John Harris are placed in his hands. Debtors are requested "to settle without further notice."

DECEMBER 31. This issue closed the year 1792. In it William Crabb offers his house at Middletown for sale. John Kean offers two lots "in good situations" for sale. The collector of taxes for Middle Paxtang advertises that he has lost his duplicate, and the "finder shall be generously rewarded by leaving it at the store of John Kean, Esq."

Here we part with 1792, a period of intense excitement and turmoil in Europe, and of peaceful progress in our own land, under the benign administration of Washington. Our form of Government was an experiment which escaped the perilous excitement of foreign lands, took root, and was nurtured into a practical result by the policy of that cautious and wise patriot. A. B. H.

Harrisburg, 1875.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—VII.

Historical and Genealogical

BARTHOLOMEW.—From Austin, Texas, a member of this family, writes for information concerning the records relative to

the Bartholomew which may be found among the archives of Lancaster, Mifflin, Juniata, and Berks counties. If any of the readers of "Notes and Queries" will favor us with data concerning the same, we will be under obligations. W. H. E.

CRAWFORD.—Christopher or John Crawford, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, came to America about 1803. He married, about 1805, Barbara Radebaugh Berryhill, daughter of Peter Radebaugh, of Hummelstown, and widow of ——— Berryhill. By her first marriage Mrs. Crawford had:

- i. Mary, b. February 9, 1794; m. ——— Wise.
- ii. Justina, b. March 21, 1796; m. ——— Deary.

iii. William, b. 1798; m. Catharine Brandon (d. December 11, 1867); d. August 28, 1863, at Harrisburg.

The children of Christopher or John Crawford and Barbara Radebaugh Berryhill were:

- i. John, b. Nov. 6, 1806.
- ii. Eliza, b. 1808; m. Robert Wright, and removed to Miami county, Ohio. Mrs. Wright resides near Potsdam, that county.
- iii. Jane, b. June 9, 1810; m. John Daily of Lewistown, Penn'a; then removed to Piedmont, West Virginia, where their descendants now reside. Mrs. Daily died in May 1880.
- iv. Susan, b. 1812; m. Andrew Murray of Hanover; removed to Harrisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, and subsequently to Blue Ball, Butler county, that State.
- v. Barbara, b. January 18, 1814; m. John Delaney of Derry, Dauphin county; removed to Red Lion, Lycoming county, Penn'a.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford died in Springdale, and were buried in the old church graveyard at Hummelstown. What I desire to know is the date of their marriage, and the Christian name of Mr.

Crawford. Any other information will be gladly received. W. E.]

[In addition to what has been given by our informant from Ohio, we have learned that both died and were buried from Christian Landis' house. This may possibly give a clue to additional memoranda.

W. H. E.]

OLD DERRY CHURCH.—"T. S. McN" writes us: "On my return I stopped off at Derry. The old church is fast tumbling to ruin, although I believe it is not too late to restore it. Mr. J. H. Hatton, who appears to be in charge, says some one, a builder in Harrisburg, offers to restore the church, but did not say what the consideration was to be. There was a fund at one time, drawing a yearly interest—can you tell me what has become of that? I would be willing to contribute my mite towards the restoration and preservation of the old church, and suppose there would not be much trouble in getting enough to do so if there was some reliable party to take the matter in hand, who could say what the cost would be, and give assurance of the completion of the work. It appears to me that as matters now stand, the relics (if there is to be no restoration of the building), the table, chairs, table linen, communion service, &c., &c., had better be placed in the archives of the Dauphin County Historical Society, if they have a proper place for the preservation of such mementoes."

[We insert the foregoing as one of the numerous inquiries and suggestions we receive relative to Old Derry Church, and we give place to this one, coming from a gentleman whose ancestors worshipped in the church for a century, and of course takes great interest in the locality. Unfortunately but little information can be gained from those who have charge of the affairs of the church. Whether the fund has been swept away by improper invest-

ments we know not, but this we do say that no attempt has been made, by those whose duty it is, to preserve this memento of the historic past—this ancient land-mark of the Scotch-Irish immigration to America. What is done with the rental of the buildings attached to the church and the amount realized from the annual sale of water-cress, we know not, nor can we divine, for not a nail is driven, nor has any effort been made towards preventing the ruin of everything connected with the church. Happily the grave-stones are left, and the grand old spring still bubbles forth, but for aught else, decay and neglect are unmistakably shown. A few years ago, several gentlemen of Harrisburg, interested from ancestral and historic associations, would have taken effectual measures for the preservation of Derry Church, but not a thing could be done with those having charge. We much fear that it is now too late to attempt a restoration of the edifice, not having visited the place to ascertain what damage has been done by the snow storms of the rigorous winter just passed. If not too late, we trust that the plea of our esteemed correspondent shall not be in vain. As to the suggestions relative to the church relics, there can be no better place for them than the Dauphin County Historical Society, and really their only safety and preservation depends upon this being done. We live in daily anticipation of hearing of their loss, either by theft or some other fatality. Mr. Hatton is getting too old to take care of them, and the place too insecure, and in the rage nowadays for relics, some villain may place them beyond our reach for all time. As soon as the weather permits, it is to be hoped the gentlemen who have taken interest in the preservation of Old Derry Church, will move in the matter and see if something cannot be done.

W. H. E.]

HARRISBURG.—PART II.

What Our Forefathers Were Doing Ninety Years Ago.

1793.

MONDAY, January 27.—There is no item respecting local events in this issue. John Norton, "inn-keeper," who lived on the N. W. corner of Market square and Strawberry alley, advertises something new, "Russia sein twine, for cash or produce." Agnes Bronson offers \$2 reward for "the runaway William Burk."

JANUARY 14.—"The Oracle announces with an additional degree of satisfaction, a possibility of peace between Austria and France." Adam Boyd, John Dentzell and John Luther "set the assize of bread" as follows:

	lb.	oz.
1 d. loaf.....	0	7
2 d. loaf.....	0	14
4 d. loaf.....	1	12
6 d. loaf.....	2	10½
12 d. loaf.....	5	5

Which upon estimate will be found nearly the price of to-day William Crabb advertises "Grubb's Iron" on sale. Thomas Murray "a large two-story house, with stables and out-houses." Wm. I. & J. Folsom want an apprentice "to labor in the nail manufactory." This factory, I have been informed, was on Frost street below Chestnut. The account book of the Folsom's give no clue to their place of business.

JANUARY 21.—An announcement is made that a bill has been brought in in the House of Representatives, "to authorize the construction of a court house at Harrisburg." It was subsequently passed. Jacob Risch forbids any one to purchase 210 acres of land in Londonderry township from the executors of Conrad Risch. The printers of the Oracle propose to publish "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage." By this time

the "Oracle" had quite a staff of correspondents "who saw all others' faults except their own." None of these contributors treat of local occurrences except one, who condemns some rather free performances "among the dancers at the fair."

FEBRUARY 4.—We are informed that "a fire occurred on Friday morning last" (would be Feb. 1, 1793) at the house of Mr. William Potts, tanner, east side of Paxtang creek, now Eleventh street and Paxtang, "but with the assistance of some citizens who exerted themselves in a remarkable manner, it was in a short time entirely extinguished." John Cannon was paid \$48 by the House of Representatives for expenses in the contested case of King against Brown, from Dauphin county. Cannon was the Sergeant-at-arms of the House, then sitting at Lancaster. It is said he removed to this place soon afterward.

FEBRUARY 11.—Thomas Forster offers to sell a "quantity of land about one mile above Harrisburg, part on the bank of the river, equal to any in Dauphin county." Mr. Forster then resided in Paxtang; his agent was "Alexander Berryhill, Esquire," who resided at Third and Chestnut streets, in a one-story house that stood there fifty years ago. The land, part of Paxta g Manor, is just above Reily street. This Forster was probably Thomas Forster, Esquire.

Stacy Potts informs "the public officers and freeholders of Dauphin county that he has copies of the records of the Legislature of 1791-92, lodged at his house" for distribution. Mr. Potts was a vigorous friend of experimental ballooning, a man of intelligence, representing the county in the Legislature. He soon after removed to Trenton where he was born, and there died. Godfrey & Kelso "intend removing their store to the new range of brick buildings, a few doors below the sign of the Bear on

the bank." Kelso was the husband of "Kitty Chambers" mentioned in 1792—and died at Harrisburg about eight years after. Godfrey I can find no trace of.

The "New Range" was below Chesnut, above Cherry alley. All the houses are standing as we write. The "Black Bear" was a noted hostelry, and it must have been at the corner of Front and Chestnut. The sign followed its owner, and is next heard of on Front and Cherry alley; then below the Harris stone house; then at the corner of Locust and Front, and from there vanishes.

FEBRUARY 18.—We find the first notice of a sheriff's sale. Jacob Weirich, a Lebanon man, then held that position, and notifies the public that "I will sell, Saturday, March 2, at the dwelling house of Thomas Atkinson, in the town of Lebanon, county of Dauphin, the property of Atkinson. Atkinson was a printer, died at Meadville, at an advanced age, and was held in great respect. In the same brief notice we learn the "Sheriff's office is now kept in Walnut street, Harrisburg, near to Mr. Conrad Bombaugh's tavern—conveyancing done at said office as usual." The deputy and conveyancer was Anthony Seyfert, ancestor of some excellent citizens of Harrisburg. Hugh Stephen and Henry Fulton offer as administrators of "the late Robert Stephen," a lot for sale "on the street leading to Middletown, Hummelstown and Ladies' mill, 30 feet front, and extending 210 feet to Clark's alley."

John Clark offers for sale a house and lot "on the bank" adjoining Mr. Robert Harris's, on the corner of "Clark's alley." Where was this Clark's alley? I have not been able to trace its locality on the original map or upon other early plots. It must have been below Chestnut street; as I have learned that Mr. Harris always resided below that street. John Norton of-

fers a dwelling house and lot, corner of Mulberry street and Raspberry alley. This house is yet standing, owned by Mr. Gohl. It was then the property of Caleb Armitage. John Romgou offers "a lot and two-story dwelling house, "opposite Mr. Bombaugh's tavern in Walnut street." That was at Second and Walnut, southwest corner, the present lots divided from the rest of the square by an alley now known as "Fahnestock alley." This issue is entirely occupied with news from Europe, Congress and the State Legislature.

MARCH.—The local events noticed during this month are: an application of Andrew Stewart and other commissioners named by John Harris "to lay out Harrisburg," asking the Legislature to be allowed compensation. The claim was incorporated in the court house law. Thomas Smith, afterwards a respected citizen, the compiler of Smith's map, married Ann Moore in Middletown—Jeremiah Sturgeon married Anna Ritchey—Samuel Elder married Margaret Espy. The old jail was sold on the 13th by public outcry. This prison was of stone and logs, occupying the ground on the Strawberry alley front of the present county prison lots. Its dimensions were about 30 by 30 feet. The sheriff never occupied it. George Whitehill opened a store "a few doors below the sign of the Bear on the Bank." Mr. W. kept this store for many years. He was a gentleman of integrity, successful in his business. The house is the second one below Cherry alley. Up to 1830, stores and taverns were in all the houses "on the bank" from Mulberry to Market street. This was the business part of the town until the construction of the canal and railroad, then it took upon itself an air of fashion which it has retained ever since.

A bit of humor intended to hit some limb of the law, enlivens this number of the paper. It reads:

Hic jacet—Johannas Straw,
 Who forty years followed the law;
 When he died
 The devil cried—

“John, give us your paw!”

A correspondent in Mifflin county sends an effusion to the editors—a couplet explains its object to have been a new year's greeting:

“Once more this dusky ball, with speed immense,
 Its annual revolution does commence,” &c.

On Friday, March 1, “a young man named Peter Ensminger” was breaking ice “off the wheel at Landis's mill; the wheel in vibrating upon its axis as the ice fell, caught him, and pressed him so forcibly upon his stomach as to deprive him of life in a few minutes.” The mill here mentioned was the one about which there was so much complaint the next year. Its dam was then destroyed by the citizens of the town. The mill stood nearly at the point where Sycamore street now crosses Tenth. There is a great flood of advertisements in this paper. A long one signed by the commissioners, John Kean, Henry Buchler, of Lebanon, Valentine Hummel, of Hummelstown, offering sundry unseated lands for sale in Upper and Middle Paxton and Derry. Hamilton & Kean “have an extensive assortment of merchandise.” This store was in the house next the corner of Market street and square. The house long known as the sign of Washington, on the corner, now Jones house, was then occupied by William Clabb, as a tavern. Both houses were erected by Capt. John Hamilton, and in their early history were a great ornament to the growing town. Mr. Kean was his son-in-law. The only local occurrence we have during the remaining days of March is the notice of a riot on the Quitapahilla creek on the 8th. The rioters were brought

to jail at Harrisburg on a charge of “further felonious intentions.”

APRIL.—“The public in general” are informed that “the Oracle” will in future be published at “the house now occupied by Adam Boyd, Esq., on Mulberry street, between Front and Second streets, near the bank.”

This portion of the town was then the centre of population and business. I remember Mulberry as a beautiful street—not a bit like the present “porchic” road that it is. The postoffice was near the printing office on the same street, directly opposite the house into which my grandfather removed when he rented to Mr. Wyeth. John Montgomery was the postmaster. Samuel Hill, who then sold clocks and watches on Third street, informs “the public that he intends to remove to Walnut street, near Mr. Bombaugh's tavern.” Anthony Seyfert, the deputy sheriff under Jacob Weirick, offers to rent “two or three commodious rooms belonging to Mr. Bombaugh, in which the sheriff's office is now kept.” The places mentioned were all on the north side of Walnut between Front and Second streets. The postmaster advertises the list of letters for the past quarter—34 in number. “John Kean, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Wear” offer to let “the four tenements on the corner of Second and Pine streets” presumably now occupied by the Baptist church. The same gentlemen offer a brick house on Second near the Market square “late in the tenure of Michael Stoner,” probably the house yet standing, one door above the square on Second Street, west side. Invalid persons are informed that they will be examined by a commission established at Harrisburg, composed of John Kean, Alexander Graydon and Joseph Montgomery as commissioners, and Andrew Foster and John Dentzell as physicians and surgeons. Cornelius Cox, of Estheton,

advertises "his beautiful Warrick Ball dark bay with a dash of his face." David Harris who was cashier of a bank at Baltimore, a son of John Harris, advertises "70 acres of excellent land adjoining the town." William Wallace, then a young lawyer, a native of Hanover township, afterwards president of the Harrisburg bank, advertises "that large and convenient house on the southwest corner of Market and Third streets with a good pump of water near the door." John Hume kept the tavern. Mr. Wallace was one of his lodgers, and its owner for the next dozen years. The present Lochiel hotel occupies the premises. The pump is yet in the recollection of some of our old residents. Mrs. McCurdy informs us that she has opened a "sewing school in Blueberry alley near Market street." Where was this alley? Adam Boyd and John Luther, burghesses, notify the citizens not to commit nuisances under a penalty of 40 shillings—about five dollars. A most severe fine for "casting mud or other annoyance on the pavements, sidewalks or streets." Thomas Dickey "begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the business of a clock and watch maker next door above Mr. Wear's tavern, Market square," probably half-dozen doors above Market street, east side of the square. The new court house advertisement occupies a great part of the issue of the 29th. "John Kea, Robert Harris and Michael Kopp, then of Lebanon, are enjoined to commence in 1794, the construction of a court house 'twenty feet from the street line, with an office at each end of the roof, and a cellar under the whole.'" Jacob Auld, Andrew Stewart, James Cowder, Joshua Elder and "the executors of William Brown," were appointed trustees to see that the work was duly performed. This structure was commenced in compliance with the law in 1794, and completed

in 1796. It was occupied for sixteen years by the county, when upon the removal to this place of the seat of government in 1812, it was tendered to the State government, and occupied as a State House until 1822. The present Capitol was then completed. The county re-occupied it until 1860. It was torn down about that time and succeeded by the present imposing building, so stately with it, so inconvenient within. An excellent exterior view of the old court house is shown in a map of 1858, and is a good representation. I have never seen a true picture of the present one. Its exterior is really to be admired.

A. B. H.

Harrisburg, 1875.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—VIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

GREER & MINSHALL.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania have lately acquired a work entitled "Musical Primer, containing a concise introduction to music, and a selection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, adapted to the various metres in General use, arranged for two three or four voices. Designed for the use of Worshipping Assemblies and Singing Societies, by Joel Harman, Harrisburg, Printed by Greer & Minshall." No date is given to this publication. Can any of our readers give us information concerning the author and the publishers?

"PEXTANG TO MENAKASIE."—As early as 1715 there was a road from "Pextang to Menakasie," a branch of the Potomac. Among the earliest surveys west of the Susquehanna after 1733 were some for lands "on the Road leading from Pextang to Menakasie." When was this road formally laid out, and what is the present location of it, as no doubt the original traders' or settlers' road formed the basis of that directed to be laid out by the courts? W. H. E.]

KELSO.—The ancestors of the Kelso family, who came to Pennsylvania prior to 1727, locating on the Susquehanna adjoining the lands of John Harris, were Joseph Kelso, and Margaret his wife. The former died prior to 1737. One of their sons (we believe Joseph by name) owned and built the ferry house on the Cumberland shore, opposite Harrisburg. This building is the oldest in the Cumberland valley. It was built prior to 1740, and possibly before 1730.

W. H. E.

[THE following sketch of an individual who is remembered by many of our old citizens has been kindly sent us, with a translation of Harrisburg in 1820, and an account of the Harrisburg German Society, by that erudite scholar and antiquary, the learned editor of the *Deutsche Pionier*, H. A. Rattermann, Esq., of Cincinnati. It is valuable and interesting, and will assuredly be appreciated by the readers of NOTES AND QUERIES.]

W. H. E.

LUDWIG LAMBERT GALL.

In the month of August, 1819, there settled in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, Penn., a prominent German, born in and citizen of the city of Treves on the Moselle, in the Rhenish province of Prussia *Ludwig Lambert Gall*. He had been a publisher and book-dealer in his native town, but became interested in an organized emigration of his countrymen to the United States. In some of the cantons of Switzerland, especially in Berne and Basle, an "Emigration Society" had been formed in the year 1817, at the head of which were one Captain *Steiger*, from the town of Heiden, Canton Appenzell, and a Notary *Reichenbach*, resident of the city of Berne. With these Gall associated, and they founded the "Swiss Rhenish Colonization Society" (1818); Gall becoming the agent for the Rhine lands. In the spring of the year 1819 Gall emigrated

with a number of Germans and Swiss people to the United States; but failing to keep control over them—they scattered upon their arrival in Philadelphia—instead of accomplishing the intended colony in the West, he came to Harrisburg, where he leased from one Mr. Montgomery a small farm with a neat house thereon, which he occupied on the 26th of August, 1819, as appears from a journal kept by Gall at the time. Gall called his new residence "Bellevue" (Bellevue), had it nicely fitted up—the walls were decorated by a French artist, *Mons. Decaen*—and lived here for about a year, when he left in disgust with everything American. It seems that he was soured, having lost nearly all of his not inconsiderable means, being out-witted by land-jobbers and sharpers. Upon his return to Europe he settled in the city of Stuttgart, Germany, where he became the publisher of a newspaper.

In Stuttgart, Gall discovered a process of clarifying wine, which since then has come into universal use, and which is still known by his name, *Gallizing* (*gallisiren*). Although recognized by the great chemist, *LIEBIG*, as entirely harmless, even beneficial in its application to the poorer class of wines, the unfortunate Gall was prosecuted by the authorities of Wuerttemberg as an adulterer of wines, and had to escape in the night from Stuttgart, the same city in which the cooper, *Ernst of Esslingen*, was executed with the sword on the public market place, at the instance of the duke *Eberhard Ludwig*, because he had, like Gall, introduced into the market an invention of his own to clarify impure wines.

Gall published shortly after his return from this country a work, entitled: "*Meine Auswanderung nach den Vereinigten Staaten in Nord Amerika, im Fruehjahr 1819 und meine Rueckkehr nach der Heimath im Win-*

ter 1820."* (2 vols., small 8vo., Treves, by H. A. Gall, 1822.) In this work Gall draws one of the darkest pictures of the United States, its people and their political, social and moral habits, which has ever been written, a true counterpart to the caricatures of Madame Trollope, Basil Hall, Capt. Maryatt and others. The second volume contains extracts from a diary kept by Gall on his trip to and residence in America, from which I translate for "NOTES AND QUERIES" a few interesting sketches.

I. Harrisburg in 1819.

BELEVIEW, August 30th, 1819.

Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania, is but a mile and a half distant.† It is the place of residence of the Governor, and likewise the Legislature of the State which will assemble here in a few months.

The city is one of those wonders which the Europeans view with surprise, as these places grow up with unparalleled rapidity in midst of the wilds of America. Mr. Harris, its founder, is but a man in the fifties. With what noble pride must he behold his creation, which since four years [should be nine years—R.] has been elevated to the seat of Government of the State, as it is rising daily in *population* and wealth! Thirty-four years ago only the plans for its settlement were projected, and to-day it contains over five hundred, mostly elegant houses, the majority of which are built of brick; a court house and several fine churches. High on a hill, in the north-westerly part, the new and beautiful capitol building, almost completed, makes it known that this is the metropolitan city of the Commonwealth. On the same hill and in the vicinity of the capitol is another fine

and extensive building, the arsenal, in which are stored the arms of the militia.

The five principal streets run parallel with the Susquehanna river, and are called, the same as in Philadelphia, Front, Second, Third, Fourth, &c., streets. These are crossed rectangular by other streets, which, in a like manner as in Philadelphia, have been named after several of the domestic trees, such as Mulberry, Chestnut, Walnut, Locust and Pine streets.

Market street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, and Second street are 90 feet wide, all the other streets have a width of 52 feet. Where the said two streets intersect, there is a market space 195 feet wide and 520 feet long, in the middle of which two large market houses have been erected. Footwalks alongside of the houses are paved with bricks, the same as in Philadelphia and other American towns, which I heretofore (and since) have seen. As a continuation of Market street, a splendid covered bridge, leads across the Susquehanna, constructed by the same builder that erected the bridge over the Delaware river at Trenton. It differs, however, in the construction from the last named bridge in so much, that it does not *hang* in arches, but *rests* on them, which arches circle in the middle of the stream almost to the height of two hundred feet above the face of the water. There are in reality two bridges, connecting both shores of the Susquehanna with an island in the middle of the river. From these bridges a hundred enchanting views may be discovered from the many-formed shores of the Susquehanna, to the intricate chaos of the Blue Ridge, and the great Mt. Peters, covered with its beautiful green primeval forest. Unnumbered islands, more or less cultivated, and covered with luxuriant greens, rise from the crystal flood, which rolls here and there its rippling waves over the black, broken

* ("My emigration to the United States of America, in the spring of the year 1819, and my return home in the winter of 1820.")

† I am unable to discern whether he means English or German miles.—R.

rocks. The scene changes on both sides of the river with each shift of the view; here rise naked cliffs abruptly from the water's edge towering almost to the clouds*); there spreads a fertile valley, adorned with neat farm houses, fields, meadows and orchards; further on we perceive rolling plains, covered with groups of houses, called towns, such as Haldeman's town, Warmli's-town, Cox'-town; and then the eye again rests upon wood-covered heights, prinking in the full splendor of that variegated shading of the foliage, which is the beautiful peculiarity of the American forest. Even on the Rhine I know of no region equal in dimension with the vicinity of Harrisburg, which surpasses the picture displayed here by nature, in its variety of scenic effects, its pleasant charms as well as its grandeur; and the impression created is more pure, more pleasing, because there are no ruins of castles or convents here, which constantly remind us of the horrid days of past ages.

II. Gall's Project of German Settlements in Pennsylvania.

The views entertained by Gall of America, its people and its future prospect, were of a very gloomy character, and the coloring of his descriptions is of the darkest nature. Yet what he wrote is truthful and reliable. He only observed things from a wrong standpoint, and did not stay long enough to discover his mistakes. Already upon his arrival in Philadelphia he was defrauded by his colleagues *Steiger* and *Reichenbach*, of a large sum of money; and his stay

at Harrisburg was caused by the desertion of the last of fourteen emigrants, for whom he had advanced the passage money, and who had agreed to pay him from their first earnings in America. He intended to take them along to the West — probably Ohio — there to make a settlement, and where these people should repay him in labor for his outlays; and now they had one after another deserted him. His applications to the civil governments, courts and magistrates, were fruitless, because the laws of Pennsylvania recognized no rights of anybody over the person of another on account of debts owing by the latter to the first. These people, that escaped from Gall, were probably not as bad as he thought them to be, and had he remained a sufficient time in Eastern Pennsylvania he undoubtedly would have been repaid for his outlays by a majority of them, with interest in full. As it was, Gall gained the opinion that this was a country where fraud was legalized.

His philanthropic mind, however, did, despite of this, not cease to think of something to make himself useful to his countrymen in America. As he entertained the view that they were all unhappy here, and were yearning for a return to their former European homes, friends and neighbors, and as he believed that this was caused by their being scattered among the English speaking people, so he thought that by settling them together in groups, where old neighbors would once more become new neighbors, and where their native language and their peculiar habits would again surround them, he would contribute to ameliorate their unhappy situation to a great extent. "I felt sensibly," he writes, "that to these undeceived people, for whom it was impossible to return, life in the United States could only be endurable there, where they would find, though

*It seems as though the river had bursted the rocks assunder, for we witness a complete adjustment not only in the direction of the various layers of the formation, but also in the fact that the elevations on the one wall are often equalized by exactly corresponding cavities on the other — (Note by Gall.)

not the native soil, at least the habits and customs and language of the land of their birth, and above all, the cordiality and honesty of the fatherland. Impressed with this conviction, I believed that I could not act better in the capacity of a benefactor of our countrymen than by assisting them in obtaining compact tracts of land in the populated portions of the States, where they might settle in larger numbers together, distant from the Americans [what a childish idea !] and enjoy at least a partial German life; and for this reason I addressed to the proprietors of large tracts of land in Pennsylvania the following propositions, which were published in the English and German newspapers of the State."

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF LARGE TRACTS OF
LAND IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN: When, caused by the sudden change, from the intricate condition of a 25 years' war to a complete peace, the over-population of Germany became visible to every unbiased mind, where every person, free and able to judge, is forced to the acknowledgment, that the comparative easiness with which an academic education—which in former times was only accessible to a few privileged classes, and to persons especially favored by fortune—may now be acquired in Europe, leads thousands of people to pretensions upon life, which *peaceful* Europe is unable to satisfy, and that these thousands, who, caused by a false imagination of shame, at home are detained from such useful employment for which only physical skill is necessary, but who would readily and with gladness perform such labors in these American Colonies, if they could only find it here—then it becomes a problem for every humanitarian to assist in mitigating such an unhappy situation. For this purpose, and instigated by the aforementioned state of affairs, societies have been formed in many

parts of Germany by prominent persons, humanitarians and patriots, whose object is not only to promote emigration, but to assist the emigrants with a helping hand in their embarkation, passage across the ocean and their settlements in the United States.

For this reason I came to the United States, to act and co-operate with these societies; and you will therefore permit me, gentlemen, to address myself to you as the owners of large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, and to make to you the following propositions, which you, I have no doubt, will find as well to your own private advantage, as suited to well-known interests of your country.

Partly informed by a personal inspection of the country,† and partly by the latest works of Darby, Hume, Cobbett, Thomas, Lorain, Melish and others, I have satisfied myself that the climate of the Atlantic States, especially of the southwestern parts of New York and the entire State of Pennsylvania, is best suited to the German emigrant—to which I also class the Swiss—and that the emigrant arriving in the Western States, after a troublesome and tedious voyage of 800 or a 1000 miles across the mountains, the enormous expenses of which often consumes his entire means, is compelled to suffer a thousand hardships on account of the language, the great distance of mills and stores, and especially on account of the unproportionate high prices of all articles of manufacture, and the circulation of the many counterfeit and doubtful bank notes, sufferings of which the settlers in the Atlantic States feel little or nothing; and for the reason that the prices of land in the Atlantic States have of late depreciated so greatly that they now are purchasable by the poorer emigrants; and finally, as the

† Gall had been as far west as Cincinnati in the autumn of 1819.—R.

reduction in the exports in general, and to the inhabitants of the Western States especially, has almost entirely ruined the markets of farmers' productions, therefore, I deem it advisable for the German emigrant to settle in the State of Pennsylvania instead of making the expensive and difficult voyage across the mountains.

For this reason I shall endeavor upon my return home to counteract the fickle, romantic tales of Birkbeck's travels, with their dangerous consequences, and to lead the attention of my countrymen to the interior of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, the lands of which have been so unjustly described in Europe as barren and unhealthy.

To meet and destroy, however, the principal objection raised by the enemies of emigration in general, and the advocates of settlement in the West especially—which is rooted in the assertion that but very few of the land owners in Pennsylvania have a sufficient legal title to their lands—I desire, that such of the proprietors as are willing to settle upon their unoccupied lands in a few years thrifty German colonies, shall furnish me with well authenticated copies of their titles to such lands which they are ready to dispose of, certified to by the proper authorities.

Concluded page 39.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—IX

Historical and Genealogical.

[HARRISBURG NINETY YEARS AGO.—Through some manner, unaccountable to us, the third part of Mr. Hamilton's extremely valuable article has been mislaid. We have made diligent search for it, but have not been able to discover it. It is as provoking to us as to the readers of *Notes and Queries*, yet we are in hope that the pains-taking author will endeavor to reproduce the concluding portion of his highly appreciated paper on "Harrisburg Ninety Years Ago." W. H. E.]

GREER AND MINSHALL —(N. & Q. viii) —Joel Harman had a singing school during the winters of 1827, 1828 and 1829 in a one-story frame building in Market street, on the ground now occupied by the postoffice.

Henry Minshall was the foreman in the composing room of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* from 1825 to 1828, then printed by Cameron & Krause. After the establishment was sold to John S. Wiestling, Col S C. Stambaugh of Lancaster, established the *Pennsylvania Reporter*. Mr. Minshall continued in the same capacity until his death in 1832 or 1833.

I remember hearing of Mr. Greer, but where the firm had their printing office I do not know; but as Mr. Harman was the author of music books, I suppose he had them printed by Greer & Minshall. F.

[In addition to the foregoing, we learn that Mr. Greer came to Harrisburg shortly after the removal of the seat of State government, and for a number of years was printer of the journals, etc. With John McFarland he published "The Commonwealth" some five years. He died about 1828. His wife was Miss Susanna Coleman, of Alexandria, Virginia.

As to Harry Minshall, he was the son of Thomas Minshall, of Middletown. He was a partner of Greer in certain printing—and subsequently foreman of the *Intelligencer* as stated by our correspondent. Those who remember Harry Minshall say that he was a fine, handsome-looking man. He died about 1831 at Steinman's Hotel, then S. E. corner of Market and Third streets.

The location of Greer & Minshall's printing office, we are credibly informed, was at South and Third streets, now occupied by the residence of Major Hart. W. H. E.]

THE FAMILY OF HULINGS.

I regret that I am unable to furnish any connected account of the Huling family; the following notes may, however, be of interest to your correspondent.

August 8th, 1711, Abraham Hulings interred his son Isaac in Christ church burial ground in Philadelphia; January 10th, 1733-4, his son Peter; August 11th, 1734, his daughter Mary; April 27th, 1735, Mary his wife; and December 8th, 1736, his daughter Sarah were all buried in the same ground.

Michael Hulings settled in Lancaster county about 1738.

Watson in his *Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania* says: "The Swedish family of Huling came originally from Marcus Hook, and settled the fine island now called Duncan's. In the year 1755, Mrs. Huling, with her two children, all on one horse, forded the river and made their escape from the Indians, down to Fort Hunter, now M'Allister's place."

In an extract from a letter, dated Fort Pitt, August 12th, 1763, published in *Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac* in relation to the siege, it is stated: "Nine rank and file wounded and Hulings having his leg broke was the whole loss."

January 5th, 1763, Jonathan Hulings married Mary Emson, and December 7th the same year Marcus Hulings married Willimina Skillings. April 25th, 1768, Susannah Hulings and Joseph Cowperthwait were married.

January 31st, 1766, Michael Hulings was appointed Warden of the Port of Philadelphia.

May 20th, 1775, Michael Hulings was licensed as an Indian trader.

In 1776, John Hulings was a captain in Col Wood's battalion.

Gen. Richard Butler, one of the commissioners appointed to hold treaties with the

Northern and Western Indians, in his journal of October 1st, 1785, says: "I fortunately recommended the employment of one Mr. Huling, who I find to be a very useful, active and ingenious man, he goes ahead with a small canoe to search out the channel, which we find very crooked." This was, no doubt, Marcus Hulings. In the journal of Gen. Joseph Buell, the arrival at Fort Harmer, of "Uling, a trader on the river," is mentioned three times, Nov. 5th and Dec. 3d, 1786, and on the 4th of January, 1787. Col. John May, in his journal of May 7th, 1788 says: "Arrived at Hulen's, opposite Pittsburgh." This was the large stone tavern and ferry-house of Marcus Hulings on the south side of the Monongahela river opposite the foot of Liberty street; it was afterwards for half a century known as Jones' ferry-house. Col. May makes frequent mention of Mrs Hulings.

October 21, 1789, Thomas Hulings was appointed one of the commissioners to view the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers.

In 1790 Samuel Hulings is mentioned as having a pre-emption right to an island in the Allegheny river called Huling's island.

For more than ten years subsequent to 1790, Marcus Hulings was employed by Major Isaac Craig, quartermaster at Pittsburgh, in transporting military stores up the Allegheny to Fort Franklin and to Presqu' Isle, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to the military posts on those streams. Major Craig's letter-books and papers contains ample evidence that Marcus Hulings was a faithful and reliable man in all his undertakings.

The tombstones in Christ church yard, and documents in my possession all spell the name Hulings. I have many of Marcus Hulings' signatures very well written. One of the family represents Venango county in the Legislature.

MARCUS HULINGS was a member of the Committee of Safety of Northumberland county, from White Deer township, in 1776. The following documents may interest your correspondent "R."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1776.

To the Committee of Northumberland County.

Gentlemen: I have received from the Council of Safety in this city, seventy-seven bushels of salt for the use of the inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, which I have delivered to Marcus Hulings to forward up.

It is delivered to me on the express condition of being divided amongst those of the inhabitants who did not get any part of the former quantity; therefore, you will please take notice to inform the county of this exception when you advertise for the distribution of it. Mr. Hulings has advanced all the money for the salt, together with all costs, etc.

I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

ROBERT FRIUT.

The Committee of the County of Northumberland,

To MARCUS HULINGS, DR.

For cash paid the Council of Safety in Philadelphia for 77 bushels of salt at 15s per bushel.....	£57 15s 0d
To cash paid for casks to pack said salt	3 00 0
Porterage and cooperage.....	18 0
Cash paid Hugh Cook for carriage of 77 bushels salt from Philadelphia to Middletown.....	13 9 6
Storage at Middletown.....	8 6
Carriage from Middletown to Northumberland.....	11 11 0
	87 2 0

ISAAC CRAIG.

Allegheny, March 30, 1881.

LUDWIG LAMBERT GALL.

[CONCLUDED.]

II. Gall's Project of German Settlement in Pennsylvania —[Continued]

My proposition then is as follows:

Each large landowner, who is in favor of and ready to aid in the colonization of well-recommended and worthy German emigrants in Jefferson, M'Kean, Clearfield, Potter, Erie, Crawford, Venango and Warren counties, should offer one or more tracts of land of not less than 5,000 acres each for such settlements. After the site of a town or village shall have been selected at the most suitable point in such tract, and laid off into town lots of one acre each to fifty of the farm lots, then the other lands should be laid out into farm tracts and the lots numbered in rotation, 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. The owner would then have to make it known by publication in the newspapers here, that such emigrants, who can prove themselves by duly accredited certificates, say of their pastors, as honest, sober and industrious people, shall be permitted at once upon their arrival, without being compelled to continue for any length of time in the seaport where they landed, to repair to one of the districts, and select from the lands any one of such tracts as may bear the uneven numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c, together with the town lot thereto belonging, and to settle upon this land forthwith. The price to be paid for each lot of land should be fixed at a figure, say not exceeding one dollar per acre, and the settler should have the privilege to pay the first year only two-fifths of the price, and the other three-fifths in the next three years.

If the proprietors of large tracts of land would adopt this plan, then, undoubtedly, several such places would within a few years be thickly populated with Germans; and not with Redemptioners or other scum of the Old World, which in the last few

years have likewise brought disgrace upon the heretofore, even in America, highly esteemed German character, but with quiet, thrifty farmers and their families, who do not emigrate at random into an unknown country across the ocean, but who pay for their passage in advance, and who only embark when they know the place of their destination beforehand, and are not compelled to expend their means in the seaboard cities where they land, nor upon great but fruitless explorations in the country, but who keep their money to pay for the costs of their new homes; and who by their orderly, industrious, honest and sober habits will soon acquire the esteem and well-wishes of their neighbors.

How advantageous such well-regulated immigrations and settlements would be for the State needs, no proof here. It is likewise unnecessary to explain the advantages which such colonies in the uninhabited parts of Pennsylvania would bring to the proprietors of the lands, if they know that of every 5,000 acres of their lands one-half would soon be changed by good thrifty farmers into fertile fields and gardens, whilst the other half, scattered in lots between these, would still remain their property; and that settlements of this kind, located in a healthy climate and populated by respectable German farmers, would soon after be sought by other more wealthy German emigrants, with a desire to settle upon the unsold lots numbered 2, 4, 6, 8, &c., and who would pay for them a tenfold greater price than they now are worth.

Landowners, who are desirous to adopt this plan, are respectfully requested to forward to me, post paid, before April 20th next, a description of the lands they intend to designate for such purposes, together with a certified copy of their deeds and title to the same.

LUDWIG GALL

Belleview, near Harrisburg, March 12th, 1820

III. The German Society, of Harrisburg, Pa

Gall's proposition received a favorable recognition on the part of the large land owners of Pennsylvania, for he writes that several prominent persons, proprietors of large tracts of land, ranging from 20,000 to 200,000 acres each, communicated their willingness to adopt his plans, and offered to support it with parcels of 6,000 to 50,000 acres respectively, conceding the low figures for the first sales fixed by Gall, although they claimed that their lands were worth from three to six dollars per acre. Gall was jubilant over the prospect, and viewed himself at once a second Moses, that was to conduct the children of Israel to the promised land of Canaan. He prolonged his stay at Harrisburg until the autumn of 1820, to make more particular preparations for the large mass of his countrymen which he already, in his dream, was to lead into their future homes. During his stay in the months of May and June he wrote a pamphlet, which he published, I think, at Harrisburg, entitled: 'Gutgemeinter Rath an meine deutschen Landsleute.' (Well meant advice to my German countrymen *) For the same purpose, and that the newcoming Germans might find friends and advisors here, he, with the aid of several of the prominent German-speaking citizens of Harrisburg, and especially assisted by Rev. George Lochman, Lutheran minister, founded on the 7th of August, 1820, the "DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT" OF HARRISBURG.

The following is a translation of the Constitution of this Society together with a list of its members and officers, as published in the second volume (p. 392) of Gall's "Meine Auswanderung, &c."

* I have not seen a copy of this pamphlet, but Gall publishes in the second volume of "Meine Auswanderung, &c.," (pp. 37-391), extracts from the same.—R.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY
OF HARRISBURG.

Object of the Society

§ 1. The object of the German Society is, to promote the settlement of Germans in Pennsylvania, by granting aid and assistance to the new immigran's, and to prevent, that the German, whom we desire only to see respected and independent in the free land of America, should sink down to the degraded position of a beggar—and finally to rescue those from the path of evil, who, as beggars and tramps, have already lost their shame, and to again make of them decent and respectable members of the community.

Organization.

§ 2. All those persons, who have signed the proposition for the organization of this society shall be considered the founders of the same.

§ 3. Who in the future desires to become a member of the society, must have his name proposed by an active member and submit himself to a balloting for admission.

§ 4. Two-thirds of the ballots cast decide the admission.

§ 5 Every person of a good moral standing in the community, and over 21 years of age, may be admitted as a member into the society; either:

(a) As an active member, if he resides in Dauphin County, or

(b) As a corresponding member, if his residence is in the State of Pennsylvania; or

(c) As an honorary member, if he resides without this State

Privileges of the Members.

§ 6. Each member, as such, shall receive a copy of this constitution, a list of all the members, and a printed copy of all those transactions, the publication of which may be ordered by resolution of the society.

§ 7. Every active member shall have the

privilege to demand the inspection of all the papers and books of the society, without, however, withdrawing them from the place designated for their keeping.

Dues.

§ 8. Each member, honorary members excepted, obliges himself to a quarterly payment of 25 cents, payable in advance.

Forfeiture of Membership.

§ 9. Whoever shall be in arrears with the payment of his dues for more than one quarter, ceases thereby to be a member of the society.

§ 10. The membership is likewise forfeited if any one of the active members, without being sick or absent from the county, shall fail to attend the meetings of the society for more than a year.

Application of the Funds.

§ 11. The dues and voluntary contributions of the members, as well as all other moneys flowing into the treasury, shall be appropriated only according to the intentions of the society.

Election of Officers.

§ 12. The active members of the society elect annually, by ballot, from among their own members, a president, a vice president, two secretaries, a treasurer and two standing committees, each consisting of three members.

Duties of the Officers.

§ 13. The officers elected assume their official functions one month after their election, excepting the first officers, who step into their positions forthwith.

§ 14. The President leads the transactions of the meetings, and in his absence the Vice President; should he, too, be prevented, then the meeting shall elect a President *pro tempore*

§ 15. The first Secretary keeps the minutes of the proceedings of the society, and likewise performs the duties of its correspondence. In his absence these duties de-

volve upon the second Secretary, who, besides, shall keep and preserve in good order all the papers and documents, prepare copies of all letters sent, and to file them and the letters received in a special register.

§16. The minutes of the proceedings, as well as all the letters sent, publications, &c, are signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

§17. The Treasurer has under his charge the receipts and disbursements of all the funds of the society, and it is his duty to make a full report of all his transactions to the society every three months.

§18. All payments of the Treasurer shall be justified by an order signed by the President.

§19. The two standing committees are distinguished respectively by their names: 'Land Committee' and 'Relief Committee.'

§20. The Land Committee shall continue and develop the negotiations with the large landowners in the State in the interest of German emigrants, as begun by *Mr. Ludwig Gall*, member of this society; it shall receive information of the location and condition of such lands, examine the legality of the titles thereto, and in case that emigrants, who desire to settle on such lands, shall arrive, the Land Committee shall aid and assist them in their purpose with advice and, if necessary, substantial support.

§21. The Relief Committee shall provide for a locality in which such emigrants as may arrive in troops, shall find free and comfortable lodging if so required by them; and they shall likewise provide a magazine for the reception and storing of all such provisions and seeds as the charity of our German fellow-citizens may contribute for the use of such emigrants, their support and relief.

The committee shall likewise have the supervision of the magazine, distribute the

charities among the indigent German travelers, if, after careful examination, they shall be found deserving of support, or if they shall be provided with an order of the President properly signed, that relief has been allowed them by resolution of the society.

§22. Both committees shall, every three months, make a full report of their doings to the society.

§23. Quarterly, to wit: On the first Wednesday in January, April, July and October in each year a general meeting of the active members of the society shall be held. The President may call, beside these, such extraordinary meetings of the officers or active members as he may see fit.

§24. The activity of the society, together with an account of its receipts and disbursements, shall be published at least once every year.

§25. This constitution shall be subscribed to by each active member, and shall be read at each quarterly meeting.

§26. This constitution shall only be changed or amended when propositions to that effect shall receive a support of at least two-thirds of all the active members of the society.

Adopted and subscribed to in general meeting, August 7th, 1820.

(Signed:)

<i>Peter Brua,</i>	<i>George Lochmann,</i>
<i>Jacob Bucher,</i>	<i>Benjamin Kurtz,</i>
<i>Obed Fahnstock,</i>	<i>Jacob Miller,</i>
<i>Abraham Fackler,</i>	<i>Charles Schafhirt,</i>
<i>Ludwig Gall,</i>	<i>John Schoch,</i>
<i>Christian Gleim,</i>	<i>Francis R. Shunk,</i>
<i>George Heisley,</i>	<i>Melchior Rahm</i>
<i>Frederick W. Leopold,</i>	<i>John S. Wiestling,</i>
	<i>George Ziegler.</i>

First Officers

President, REV. GEORGE LOCHMANN.

Vice President, JACOB BUCHER.

First Secretary, LUDWIG GALL.

Second Secretary, FREDERICK W. LEOPOLD.

Treasurer, OBED FAHNESTOCK.

Land Committee, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, LUDWIG GALL and FREDERICK W. LEOPOLD.

Relief Committee, JOHN S. WIESTLING, CHARLES SCHAFHIRT and GEORGE HEISLEY.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—X

Historical and Genealogical.

LUDWIG LAMBERT GALL, (N. & Q. viii.,) is spoken of as locating on a small farm near Harrisburg, and calling the place Bellevue. He kept a public drinking house, fitted up in quite an unusual style for this country; the walls and floors painted beautifully in great variety of colors. I presume he kept liquors of all kinds, and amongst them were mint, anniseed and perfect love cordials. Gall had a handsome daughter, who was a crack shot with the rifle. With all these attractions it was no wonder that the place became a regular Sunday resort for young and old people.

My father was so much pleased with the inside painting of Gall's house that he employed Mons. Decean to paint the walls of his hall in bright yellow marble colors, and the woodwork mahogany, all of which was exceedingly admired.

After Gall left Bellevue it was rented by Moses Musgrave, cashier of the Branch Bank of Philadelphia, located where the Harrisburg Bank now stands. Bellevue was the same place now owned by Mr. Haehnlen, who has cultivated a splendid graperies thereon. On this same place I had my first experience in grinding apples and making cider. The grinding mill and the press was somewhat different in construction from those made by our worthy townsman, W. O. Hickok Esq. If the mill and press could be loaded on one wagon, I suppose they would be a fair load for six horses to draw.

A. K. F.

MINSHALL'S —(N & Q vii.) Mr. Greer's printing office was in a frame building on Second street near Walnut, west side near where Mr. George Shoemaker now resides.

An interesting fact in the career of Mr. Harry Minshall is related by the gentleman who furnished the above fact, and whose memory of the period he speaks of is good. Henry Minshall and Simon Cameron were seen on more than one occasion by him when in the employ of James Peacock at work at the same press—the one with the handle, the other with the balls. They remained steadfast friends to each other up to the time of Mr. Minshall's death. When Harry was lying on his death-bed and near his last, Gen. Cameron called to see him. The meeting was touchingly tender. "Harry," said the General, "you seem to be very much cast down. Now is there anything that I can do to relieve you?" "Oh," said Harry, "Simon, I know I must die, and my poor little boy has no one to whom I can leave him. His mother is dead and relatives he has none." "Harry," said Simon, taking both hands of the dying man into his and gazing at him with a tenderness that was full of brotherly devotion, "let your mind be at rest on that subject; I'll take the boy and put him among my own children, where the mother of my boys shall be the mother of your boy." "Oh, Simon! Simon! may God bless you;" and the two men looked at each other steadily, the one with the glaze of death in his eye and the other with all the intense feeling of devotion in his gaze, for which he has always been famous, and thus Harry Minshall died.

This promise was so faithfully fulfilled that one of Gen. Cameron's family, but a few years since, in conversation with our informant, told him that for many years he did not know but that this boy was his brother. Harry Minshall's

orphan was reared and educated by Gen. Cameron, until old enough to be appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy. The General stood by the boy during all his examinations and was one of the last to bid him farewell, when he left the country on board a United States ship of war on a cruise to the Pacific. This vessel encountered a tremendous gale, in which it was wrecked and every soul on board was lost.

In addition to the foregoing, we may state that Harry Minshall had married a daughter of Major John Benjamin. She is spoken of by those who were acquainted with her as being not only a very pretty woman, but accomplished. Mr. Minshall died July 20, 1830, aged 33 years.

W.

HARMAN —In reply to *Notes and Queries* of April 16, 1881, I have to say that in 1817 William Greer's printing office was located on North Second street, in a two story log house, two doors below Walnut street, where John H. Weiss, Esq., now resides. The same house was subsequently kept as a tavern by John Kelker, Esq. I attended Harman's singing school in a one story frame building, on Market street, where the postoffice is now located, and my recollection of Harman is so distinct that I fancy I could sketch a pretty good picture of him. No doubt we used the hymn and tune book referred to.

A. K. F.

THE FOUR TAVERNS AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MARKET STREETS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The *Harrisburg Inn* on the southwest corner—now the Lochiel Hotel—was a plain three-story brick house. It was kept by various landlords, namely: Michael Krehl, John M. Eberman, Peter Wenrich, sen., Thomas Wallace, Conrad Knepley, John M. Hyneman and others. It was at this house that Joseph Jefferson, the actor, died. The

theater was held there at an early day. The writer recollects being taken by his parents when a child to see the first Egyptian mummies which were shown in a large room up stairs; and also attending an exhibition of menageries of wild animals in the yard on Third street. A frame house stood on the corner of Third and Blackberry alley, where the mayor's office is at this date—and adjoining was the stable, and between that and the hotel was the yard where shows were held. This tavern house was torn down in 1835 by Matthew Wilson, who then erected the present Lochiel Hotel, and moved there some time in 1836.

The Red Lion Tavern was kept on the south east corner, now the Mechanics' bank. It was a large two-story log and rough-cast building, and had a large country business. It was owned and kept by Conrad Steinman, the father of Mrs. Eben Miltimore and grandfather of Mrs. Jos. Sayford, and subsequently occupied by Jacob Schell, John Lemer, and John Hepford—Mr. Schell being the last owner previous to its becoming the property of the bank.

The Golden Cross Keys was on the north-east corner, now the Farmers' bank, formerly the City bank. It was a two-story log and rough-cast building, and was kept for a long time by George Stehley, the father of the late Jacob Stehley and Mrs. William Duncan.

The Sign of the Ship was on the north-west corner, now occupied by the TELEGRAPH printing office owned by the heirs of George Bergner deceased. The building was of logs, weatherboarded, painted white and was kept by different landlords, among whom were Hugh Rowland, Major John Benjamin and Major James Emerson. As the latter were military men, all the military elections were held there.

A. B.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BURIALS.

HARRIS, Mrs. Cassandra, wife of Samuel Harris, Esq., one of the associate judges of Lycoming county, died at Loyalsock, April 4, 1804.

HUTMAN, Miss Polly, second daughter of Matthias Hutman, died on Tuesday, August 14, 1804, aged 9 years.

HUBER, Mrs. Mary, consort of John Huber, and daughter of the late Charles Hurst, dec'd, of Philadelphia, died on Friday, Dec 28, 1804, aged 27 years.

HARRIS, Edward L., clerk to the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, died at Natchez, Dec. 23, 1801.

HENRY, Capt. Matthias, formerly of the U. S. service, died at Michilimackinac, May, 1804.

HAYS, Mrs., consort of Mr. Allen Hays, of this town, died suddenly on Sunday, May 24, 1807.

HORTER, Mrs. Polly, the affectionate consort of Mr. Valentine Horter, died Monday, Sept. 28, 1807, aged 59 years—a respectable inhabitant of this place for almost 22 years.

HAMPERLY, Mrs. Margaret, consort of Michael Hamperly, died in Middletown, January, 1809, aged 40 years.

HUMMEL, David, a young lad, was thrown from a horse into Swatara creek, where he had rode the horse to water, and was drowned, February 28, 1808.

HESS, George, cabinet maker of this town, died on Friday, May 20, 1808.

HALL, Dr. Henry, died in this town Monday, May 30, 1808.

HOCKER, Samuel, of Lower Paxtang, died on Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1808, aged 34 years. He has left a widow and seven young children to lament his loss.

HAYS, Miss Sarah, second daughter of Capt. Patrick Hays, of Londonderry township, died January, 1809.

HILL, Miss Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Hill, died on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1809.

HOCH, Mrs. Elizabeth, step-daughter of Simon Snider, late of this borough, died on Sunday, April 6, 1809, in her 45th year.

HAYS, Robert, an old and respectable resident of Derry township, died on Tuesday, June 6, 1809, aged 76 years.

HILL, Samuel, clock and watchmaker of this borough, died very suddenly while sitting in his chair, Monday evening, November 6, 1809.

HEFFLEY, John, hatter, formerly of this borough, died at Elizabethtown, Nov., 1809.

HINK, Miss Ann, died in Cox's town, January, 1810.

HUEY, Abraham, of Lower Paxtang, died on Tuesday, April 3, 1810, aged about 50 years.

HUEY, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham Huey, dec'd, died on Wednesday, April 11, 1810, in Lower Paxtang township, aged about 17 years.

HENNING, Miss Peggy, daughter of Jacob Henning, of this borough, died at Hummelstown, on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1810, in the 33d year of her age.

HOWARD, Lewis, captain of the artillery, died at the island of Michilimackinac, Jan. 13, 1811.

INGRAM, Major James, died on Monday, August 12, 1811, aged about 40 years.

JOHNSTON, Capt. Christian, died in Lebanon township, Tuesday, June 5, 1804, of a wound received from the tongue of a buckle six months previous.

KEAN, John, sen., died Friday morning, May 29, 1801, aged 73 years.

KELKER, Rudolph, jr., died in Lebanon, Saturday, May 30, 1801.

KIRKPATRICK, Mrs., of Lancaster, died at M. Espy's in this county, at an advanced age.

KURTZ, Rev. John Wilhelm, Evangelical Lutheran preacher, died at Jonestown, May 27, 1799, aged 69 years. He was born

at Geissen in Sarbrucken, but came to America when quite young

KELSO, Master Thomas, a promising son of Mr. Wm Kelso of Cumberland county, near this town, died February, 1807.

KELSO, William, died at his house, opposite this borough in Cumberland county, on Friday, May 22, 1807.

KERR, Dr. Alex. Scott, of Harrisburg, first physician to the Dispensary at Philadelphia, died of yellow fever, September 14, 1798.

KELSO, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of the late William Kelso, died at Carlisle, Sunday evening, May 29, 1808.

KILLINGER, Mrs. Susanna, the worthy consort of John Killinger of Londonderry township, died August, 1808.

KING, Mrs. Maria Magdalene, widow of the late Mr. John King, died at Middletown, Tuesday, February 21, 1809, aged 62 years

KNATCHER, Mrs. Barbara, of this town, died Sunday, February 26, 1809, at an advanced age.

KELKER, Miss Mary, daughter of Frederick Kelker, merchant of this borough, died Monday, March 12, 1810, in her 4th year.

LEECH, Mrs., wife of Joseph Leech, wheelwright of this town, died very suddenly, Thursday morning, January 16, 1803.

LEWIS, Mrs., wife of Major Eli Lewis, died at Lewisberry, York county, February 24, 1803

LONG, Mrs. Ann, consort of James Long, died at Lisburn, October 3, 1803, and on Tuesday, October 4, her remains were interred at Hanover.

LONG, John, died in Lower Paxtang, January 27, 1804

LUTHER, Mrs., Eve, consort of Dr. John Luther, died Wednesday, August 15, 1804, of a violent bilious colic, aged 38

years—an affectionate wife and a tender mother.

LEWIS, Mr. Eli, formerly of this town, and editor of the first newspaper published in this borough, died at Lewisberry, York county, Sunday, February 2, 1807.

LYTLE, Mrs., wife of Major John Lytle and daughter of Timothy Green, Esq., of Middle Paxtang, died very suddenly, April 9, 1807

LESTER, Mrs. Catherine, of Hanover, died November 20, 1807.

LAWYER, Mrs. Elizabeth, cousin of Phillip Lawyer, of this town, died March 6, 1808

LYTLE, Major John, late proprietor of Lytle's Ferry, died at Halifax, June 1, 1808

LYON, Mrs. Jane, consort of John Lyon, of this borough, and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Marlay, Esq., of this place, died Sunday, April 30, 1809.

LAUMAN, George, mason, of Middletown, died Tuesday, June 27, 1809, in his 66th year.

LARNED, Mrs. Sabel, consort of William Larned, fuller, died on Wednesday, January 9, 1810, in Swatara township, near this borough. "In the death of this amiable woman her husband has to deplore the loss of an affectionate wife, and her relations that of a sincere friend and Christian."

LOUER, Henry, Esq., died at Hummels-town, January, 1811.

LEIDIG, Major Michael, of East Hanover township, died August, 1811 "a respectable resident of that place"

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XI.

Historical and Genealogical.

WILSON, HENRY. —Recently inquiry was made concerning Henry Wilson, a native of Harrisburg, who represented the Northampton district in the 18th and 19th con-

gresses, and died at Allentown on the 19th of August, 1823. We have been informed that he was a son of ——— Wilson, a cabinet maker of this town. There were only two children Elsie and Henry, the former of whom died suddenly at Lewisberry, York county, and is there buried. W. H. E.

HARMAN —(N. & Q.x).—Joel Harman was a native of New York, and had been a prosperous merchant at Geneva, that State, but contracted intemperate habits which proved his financial ruin. He subsequently came to Harrisburg, and taught vocal music. He was then about sixty years of age. Quite a number of our older citizens remember him well having belonged to his "Singing class." He taught in the old Church at the corner of Third street and Cherry alley. Besides Harrisburg, Mr. Harman gave instructions at Lancaster, York and other towns, usually travelling from one location to the other on foot. About 1831, he was overtaken by a severe storm on his way to York, was found in a dying condition, taken to the latter place, where he died a few days afterwards.

W. H. E.

STEWART, CAPT. LAZARUS.—Concerning this brave but impetuous officer, who figures so conspicuously in Provincial affairs from 1763 to the Revolution, we shall refer at another time. We have, however, been favored with the following record of his descendants:

LAZARUS STEWART married MARTHA ESPY, daughter of Josiah Espy, of Derry. Their children were:

I. JAMES STEWART, m. Hannah Jameson, and had

i. *Martha* m. Abram Colles

ii. *Frances*, m. Benjamin A. Bidlack.

iii. *Abigail*, m. Abraham Thomas: she is still living at the age of eighty years.

iv. *Caroline*, m. Rev. Morgan Sherman.

v. *Lazarus*, d. unm.

vi. *Mary* d. unm.

James Stewart's widow, Hannah Jameson, married Rev. Marmaduke Pearce, and had three children, Stewart, Cromwell, and John.

II. ELIZABETH STEWART, m. Alexander Jameson. They had

i. *William*, m. Margaret Henry.

ii. *Robert*, d. unm.

iii. *Minerva*, m. Dr. A. B. Wilson.

iv. *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. Francis Macartney.

v. *Martha*, who died recently unmarried.

III. JOSIAH STEWART, m. Mercy Chapman and removed to the State of New York at an early day. They had two daughters, but no further information has been gained relative to them.

IV. MARY STEWART m. Rev. Andrew Gray. Mr. Gray was born in County Down, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1757, and died August 13, 1837. He resided in Paxtang, but went to Wyoming, settling in Hanover, where he preached. He was a Presbyterian, and subsequently removed to Western New York, where he missionated several years among the Seneca Indians, finally locating at Danville, Livingston county, in that State. Their children were:

i. *James*, m. Rebecca Roberts.

ii. *Margaret*, m. Richard Gillespie.

iii. *Jane*, m. Daniel Gallatin.

iv. *William*, d. unm.

v. *Andrew*; left home early in life, and was never heard from.

vi. *Maria*, m. James Jack.

vii. *Martha*, d. unm.

viii. *Elizabeth* m. Robert Perine.

V. FRISCHILLA STEWART, m. Joseph Avery Rathbun, who also settled in Western New York. Their children were *John*, *Lazarus* and *Joseph*, all married, and their descendants reside at or near Almond, N.Y.

VI. MARGARET STEWART, m. James Campbell; they both lived and died in Han-

over township, Luzerne county. They had

i. *Martha*, m. James S. Lee.

ii. *Mary*, m. Jameson Harvey.

iii. *Peggy*, m. James Dilley.

There are descendants of the Lees, Harveys and Dilleys residing in the Wyoming Valley. Jameson Harvey is still alive, and lives at Wilkes-Barre hale and hearty in the 85th year of his age.

VII. MARTHA STEWART, died unmarried.

W. H. E.

GREER AND MINSHALL.

[The query relative to Greer and Minshall seems to have elicited quite a number of replies, and they show how much information may be gathered by proper "inquiry." Mr. Evans has kindly forwarded the following notes, which contain much of historic interest.]

BILLY GREER was a Quaker and led a varied and eventful career. In June, 1804, he formed a partnership with Charles M'Dowell in the publication of a paper "devoted to Morality, Literature, Biography, History, Poetry, Agriculture." It was called *The Hive*, and printed on East King street, in the city of Lancaster, opposite the sign of the "Wm. Pitt." The first number of this paper was printed by M'Dowell June 23, 1803.

In June, 1805, *The Hive* was enlarged and its title changed to *The Lancaster Free American*, M'Dowell & Greer publishers. After printing the second volume the paper seems to have been discontinued. The paper was rather dull and uninteresting, and hardly creditable to the Capital of the State.

On the 10th day of December, 1814, he was chosen by the Senate printer of the bills. A committee was appointed to inquire as to the cause of the delay of Greer in not printing the bills. This committee reported December 22,

1814, "That they have attended to the business and find that Mr. Greer, when elected printer of the bills of the House, resided at Columbia; that he had employed hands and hired a press in Harrisburg until he could remove his office here; that while he was engaged in the removal of his press, some of the hands employed left the work, thereby putting it out of the power of those who remained to complete it. The bills are now nearly brought up, and Mr. Greer, on his part, assures your committee that no further delay shall take place." On the 2d day of January, 1815, John Shoch went Greer's security. He boarded at Shoch's tavern.

Greer returned to Columbia and established a newspaper on the 24th day of July, 1819, called the *Columbian*. After publishing eighteen numbers its publication was suspended for want of support. After six or eight months it was again revived, but lived a short time. The subscription price was \$2 50 per annum. No advertisements for runaway slaves were inserted. He continued a job printing office for some time. From Columbia he removed to Washington, D. C., where he carried on printing, but I believe did not publish a paper. After he ceased to publish his paper in Lancaster, he published a monthly magazine for a short time in that place. He was probably a good printer, but not much of an editor, as viewed from our present standpoint. He was probably a conservative anti-slavery advocate.

THOMAS MINSHALL, the father of Henry Minshall was probably born upon his father's (Joshua Minshall), plantation, about one mile west of Wrightsville, York county. He married a Miss Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, the first sheriff of Lancaster county, and a resident at Wright's Ferry. He was a member of Assembly for York county in 1768, '69 and '70. He was ap-

pointed a Justice of the Peace in 1764. Thomas Minshall was a Quaker, and a very prominent and influential citizen. During the French and Indian war of 1756-58, on account of his influence and to placate the Quakers who settled about Wright's Ferry, he was appointed a Captain in 1758. He marched with his company as far as Bedford, and resigned his commission at that place. In a letter from George Stevenson to Richard Peters, dated at York, May 15, 1758, the following extract will explain some of the causes which led to that course: "Thomas Minshall's accepting a commission is very disagreeable to Mr. Jno. Wright, who is doing all he can against him, raising up one Ludwig Myer, a low-lived, worthless fellow, an Inhabitant of Conedoughela [below Wrightsville], holds under Maryland and never pd. one shill'g Tax, neither to support the war nor for any other publick use whatsoever; he has not Sense enough to be a Sergeant. Mr. Wright solicited me warmly to give him a commission, & when he could not succeed himself he applied by Sir John. I answered Sir John that I would pay great Regard to his Recommendation were I not certain that he knew not the man, and that Jno. Wright's Application was calculated to carry a Point, viz: to keep Minshall at home and thereby oblige the Women of Susquehannah, Quakers, who were against his going into the Service & not at all because it was for the good of the Service. Mr. Wright insisted Myer could raise the Men. I then offered him (on that condition) a Lieutenantcy under Captain McConaughy. Mr. Wright answered (without consulting Myer) that he would not accept of less than Captain. I then told him I thought his intentions were not for the good of the Service, but for some other End. Sir John replied they should both go (Minshall and Myer meaning.")

Stevenson declined to commission both. John Wright persisted in his opposition, and went to Philadelphia and appeared before the Governor and Council, and gave them so much trouble by his persistent opposition, and made matters so hot for Minshall that he left his company in disgust at Bedford.

Wright owned the land and ferry at Wrightsville. He was the son of John Wright, who settled at Columbia. He was also a prominent citizen. He represented York county in the Legislature ten or twelve years. He died about 1760. General James Ewing married his daughter. Thomas Minshall purchased a farm near Middletown and removed there about the year 1772. His father, Joshua Minshall, was taken prisoner by the Marylanders and thrown into jail at Annapolis, where he remained for several months. He was a strong adherent of the Penns. and never weakened in his adhesion to their cause.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XII

Historical and Genealogical.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DAUPHIN COUNTY BIOGRAPHY.—We propose to begin in the course of a few weeks another series of contributions to the Biographical History of the County of Dauphin, for which we are collecting data. We may have occasion to send certain inquiries to those who are competent to furnish us additional information, and it is to be hoped that these queries will be heartily complied with and complete biographical data given. It is our earnest desire to present a fair and impartial account of all the old citizens of the city of Harrisburg and county of Dauphin, without undue eulogy. It is a duty incumbent upon every one to preserve the record of our ancestors, and we shall be pleased to receive from any quarter all biographical facts whatsoever.

W. H. E.

[We are indebted to Gilbert Coxe, Esq., of West Chester, for the following earliest assessment list yet found, containing the names of the first inhabitants of this locality. It is to be seen that the settlers are distinguished as "English" and "Dutch inhabitants." The list is valuable, as it goes to prove that certain emigrants came here prior to 1720, which was only a few years ago questioned—our own John Harris among the number. The orthography is as in the original—Preneman for Breaneman, Heer for Herr, &c. W. H. E.]

THE ASSESSMENT FOR 1718.

The assessment, or more properly Tax Rate for 1718 for Chester county as preserved, contains the name of "Conestogoe" which included the section of country now occupied by Dauphin county. At that time the number of "residents taxable" was 129 and the amount of tax levied £40, 10s, 1½d.

CONESTOGOE RATE.

<i>English Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Tax.</i>
Francis Warley,	12s. 6d.
John Cartledge,	10 0
James Hendricks,	5 0
James Letort,	12 6
James Patterson,	5 0
William Sherrel,	2 6
John Hendricks,	2 6
Collum Macquair,	3 9
Thomas Baldwin,	3 9
Thomas Gale,	3 9
Alexander Bense,	3 9
John McDaniel,	1 9
Richard Carter,	3 9
John Linvill,	3 9
Robert Wilkins,	2 0
John Ffarer,	5 0
John Grist,	1 3
William Hughes,	6 3
Peter Basillion,	10 0
John Comb,	7 6
Joseph Roe,	1 3
Andrew Mason,	2 6

Joseph Hickman,	7 6
Daniel Cookson,	10 0
Thomas Clark,	3 9
William Clark,	2 0
Stephen Atkinson,	4 0
Morgan Jones,	2 6
Edmund Cartledge,	5 0
John Harris,	12 0
David Preece,	12 0
Robert Middleton,	12 0
Richard Grice,	12 0
Nathaniel Cristopher,	12 0
Thomas Perrin,	12 0
Samuel Birchfield,	12 0
William Ludford,	12 0
Thomas Wilkin,	12 0
James Davis,	12 0
Evan Evans,	12 0
Thomas Jones,	12 0

CONESTOGOE RATE

<i>Dutch Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Tax.</i>
Martin Kundig,	12s. 6d.
Martin Milin,	5 0
Christian Heer,	10 0
John Haer,	10 0
Wendall Bowman,	3 6
Jacob Miller,	11 3
Joseph Steman,	2 6
Daniel Harmer,	8 9
John Miller,	3 9
John Funk,	6 0
Henry Carpenture,	7 6
Henry Hayne,	5 0
Christopher Ffranciscus,	7 3
Peter Bellar,	5 0
Benedictus Venrick,	3 9
Daniel Ffiere,	8 9
John Ffiere,	6 3
Philip Ffiere,	6 3
Isaac Lefevre,	7 6
Richard Davis,	5 0
Thomas Ffalkner,	5 0
John Milen,	6 3
Hans Haure,	3 0
John Taylor,	2 6

Martin Berr,	2	6	Hance Boyer,	1	9
Immanuel Heer,	5	0	John Boman,	1	0
Henry Kundic & Son	5	0	Benedictus Brachbill,	11	3
Jacob Moyer,	5	0	Christian Shank,	5	6
Hans Stiff,	1	6	Michael Shank, sen.,	3	9
Hans Keague,	1	6	John Shank,	2	9
Jacob Griter,	5	0	Rudey Moyer,	3	0
Jacob Highstetter,	3	9	Hans Brand,	2	6
John Wilmer,	2	6	Hans Graft, jun.,	7	6
Andrew Koffman,	3	0	Hans Graft, sen.,	3	9
Isaac Koffman,	3	9	Peter Yorte,	5	0
John Broakpather, jun.,	7	6	Yorey Ebays,	6	6
John Broakpather,	6	3	Hans Currick Moyer,	1	3
Jacob Broakpather,	3	9	Christian Shau,	3	3
Peter Swaor,	1	3	Hans Weaver,	3	3
Abraham Heer,	8	9	Woolrick Hource	-	-
Melchior Arisman,	2	6	Peter Laman,	-	-
Christian Hearse & Son,	5	0			
John Toup,	2	6			
Henry Berr,	2	6			
Michael Bowman,	3	0			
Hance Bugholder,	2	6			
Hance Neicomer,	1	6			
Melchior Prenaman,	4	6			
George Kendrick,	2	0			
John Natts, jun.,	1	3			
Michael Shank, jun.,	2	0			
John Natts, sen,	1	3			
Henry Ffuok,	2	6			
Benjamin Wilmer,	2	5			
Jacob Landus,	2	6			
Hance Henry Neff,	5	0			
Michael Miller,	2	6			
Ffelix Landus,	5	0			
Jacob Kundrick, Jun.,	5	0			
John Fframe,	1	9			
Charley Christopher,	1	9			
Woolrick Hovry,	1	3			
Stoffal Prenaman,	1	9			
Jacob Hooper,	1	3			
Christian Stone,	2	6			
Isaac Ffrederick & Son,	5	0			
Jacob Kuadrick	10	0			
Jacob Landus, jun.,	1	6			
Martyn Boyer,	1	9			

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

In Col. Samuel Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment of the Revolution were two Dauphin (then Lancaster) county companies, those of Captains John Murray and John Marshall. The former was raised in Upper Paxtang, the latter in the Hanovers.

Capt. John Marshall, who commanded the Hanover company, was a native of Ireland, but came to America and settled in Hanover township about 1770. He was an early associator and in March, 1776, was commissioned captain of the company raised by him. At the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, the company, like the battalions, was badly broken up. Owing to injuries received in that conflict Capt. Marshall resigned in February following. After the close of the Revolution he removed with many of his Hanover neighbors to Washington county, Penn'a, where he died. He was on the Pennsylvania pension list as late as 1820. Concerning the other officers, we hope to refer at an early date:

Roll of Captain John Marshall's Company.

Captain.

Marshall, John, appointed March 7, 1776.

First Lieutenant.

Clark, John, appointed March 15, 1776; promoted captain, February 20, 1777.

Second Lieutenant.

Gourley, Thomas, appointed March 16, 1776; promoted first lieutenant in 9th Penn'a, December 6, 1776.

Third Lieutenant.

Hannah, Stephen, appointed March 19, 1776; promoted second lieutenant, but declined service.

Sergeants.

McMicheal, James, April 22, 1776, promoted lieutenant in Penn'a State regiment.

Douglas, Timothy, March 17, 1776

Speer, Edward, March 19, 1776.

Herron, John, April 8, 1776.

Criswell, James.

Drum and Fife.

Campbell, John, April 18, 1776.

Hammon, Abraham, April 7, 1776.

Price, William.

Privates.

Andrew, Robert, March 18, 1776; missing since the battle, August, 27, 1776.

Beam, Tobias, March 18, 1776.

Beaver, John, April 24, 1776.

Bell, James, May, 26, 1776.

Brinkley, John.

Buck, Henry, surgeon's mate.

Burk, James, April 12, 1776.

Campbell, John, missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Carlton, Edward, missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Carson, James, March 19, 1776.

Chambers, John, March 18, 1776.

Cotter, George, March 25, 1776.

Crane, Ambrose, March 25, 1776; promoted quarter-master sergeant, July 15, 1776.

Criswell, James, March, 18, 1776, promoted sergeant.

Crowley, David.

Delaney, John, April 18, 1776.

Donnelly, Peter, April, 11, 1776

Dougherty, Barnett, May 8, 1776

Douglas, Thomas, March 1st, 1776

Douglass, Timothy.

Drew, Michael, April 7, 1776.

Duffey, James, April 3, 1776

Duncan, Robert, March 25, 1776

Gallagher, Hugh, March 18, 1776.

Guize, Philip, April 7, 1776.

Halfpenny, Patrick April 11, 1776

Hammon, [Harmon,] Abraham

Haney, Samuel, March 18, 1776.

Harrison, Thomas, April 9, 1776

Humphrey, Robert, March 20, 1776.

Jeffries, William, April 26, 1776

Kelly, Matthew, April 22, 1776.

Kyle, James, March 21, 1776.

Lackey, Thomas, April 29, 1776.

Lewis, Joseph, jr., March 23, 1776.

Lewis, Joseph, sr., April 8, 1776

Lindsay, Archibald, March 25, 1776.

Linn, John, April 11, 1776.

Lyon, William.

Martin, Nathaniel, April 23, 1776.

McCay, [McKay,] John.

McCloughan, [McClughan,] James, April 9, 1776.

McClure, Samuel, April 2, 1776

McClellan, Kerry, April 18, 1776.

McCobb, John, March 20, 1776

M'Collister, Charles, April 9, 1776.

McCollum, John.

McCormick, James, May 16, 1776.

McCollough, Joseph, March 18, 1776.

McEwen, John, April 15, 1776.

McFadden, Robert, April 1, 1776.

McGee, Patrick.

McGonagle, James, April 3, 1776.

McGouch, Hugh, April 15, 1776

McKinney, John, March 25, 1776.

McNeal, William, April 9, 1776.

Miller, Moses, April 7, 1776.

Moony, Patrick, April 28, 1776.

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- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Moerns, William, May 1 1776 | Starret, Jonathan, April 8, 1776. |
| Neal, James, March 24, 1776 | Steel, James, April 9, 1776 |
| Neely, Joseph, April 19, 1776 | Steen, James, April 28, 1776. |
| Nelson, John, March 22, 1775 | Taylor, John, March 24, 1776. |
| Night, [Naight,] Thomas, April 16, 1776. | Walden, Patrick. |
| Parks, Isaac | Wasson, James, April 5, 1776. |
| Ritchey, David, April 18, 1776. | Whitmore, Sohn, April 1, 1776. |
| Ritchey, James, April 1, 1776 | Whitteker, Daniel, April 3, 1776. |
| Sleman, Robert, March 19, 1776; miss- | Whitteker, thomas, April 6, 1776 |
| ing since the battle, August 27, 1776 | Wilson, John, March 23, 1776. |
| Smith, Hugh. | Wilson, Thomas, April 10, 1776. |

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE FIRST LETTER CARRIER IN HARRISBURG—Fifty years ago Harrisburg had its letter carrier in the person of a Mr. Cogswell or Cogshall. Who can give us information concerning him?

ALCORN, JAMES, had a warrant issued to him, by the Surveyor General of the Province, "the 16th day of March, 1733," for one hundred and ninety-nine acres "in the township of Paxtang," adjoining land of John Harris, John Lowry, Jacob Littlemore and Margaret Kelsy (Kelso). Alcorn came here prior to the organization of Lancaster county and the formation of Paxtang township

W. H. E.

CAMPBELL, JAMES.—In an article on the "Campbell Family in America"—published in *Notes and Queries* several months since—allusion was made to the tombstone inscription in Derry churchyard of James Campbell. We find that there was surveyed to him on "the 2d day of March, in the year 1737," two hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, "situate in Derry township." He was no doubt the son of John Campbell, who was the ancestor of the family in Pennsylvania, and whose tombstone is also in Derry church graveyard. In our account, James, the son of John, is said to have died in England. Perhaps our friend Brock can untangle this.

W. H. E.

WOODS. Andrew Woods, of Hanover, died in August, 1756; he left a wife Sarah, and the following children;

i. Andrew,

ii. John,

iii. Margaret, m. ——— Patton.

iv. Janett, m. ——— Calhoun.

v. Jiles, m. ——— M'Alister.

vi. Sarah, m. ——— Cochran.

vii. Martha, m. ——— M'Clenaghan.

The witnesses to the will were the Rev. John Roan and Rebecca Mayes; the executors, John and Andrew Woods. It would be interesting to learn somewhat concerning this family, and information is desired.

R.

OLD PAXTANG CHURCH.

Admission to the Congregation from 1807 to 1842.

[The following is the record of the Rev. James R. Sharon, Pastor of Paxtang Church for thirty five years. We shall follow this with a list of dismissions during the same period. It is to be regretted that former lists of members of the congregation are not known to exist. It may be possible that among the papers of the Rev. Mr. Sharon, they may be found, as also a history of the Church prepared by him. These documents if secured might throw much light on affairs in Paxtang. Who can give us information?

W. H. E.]

October 18, 1807.

James Cochran,

Robert McClure,

Mrs. Robert McClure,

Nancy Aul,

Thomas Walker,

William Calhoun, sen.

[Added 6—total 36.

October 23, 1808.

Rachel Crouch,
Arabella Bowman,
Frederick Hatton.

October, 1809.

Mrs. Calhoun,
Peggy Sherer, ✓
Sidney Gilchrist,
Mary Mitchell,
Robert Gray,
Mrs. Robert Gray,
Margaret Collier,
Susannah Collier.

August 2, 1810.

Margaret Cowden,
Esther Dickey.

Sept. 1, 1811.

William Espy,
Susannah Espy, wife of Wm. Espy,
Sallie Dickey.

August 23, 1812.

Patrick Hays,
Mrs. Patrick Hayes,
Elizabeth Gilmore,
John Allison,
James Taylor (certif.,)
Jane Taylor (certif.,)
Joseph Campbell (certif.,)
Mrs. Joseph Campbell (certif.)

October, 1813.

Betsy Hannah,
Eliza Hannah,
John McClure.

1814—No communion, on account of my
poor health.

October 29, 1815.

Joseph Sherer, †
Mary Sherer, wife of Joseph, †
Mary Hannah,
Jane Wilson,
Sarah Wilson,
Mrs. Finley (certif.)

October 18, 1816.

Mary Cowden,
Elizabeth Sherer, †

Martha Sherer. X

September 28, 1818.

Robert Gilchrist,
John Foster,
Mrs. John FASTER,
Jane Whitley,
Robert Simmons,
Mrs. Sarah Simmons, wife of Robert,
Margaret Gray,
Margaret Rutherford,
Ann Gordon.

May 16, 1819.

David Espy,
Mrs. David Espy,
Mary Whitley,
——— Wilson,
William Ainsworth,
Mrs. William Ainsworth,
William Calhoun,
Mary Fulton,
Mrs. Sedgwick (certif.) Middle Spring

June 4, 1820.

John Cochran,
Williamson Harrison,
Mrs. Williamson Harrison.

October 1, 1820.

Martha Cowden,
John Elder,
Jane Elder, wife of John Elder,
Jane Rutherford,
Martha Gray,

1821—Spring communion record lost.

Oct. 7th, none by examination.

May 11, 1822.

Jane Mahargue,
John E. Thomson (certif.)

May 25, 1824

Alexander Mahargue,
Mrs. Alex. Mahargue.

October 16, 1825.

Elizabeth Gray.

May 19, 1876.

Agnes Burges,
Margaret Calhoun,
Jane Pepper,

Eleanor Sherer, ✓
 Catharine Anne McCammon,
 Mary Rutherford,
 Priscilla Barrett,
 John Buffington (certif.),
 Joshua Elder (certif.)
 October 27, 1826.
 Harriet Bailey.
 May 25, 1827.
 Margaret McClure,
 Rebecca McClure.
 October 19, 1828.
 Martha Rutherford.
 October 19, 1829,
 John McFarland,
 Elizabeth McFarland, wife of John.
 October 10, 1830.
 Robert Wilson.
 May 3, 1832.
 Martin Kendig from Middletown,
 Rachel McCammon " "
 Ann Blattenberger " "
 Catharine McGlerne " "
 Mary Millisert (certif.) from Harris-
 burg,
 Mary Wilson (certif.) from Harris-
 burg.
 October 14, 1832.
 Jane Simmonton,
 Ann McClure.
 October 10, 1833
 Elizabeth Espy,
 Mary Gray.
 October, 1834
 Jane McClure.
 1836. No spring communion, because
 absent at General Assembly.
 June 4, 1837.
 Mary Ann Sherer. ✓
 October 15, 1837.
 Ann Espy,
 Mary Gilmore.
 Mrs. Eliza Lat'a (certif.)
 June 9, 1838.
 Isabella McNiece.

September 15, 1839.

—— Davis.

May 17, 1840.

John Hamaker,

Ann Elder,

Mrs. R. R. Elder (certif.) from Harris-
 burg.

[There were no additions in 1841 and
 1842.]

**DERRY AND LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP
 LINES.**

[The following valuable article concern-
 ing Smith's map of Dauphin county and
 Derry Church, was prepared for the Dau-
 phin County Historical Society several years
 ago. The paper is a very interesting one:]

In the year 1817, when Smith projected
 his map of Dauphin and Lebanon counties,
 what is now familiarly known as Derry
 Church was in Londonderry township. The
 grant of the lands was made by the Penns
 "to the congregation of Derry;" but on the
 28th March, 1787, an act of the Legislature
 was passed "to incorporate the Presbyterian
 Church in the Township of Londonderry,"
 as the land, at that time, was in London-
 derry (*Bioren's Laws*, iii. p. 201), and yet is
 now and was originally in Derry town-
 ship.

By an act of the General Assembly of
 the Province of Pennsylvania, the county
 of Lancaster was erected on the 10th of
 May, A. D., 1729, and contained all the
 territory now included in Lancaster, Dau-
 phin, Lebanon, and a part of Berks county,
 &c. (*Smith's Laws*, i. p. 176)

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancas-
 ter, at August term, 1729, confirmed the
 report of the magistrates and inhabitants of
 said county, fixing the boundaries of the
 several townships, in said county; and we
 find that Derry township was bounded by
 Conewago creek, the Susquehanna river,
 the Swatara creek, and "thence up to the
 mouth of the Quitopahilla, and thence

south in a direct line to Conewago' creek, embracing within its limits all the territory south and east of the Swatara creek in Dauphin county, and a part of Lebanon county.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, at their February session, 1763, confirmed a report of viewers, dividing the township of Derry "by a line running directly south, from the mouth of Quitapahilla, to the Conewago creek, along a certain road," leading from the Conewago creek to the Swatara creek. After which proceeding all the territory east of what is known as the old road to Elizabethtown was called Londonderry township, and all south and west of that road retained the name of Derry.

The Legislature afterwards, by an act of the 4th of March, 1785, erected a part of Lancaster county into a separate county, called Dauphin, (*Smith, ii. p. 285*), and on the 16th of February, 1813, the Legislature constructed Lebanon county out of the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster and Berks, a considerable portion of the township of Londonderry, as it then existed, was within the bounds of Lebanon county.

As the country became more densely settled, the inhabitants of Derry and Londonderry townships complained that those townships made inconvenient election districts, and on the petition of a number of citizens, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, at December term, 1816, appointed Thomas Smith and two other persons as viewers, to make a survey and plot of the townships of Derry and Londonderry, and report the most proper place for a division line between said townships. (*Sessions Docket p. 81*)

The viewers agreed in their report, that what is now known as the division line between said townships, was the most convenient and proper place for the said line

(*Sessions Docket p. 99*), but on the 8th of May, 1817, the report was set aside, and no further action had on the premises until the 15th of April, 1825, when, on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of said townships, the court appointed John Roberts, Esq., of Harrisburg, and two other persons, as viewers, to resurvey and mark a division line between the said townships (*Sessions Docket, p. 10*). The reviewers made their report to November sessions 1825, and the report was subsequently confirmed absolutely; and the Court denominated the northern section Derry and the southern section Londonderry (*Sessions Docket, p. 13*). The line thus adopted and marked by Col. John Roberts, has ever since remained the division line between the townships of Derry and Londonderry, except as since modified by the erection of the township of Conewago, therefore Derry Church, as it is called, has ever since the year 1825, been in Derry township.

The antiquary will find a valuable book of maps in the Prothonotary's office of Dauphin county, showing the boundary lines of Dauphin and Lebanon counties, and of the several townships in this county, not only as they now exist, but also as every one of said lines, at any time heretofore existed, accompanied with full explanatory notes.

H. A.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.—Seven of the city churches, composed of colored people, propose to hold a joint picnic this season, and at a recent meeting to compare opinions, the following apparently official data was made known:

Colored Population, . . .	3,300
Seven Sunday Schools, . . .	500
Church Membership, . . .	600

Children from 3 to 16 years, . . . 1,100
Contributions yearly, . . . \$6,000

The last is about \$10 for every church member, and if a correct computation, shows surprising liberality upon the part of a portion of the population not remarkable for its wealth or thrift. H

BROAD OR VERBEKE STREET.—A correspondent desires us to make a "note" of this paragraph, from a recent edition of the *Daily Telegraph* :

"Much feeling prevails up town in favor of widening Broad street at the eastern end. It was a great mistake when this splendid thoroughfare was laid out that it was not made a uniform width from Front street to Pennsylvania avenue."

On the original plan of the city of Harrisburg, Verbeke, ("Broad") street, was marked at 80 feet in width from the Susquehanna to Thirteenth street. Subsequent special State legislation in favor of the Pennsylvania railroad and private property owners provided for a contraction of 20 feet on one side of it. Thus the action of the General Assembly made this "great mistake," spoiling one of the most spacious and beautiful streets of the city, which will cost a great deal of money to restore to its original "uniform width." H.

THE THREATENED WAR WITH FRANCE IN 1798.—The aggression upon our commerce commenced by the French Directory in 1797, and subsequent insults offered our ambassadors, aroused such a great indignation in our country, that Congress, on the 28th of May, 1798 passed an act authorizing the President to raise a Provisional army. Gen. William Irvine was appointed by Gov. Mifflin, Commander in Chief of the quota of 80 000 militia requested from Pennsylvania and took active measures to organize his troops. When the Directory became aware that their conduct would not be amely submitted to, they began suddenly

to retract their measures, and there was no necessity for bringing the Provisional army into the field. The following letter was in answer to one from Gen. Irvine to Mr. Elder intimating his desire to have him for aid-de camp J. B. L.

HARRISBURG. Dec. 28, 1798

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th inst. came lately to hand with the friendly assurance that in case a vacancy occurs in your appointment of aid-de-camp, I shall receive your preference in supplying the place; for which you will accept my unfeigned and most respectful thanks, with the assurance on my part, that any confidential trust or appointment whatever you may think proper to do me the honor of granting shall with pleasure receive my active attention, and as far as my capacity will admit be discharged with promptitude and fidelity.

I am, sir, with sentiments of regard,

Your humble serv't,

THO. ELDER.

Major Gen. William Irvine, Carlisle.

WILLIAM PENN AND HIS PROVINCE

In this era of centennial celebrations, and especially on the eve of the bi-centennial of the founding of our grand old Commonwealth, so rapidly reaching to the lead of empire in the Union, anything which relates to the great and good William Penn, is not only appropriate, but interesting. Among the papers of autograph collectors, are many unpublished documents concerning Pennsylvania. These are gradually given to the public to substantiate some opinion or statement, and recently we have come across the following, which gathered from the flotsam of the current news of the day, we transfer to *Notes and Queries*. The letter was written to Gov. Markham by the Proprietary, and is strikingly characteristic of the latter. In a historic point of view it contains an item which we have nowhere

else seen, and among all the records of Provincial commissions we have never been made aware that William Crispin was appointed chief justice of Pennsylvania. Unfortunately the minutes of the early courts have been lost and the names of the judges on printed lists have wanted verification. The letter we believe is from the invaluable collection of Mr. Dreer, of Philadelphia, and can be properly authenticated. It is not only worthy of perusal but preservation:

"LONDON, 18th, 8th mo, 1685.

"*Cosen Markham*: My sincere love salutes thee, wishing thy prosperity every way. With this comes Instructions & Concessions, with some Company. I hope thou hast made convenient provision for them. I have sent my Cosen. William Crispin, to be thy Assistant, as by Commission will appear. His Skill, Experience, Industry & Integrity are well known to me, & particularly in court keeping &c.; so that it is my will & pleasure that he be as Chief Justice, to keep the Seal, the Courts & Sessions; & he shall be accountable to me for it. The profits redounding are to his proper behoof. He will show thee my Instructions, which will guide you all in the business. The rest is left to your discretion; that is, to thee, thy two Assistants & the Council.

"Now I shall tell thee that, if thy Inclinations and others run to a sea-life, I shall put thee in Command of a vessel to carry People & goods betwixt this Country & that; which if thou thus except, come with all the Speed thou canst, that thou mayst be here before I goe, & command a vessel backwards: the profit is more, & I think the credit not less. But this is left to thee to come or stay till I come theither.

"Pray be very respectfull to my Cosen Crispin. He is a man my father had great confidence in and vantage for. Also strive

to give Content to the planters, and with Meekness and Sweetness, mixt with Authority, carry it so as thou mayst honour me as well as thy selfe; and I do hereby promess thee I will effectually answer it to thee and thyn.

"Give the inclosed, in Sweed, to the Sweed Preist to read to the Sweeds; it comes from the Sweeds' ambassador in England, the Ld. Liembergh, whos lady is lately dead. Also myn to the Natives and the Inhabitants, and be tender of my creditt with all, waching to prevent all fals Storys; and inculcate all the honest and advantageous things on my behalf that may be, in which be diligent.

"I can say no more, but wish you all prosperity, in the fear of the Lord, to whom I commit you all, and rest

"Thy true Frd. and Affect. Kinsman,
WM. PENN.

(P. S.)—"I mention the ship because it was thy motion to me."

The address of the above letter, also in William Penn's handwriting, is:

"For William Markham, Dept. Govern'r of Pennsylvania.

It may be here stated that William Penn did not always spell Pennsylvania as on the address here given, as will be seen by the following brief missive, written three days subsequent:

"For my trusty and beloved frds. the President and Provinciaall Councell at

"Philadelphia
in PENNSYLVANIA."

"Friends: With the Salutation of my Love to you, & best desires to God for you and the people under your care, thes are to lett you know, that after three full hearings with the Lord Baltimore, before the Committee of Lords for Trade and Plantations, on the 17th instant, in a full presence, he was cast, and the lands of Delaware declared not to be within the Ld Baltimore's

Patent. This I thought would please you and the Country, to whome communicate it in wisdom, avoiding indecent joye. I even beg it of you, punish vice, cherish vertue, and study peace, & the God of peace be with you. I hasten to you when I can, and am wherever I am

"Your true Friend

"WM. PENN."

"London 21st 8th mo. 1685."

On a seal attached to this brief letter the Province is demoinated "Pensilvania," so here we have three ways of writing the goodly name of our Commonweaith. William Penn was as careless in his orthography as other great men are now-a-days, and we are surprised that he ever occasionally got it correct. One thing was certain, however, that in all his printed documents and commissions Pennsylvania was as we now use it, and as it has been spelled for two years—"PENN," after the father of the founder, "SYLVANIA" for woods—meaning Penn's woods or grove.

AN OLD TIME ROAD VIEW.

The legal story of the extension of Second street in 1805 is to be found in the Court records in a few words, but that does not give the whole of it. With the original draft in my possession, are some vouchers which show how the laborious duty was performed. From these it appears that Mr. Samuel Laird, with Mr. Hugh Hamilton, were attorneys and surveyors in the case. The jury was composed of Messrs. Moses Gillmor, merchant; George Fackler, farmer, John B. Cox, farmer; Richard Fulton, farmer; James Cochran, farmer, and William Murray, merchant; gentlemen of the highest esteem in the county, and so highly confided in, that the Court passed their work bills, and all, without objection, and that is the way Second street came to be a near route to the river road before 1860

Upon reference to the papers it is found that this view was held on the demand of the guardian of William Maclay, junior, and was to assess damage for opening a road from South street, as an extension of Second street, to a point near the west end of the present Herr street. The damages were assessed at £350 These gentlemen enlivened their dry work by incurring bills paid by "Adam Boyd, Esq., guardian of William Maclay, jr., to Andrew Berryhill," of the Golden Eagle. These bills read:

"*The Gentlemans Bills.*"

2 Gills Branday.....	£0	1	10½
1 Quart Beer.....	0	0	11
2½ Pints Branday.....	0	3	9½
4 Bottles Wine.....	1	17	06
7 Dinners.....	0	17	6
32 Quar s Oats.....	8	0	
1 Horse and Hey.....	1	10	
Loaging.....	0	5½	
½ Gill of Whisky.....	0	3	
Supper.....	1	10	
Sli g.....	0	2	3

A right jolly party it must have been The "guardian" and other parties do not appear to have been present at the dinner of these serious forefathers of ours.

Symposias of this character are not permitted in these days at the expense of an estate, yet the fashion and practice of 1805 are sometimes indulged in, and the charges find their way into accounts under other names In the case before us, the extra charges amounted to nearly 8 pounds or 21 dollars The lawyer was paid \$10, the surveyor \$2.

A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XV.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE FIRST LETTER CARRIER (N. & Q. xlii) — When the postoffice was in the house now occupied by the widow of the late John Haldeman, on Front, near Market street, from 1825 to 1830, J. Newton

Hetzel was the letter carrier. He was succeeded by Frederick Houseman, who remained until the office was removed to Second, near Walnut street, adjoining the house furnishing store of Dr. J. P. Keller, in 1830 or 1831. Calvin Hetzel succeeded Houseman; Henry Ramsey, brother of ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey, succeeded Calvin in 1833; the late John Rudy succeeded Ramsey in 1834 and continued until his death a year or so since. I never heard of Wm. Coggsball. Possibly some of our older citizens can inform you. F. K. B.

WHEN WAS THE KITKATINNY OR CUMBERLAND VALLEY SETTLED?

[In the preparation of this paper I have had the pleasure of consulting some MSS. in the collections of Gilbert Cope Esq., of West Chester, Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, William H. Egle, M.D., of Harrisburg, originals in the departments at Harrisburg, with the "Records" and "Archives," Acrelius, Hazard, Logan, Chambers, Rupp, Hodge, Sculler, Schaff, Hill and manuscripts of my own.—A. B. H.]

In presenting this subject, reference to a considerable section of the valley of the Susquehanna river is indispensable. In the early days of the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, it was the principal route for western exploration—the artery for the commerce of the infant settlements. Its lower course was known at a very early date, 1635, as far north as the mouth of the Juniata. This, therefore, was before the Dutch settlement at Minisink, the Swedish on Delaware, or the English on the Chesapeake—long before Penn's charter. The head-waters of this grand stream were explored by the French soon after that power secured American possessions. The localities on either bank will be best understood by supposing the observer to be looking "up stream," thus making the

right bank on the northeast side, the left would be southwest.

There has been so much written, spoken and printed in recent years, respecting the valley upon the east as well as that on the west bank, that considerable interest is developed in relation to its early settlement. Perhaps it may be said that this recent investigation is not of historical value. This is not our opinion.

Investigation of the course of immigration on the southeast border of the valley from 1700 to 1730-31, has established the fact that permanent settlements were made within that period, and many of them have been occupied since the earliest of these dates. William Penn visited the Swatara region in 1701. He found Indian towns all about him and "some cultivated land."

To discuss the subject of the course of immigration at large is not our purpose. It would demand more time than we have, besides great labor, much quotation, elaborate reference and research. The subject will therefore be confined to incidental events connected with the permanent settlements on both banks of the Susquehanna, and its tributaries, going to show, not, however, in any spirit of controversy, that what is now known as the Cumberland Valley was not a sealed book after 1705.

An examination of the maps of Captain John Smith of 1608, and its supplement, published in London some years after, presents the course of the Susquehanna and its affluents, as far north as Northumberland, almost as correctly as a chart of the present day.

The Swedish maps of 1643 to 1653, show the valley of the river to a point "93 miles from Christiana"—the present Wilmington—bringing in the Yellow Breeches, or the Conedoguinet creeks. The whole course of the Yellow Breeches is plotted, in connection with the hill south of it, on the

Maryland maps of 1640-45. The Swedes and other settlers made "yearly journeys" up the Susquehanna and down the Cumberland valley towards the Monocacy and Potomac rivers, as early as 1643. The Maryland prospectors went up "the valley towards the mouth of the Yellow Breeches," about the same date.

In 1650, or about that time, a noted massacre of Indians took place on the Juniata, and within a couple of years thereafter, the Indians sold their lands on the southwest to Maryland traders. The Indians were pretty much exterminated on both banks of the Susquehanna as far as the Juniata as early as the arrival of Penn. Careful charts of the valley and official surveys then began to be made. Those yet existing are highly prized for their general accuracy.

The counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Dauphin border both banks of the Susquehanna. The territory called Cumberland Valley had its first Pennsylvania immigration from the northeast side. On the southwest the supposed good claim of Maryland attracted settlers. On the York county or South Mountain border, by "permission of the Pennsylvania council," settlements were allowed on the "Newberry" and "Springetts" manors, in 1720-23; the official reason being that that part of the claim of Penn might be protected against that of Baltimore, in the frequent disputes incident to an uncertain boundary. The north border of the Newberry manor was in the Cumberland Valley.

From the Susquehanna to the Maryland border the valley is about sixty miles long. In breadth, it extends from the Kittatinny mountain, six miles south to Harrisburg, a central point, and from thence to the South mountain, thus making its total width about twelve miles.

To a clearer understanding of this pleasant land it may be proper to state that the general course of the Conedoguinnet is three miles from the Kittatinny, or the Blue or North mountain; the "Endless Hills" on early maps. The general course of the Yellow Breeches creek is three miles north of the South or Antietam mountain; the "Conewago Hills" of our great grandfathers. The course of the Conococheague is near the centre of the valley. The Antietam east of it. The location of both was on the maps as early as 1662.

In 1679 there were between fifty and sixty houses at Newcastle-on-Delaware, a wagon road to the Head of Elk, missionaries, Quakers, Labadists and Swedish Lutherans, traveling West among the Indians; all this before Penn came, or before the accepted history of Pennsylvania took the imperfect form it has.

It may be observed that the tone of early Pennsylvania history has been made to rest upon the special pleadings of Logan and his contemporaries, preserved and presented in the form of Government papers. He was followed by other provincial administrators whose story is recorded by themselves. Up to the period of the vigorous disputes between the Proprietary Governors and the Assembly, we have no formal official shadow upon these recorded public transactions. Subsequent records and private correspondence respecting it, overflows with suspicion. The conduct of Penn himself may be considered humane, consistent and upright; not so that of his agents and surveyors, or those who followed them.

Fearing some injury to the fair fame of the Founder, historical sentimentality has held the place, which should have been occupied by the facts relating to our early transactions with the Indians. A brief statement of some incidents will illustrate wherein we think our early history in rela-

tion to Indian treaties is very imperfectly understood.

The "London company in 1680-85 held more than 700,000 acres of allotments." These were sub-divided, passing from hand to hand, allowing the holder to take his claim wherever he could find it. Capital illustrations of how this was done, is shown in the cases of John Harris at Paxtang, James Silvers in Pennsboro', and John Hendricks at Conewago, all in Conestoga, Chester county, before 1714. Beside, upon the formation of new townships, after 1689, Penn ordered Logan to set apart "500 acres of the best land" for the Proprietary, and to be "particular in requiring the surveyors" to do so.

In addition to these allotments the manorial surveys included upwards of 650,000 acres. Of this in York and Adams, 150,000; in Cumberland valley, 19,267; in Dauphin, 25,272; more than 200,000 acres from a surface not exceeding 1,000,000 acres *including* mountains, rivers and all that was usually *excluded* from the surveys of manors. This was the order to Taylor and other official surveyors, when they were assigned to survey the choicest spots for manors, or for the owners of the allotments of the London company. Thus quite one fifth of the good land in the Susquehanna valley, from Conestoga to Conodoguinet, was opened by the action of provincial agents anterior to the formal so-called purchase from the Indians in 1733-36, and settlements making with marvellous rapidity, many years before the treaty was consummated—and warrants issued, "according to the form" of the land office.

That purchase was a cheat of the first quality, eminently characteristic of the Provincial authorities. It had taken and occupied the land for at least thirteen years, and the poor aborigines were happy in ob-

taining any compensation for what they were powerless to regain. From the day of the "long walk" to the time we write of, the Proprietaries stole first of the Indians, then held up their hands in horror at the presumption of the Scotch-Irish immigrant, who settled without permission upon land, his, by as fair a title as any held by the speculators who surrounded the council. Both took, and both held by the strong, often the red hand.

After the death of Penn his creditors set out to get good land, no matter how. So did the enterprising immigrants; with forms when convenient; when it was not, form was omitted. The Penn family and their successors, were always poor. To any one who had money they would sell land, whether they had "purchased it," as the phrase was, "of their Indian brothers," or not. Most of their policy was very much as we have it at present under the Federal Government.

The first inhabitants on the Chesapeake and Delaware bays explored and settled on their shores, forming plantations extending from the ocean 125 miles inland. The Presbyterians erected two churches before 1690, on the peninsula of these estuaries.

It is not reasonable to imagine that there was no further western exploration between 1675 and 1725—a period of more than fifty years. It could easily be shown that the course of the tributaries of the Delaware and Susquehanna were *very* well known as early as 1690.

On the 12th of January, 1696, Thomas Dongan rents William Penn "all the lands on both banks of the Susquehanna, from its source to the Chesapeake, for a thousand years." The next day, January 13th, Dongan sold the fee to Penn. On the 13th of September, 1700, this purchase was confirmed by certain Indian chiefs. Thus "confirming Gov. Dongan's old deed to Gov. Penn."

In 1735, August 2d, James Logan, deposed to the correctness of all the above transactions, and the papers were recorded. In this year, John Taylor made a copy of the draft of a portion of the course of the Susquehanna, which we have here given. The original, he states, was "*well-known to his father fifty years before.*" Thus the date of the draft is before 1700. The fragment fallen into my hands shows both banks of the river, and several of its tributaries, from below the mouth of the "Swattaro," to a point above "Mikquar Town," or the present Sunbury. It is difficult to fix one or two points on this draft, comparing localities on both sides of the river. An imperfect description of it may enable any one interested to reach a fair comprehension of this rare paper, descriptive of a portion of the great valley of interior Pennsylvania. It commences at the present "Hill Island" or just above it, near Middletown. On the east bank is shown "Swattaro," then at a mark "18" an "Indiantown," then the Kittatinny and Peters mountains: then a mark "10," then "Quatoo Chatoon" creek, with the mark "70" at its junction with the Susquehanna, then "John Skulls store:" then "Great mountain," then Mikquar Town." The draft here terminates on the northeast side. Taking the figures for miles, 18, 10,

70, a course of 98 miles. This must be an error in distance of at least 18 miles, when compared with what is shown on the southwest bank, now to be described. The first tributary shown above "Swattaro," is the Conadoquanott" creek: then the Kittatinny and Peters mountains: then "S. E's store;" then an "Indian town" above the mouth of the "Cheniaty" river, which is directly opposite the figure "10" on the east bank: Duncan's island is shown; then at some distance, probably near the present Halifax, a large island, possibly Clemson's, on which is another "Indian town;" then opposite the figure "70" a stream called "Sequo-sockcoo;" then the "Great mountain;" then "Chinasky or Shomoakin;" then in the forks north, "J. Le-Tort's store;" up the western stream "Indian Towns." We suppose this to be the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and the towns the "Muncy towns" of later times. It cannot be the present Shamokin creek, as it is on the east side of the river below Sunbury.

The whole chart was probably intended to comprise 18 miles—10 miles—70 miles, or in all 98 miles. The figures 70 are on the east bank at the forks of Quatoo-Chatoon," probably Kind, or Mahantongo creek. It is nearly this distance from Conewago Falls to Mahantongo.*

It is recorded (1707), that Mitchell, Clark, Bezalton, Glover, Le Tort, Frank and Chartere had seated themselves on branches of the "Powtowmack," within Pennsylvania. They had already erected and resided in houses. Referring to the Maryland records, it is found that these men were on the Antietam, Conococheague, and their branches. Evans, then Governor of Pennsylvania, permitted this settlement, although the Penns had no better title to it than the squatters. Their location was in the neighborhood of fine iron ore banks, and appears to have been in occupancy since 1705.

One of the most interesting notices of the early examinations of the valley of the Susquehanna, is the official account of the journey of Governor Evans, from Octorara to Paxtang. The adventure is in detail in Vol. II, of the Colonial (Provincial) Records of Pennsylvania. This journey was in the late days of June and first to fourth of July, 1707, when the country was in its supreme loveliness. The narrative is not much known, even to historical inquirers. As an episode of contemporary manners it is worth repeating. It is characteristic of the day, and as it is an official paper it may be taken as authentic. It is proper to observe that the commands of the authorities against selling rum to the Indians were strict, and repeated from year to year. Here we have the Governor openly violating his own order, and in a manner not calculated to add to his reputation as an officer or a man of honor. The record says:

"On Tuesday, 1st July, we went to Conestogoe, and lay there that night, and the next morning proceeded on our journey, and arrived in the evening within three miles of an Indian village called Peixtan.

"The Govr. had received information at Pequehan [Pequa] that one Nicole, a French Indian trader, was at that place, agst. whom great complaints had been made to the Govr. of which he acquainted the chief Indian of Peixtan [Paxtang,] as also of his design to seize him, who willingly agreed to it, but advised the Govr. to be very cautious in the manner, there being only young people at home, who perhaps might make some resistance, if it were done without their first being told of it; for this reason we lay short of the village that night, but early in the morning we went within a half a mile of the town, and leaving our horses, march'd afoot nearer the same; from whence the Governor sent Martine to the Village: Ordering him to tell Nicole that he had brought 2 Caggs of Rum with him, which he had left in the woods, for fear any Christians were there; and withal to persuade Nicole to go with him and taste the Rum.

"Martine returned with James Letort and Joseph Jessop, 2 Indian Traders, but could not prevail with Nicole; upon this, Martine was sent back, with Orders to bring down some of the Indians. and Nicole with them; then we drew nearer the Town, and laid ourselves in the bushes, and Martine returned with 2 Indians, whom the Gov'r acquainted his intent of taking Nicole, telling at the same time, he had spoken with to the Uncle of one of them upon that head, who ordered the Indians to submit to the Govr's Commands, with which they were contented, tho' we perceived too well the contrary, by there inquiring how many we were, and how armed, and by the Concern they seemed to be in, when they found we were more men in number than they; but still Nicole was wanting; it was therefore Resolved to try once more if he could be got into the woods,

accordingly Martine went again, and brought Nicole to the place where we were concealed, and asking him to drink a dram, he seized him. but Nicole started from him, and ran for it, when immediated we started out and took him, and presently carried him to the Village (thro' which we were obliged to pass) and there we found some Indians with Guns in their hand, who looked much displeased at what we had done, but we being in readiness against any surprize, they thought it not fitt to attempt anything; but we stayed abot half an hour, and then parted for Turpyhocken [Tulpehocken]; having mounted Nicole upon a horse and tied his legs under the Belly; we got within a mile of Turpyhochen about 2 of ye Clock on fryday morning, and about 7 the Govr. went to the town, from thence we went to Manatawny that night, and the next day to Philadelphia."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

ISAAC MOORHEAD OF ERIE —Another correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, has passed from earth to the Unseen Land beyond. We refer to the late ISAAC MOORHEAD, of Erie. Related to the Allens, Barnetts and Greens of old Hanover, he took a warm interest in whatever historical data could be gained concerning the early families of this locality, and to him we were indebted for many genealogical facts. Mr. Moorhead was the son of Thomas Moorhead, whose parents, Thomas Moorhead and Ann Clark, removed from this section to Erie county over eighty years ago, and whose descendants are quite numerous in the old Presqu' Isle settlement. ISAAC MOORHEAD was born at Erie in January, 1828. He received a good academic education, entered mercantile pursuits for a few years, but relinquished the same owing to his delicate constitution, and accepted

the appointment of conductor on the Lake Shore railway, a position he filled acceptably almost twenty-eight years, with the exception of several winters when obtaining leave of absence, he served as Transcribing Clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg About eighteen months ago he was appointed by President Hayes postmaster at Erie. Accommodating, attentive and polite, the appointment was an exceedingly popular one. The relinquishing of an active railroad life for the humdrum cares of official position, no doubt, was the primary cause of the disease of which Mr. Moorhead died at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, on June 4, 1881, whither he had gone for the restoration of health. A wife and two children survive. And thus closed his busy life.

An intimate friend for years, we can bear testimony to Mr. Moorhead's scholarly accomplishments. We are in possession of a number of his articles, which go to show depth of thought, power of description, and that artistic effect which a gentleman of letters can alone acquire. In historic research he was deeply interested, and the citizens of Erie are indebted to him for many pleasant reminiscences of their city over the signature of "John Ashbough." He wrote for the Centennial year a Historical review of Erie county, and was the author of the Erie county sketch in Egle's History of Pennsylvania, which contains the best and most lucid account of Perry's Battle on Lake Erie extant. In the performance of a great duty, he prepared a genealogy of his own and allied families; and few in our State possessed as full knowledge as he of the French occupation in Western Pennsylvania. He had made this subject one of study and research, and it was confidently expected that in due time the results of his investigation would have been given to us. He was much interested in

our *Notes & Queries*, for they related to the homes of his ancestors—to them, their neighbors and friends. But the deeds of men live after them, and the memory of the good shall be preserved for ages. With a geniality and amiability few possess—faithful, honest and true—our friend Moorhead has passed to his reward.

W. H. E.

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. MOORHEAD.—At the monthly meeting of the society held on Thursday, June 9, 1881, on motion of Rev. Dr. Robinson, the following was unanimously ordered to be placed upon the records of the society:

The members of the Dauphin County Historical Society having heard of the sudden death of their former fellow-member and friend, Mr. ISAAC MOORHEAD, of Erie, Pa., would put on record their sense of his high worth as a man and a friend, and would bear testimony to his deep interest, especially in historical researches. His genial and gentlemanly bearing, and his unquestionable integrity in all the relations of life, had won for him universal respect and confidence. We tender to his widow and family assurances of our sympathy in their great bereavement.

A. BOYD HAMILTON, President.

T. H. ROBINSON, Cor. Sec.

WHEN WAS THE KITTATINNY OR CUMBERLAND VALLEY SETTLED?

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST NUMBER]

In 1705-6, Bezaion had a house at "Peixtan." The year after John Harris, the elder, came with authority to locate. That Harris was known to Penn as early as 1701, we have evidence (Penn Archives, p. 43, vol. 1), where he is addressed as "*John Hans*," about a breach of a faith with Penn, "directly contrary to our laws." Now, this *John Hans* is as plainly JOHN

HARRIS in the original record, as any name can be. In the plate of Indian autographs, in the same volume, "I H," the signature of the so-called John Hans has been taken to represent an aborigine. It is, however, the identical I H. "John Harris," which is the attestation of Harris to his will; to a contract with the Province in 1728, "before Tobias Hendricks," as well as to other writings yet in existence. The Editor of the first volume of the Archives, Mr. Hazzard, a most careful and competent gentleman, his proof-reader, or the transcriber, committed an unfortunate error. It has happily been detected by Dr. Wm. H. Egle, and will prove of much value in future researches into the early history of the valley of the Susquehanna. How soon after his permanent location Harris opened his tavern and ferry, we have no exact data, but it was soon after the erection of his first house. To maintain such an enterprise required travelers. We know that in 1722 his ferry and his tavern were a source of considerable income to the enterprising proprietor. Here we have two well known men brought face to face with the rich region west of the Susquehanna. Does any one suppose that these two men were entirely isolated from the stream of immigration that settled the Tulpehocken, Quitapahilla, the Conewago, or the Swatawa regions, crowding, with ceaseless tramp, towards the grand valley of the Susquehanna river, or farther West?

We hear of frequent occurrences along the Monocacy road and on both banks of the "Big River," as it was then called, every year up to 1717, when the Governor held a conference with the Indians at Conestoga. He and his company saw "apple trees in full bloom," many "settlers from Susquehanna," unfortunately not specifying from which bank of it, a scrap of information very desirable at the present day.

Keith, agent for the Penns had a pamphlet printed in London, describing the fertile country he had visited.

In 1718, the taxables in Conestogoe, Chester county, were, "so far as known, 146," besides women and children—a population approaching 1,000 souls, with fixed habitations. The "wanderers in search of homes" quite as numerous. The names of them all have recently been printed in *Notes and Queries*.

In 1720-21 an order dispossessing certain squatters on lands of, or near, near Newberry Manor was issued. This included persons as far up on the west side of the Susquehanna as Conedoguinet creek. One family, that of Joseph Kelso, opposite Harris' Ferry, was driven off.

In 1722 Keith had the Manor of Springett [York county] surveyed. It contained 75 520 acres. Part of this survey was occupied by Maryland squatters. The north border of it was on the Newberry Manor, and the north boundary of the latter, some 5,000 acres, was near or at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek. Many permanent improvements were upon it in 1723.

In 1724 Silvers made his location in one of the most fertile portions of the Cumberland Valley, within a few miles of the Susquehanna. He erected a mill on the famous spring known by his name, and some of his improvements are to be seen to-day. Grist mills are usually erected as an auxiliary to an agricultural settlement in full cultivation.

In 1724-25 upwards of three thousand immigrants, nearly all Presbyterians from the northern counties of Ireland, arrived at New Castle and Philadelphia. These people and their descendants are the true founders of the institutions of Pennsylvania. This accession of population placed the Quaker element in a minority, but as the machinery of government was in their

hands, it remained there for perhaps forty years longer, when it yielded to the popular will.

In 1725, Richard Parker had a permanent location and "clearing" two miles west of Carlisle.

In May, 1726, James Macfarlane located about seven miles west of Carlisle, "on the creek," and erected a house. The same year Andrew Ralston was established "at the Big Spring."

In 1727, May 13, Tobias Hendricks the younger, settled "three miles west of the river." These families had sons and daughters born to them in the years of their settlement. Descendants are upon, or in the immediate vicinity of the farms of their great grand fathers. It is unnecessary to extend this list of permanent inhabitants to prove how early the fertility of that great region had attracted public attention, and was settling rapidly, in spite of the impediments of the Proprietary agents to delay it. Most of them had not yet picked out the choice lands. As soon as they had, the old blind of an Indian treaty was resorted to, and the lands opened to purchasers at second hand.

In confirmation of the foregoing we quote the following from a note of Judge Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, "It was not until October 11, 1732, that that part of the State now embraced in the county of Cumberland was ceded by the Indians to the Penns, yet by tolerance settlements were actually commenced as early as 1726."

On the northeast side of the river the brothers Chambers, in 1725-26, erected a mill at what is now known as Fort Hunter. One of them "prospected westward" as early as 1723.

In this year we have the first formal record of immigration.

It shows of English and Welsh, mostly Friends.....	267
Germans, mostly Palatinates (or Moravians)	250
Scotch and Irish, mostly Presbyterians.....	5,698
Total of direct immigration.....	6 215

No wonder Logan exclaimed against such an invasion, "all after good, yea, the best land."

In 1729 the northwestern corner of the new county of Lancaster was fixed at Peter Allen's house at the base of the Kittatinny mountain near Hunter's Falls in the present Dauphin county. This was a stone structure and is still standing. He sold his property on Conoy in 1727 to Rev. James Anderson. This is established by the deposition of Alexander Mitchell taken March 16th, 1770, in relation to the settlement of Allen in Conestoga "before 1719," the disposal of his land to Rev. James Anderson for £70, in 1727; its survey by Isaac Taylor in 1720; its conveyance to William Wilkins, then of Peters township, Cumberland county, in 1728. In this transaction Anderson's ferry was the consideration. Allen planted an orchard in 1720 on said tract, removing soon after he had disposed of it, up the river as above. Thus Anderson's ferry or "Vinegar's Crossing" seems to have been established as early as 1725. It was near the site of the present Marietta, directly communicating with the manors on the West bank of the Susquehanna.

In the same year "traders on Allegheny" were warned not to sell liquor to the Indians, or to "allow whites" among the Indians to do so.

In the spring of 1727 Presbyterian corymbs began their labors on the southwest bank of the Susquehanna "above the Conewago creek." Within a year or two self-supporting churches were organized in the

Valley—the earliest in 1732. After this date the specific instances of settlement are of historical record that has never been questioned. Anderson, Craighead, Bertram, Boyd and Blair "missionated" in the present York and Cumberland counties previously to the founding of any congregation. The gathering of a self-supporting congregation is strong evidence of a permanent as well as a prosperous community. The "entire immigration to the Valley was Presbyterian for twenty years, before and after 1720." Their first object was a dwelling, the next a meeting-house and school; the chief characteristics of the people of this religious profession.

In 1731 the provincial officer was required to ascertain the number of persons liable to taxation "west of Susquehanna," residing there in the year 1730. He forwarded the assessment, and it contained the names of upwards of 400 families, which would demonstrate the number of inhabitants to have been nearly or quite 2,500, occupying the manors and the present Cumberland Valley south of the Kittatinny.

It is established in the tradition of many of the families of the Valley that their fathers "drank home cider," before Taylor made his survey of 1733, from "Susquehanna to Conegochege." This is an excellent testimony touching the habit of these emigrants to plant fruit as they destroyed the natural forest. "Old apple trees were in Shearman's valley" in 1750. MSS. before me testifies to all this. We know that it takes many years for apple orchards to produce crops fit for cider.

The inference is, that a number of hardy adventurers were *permanently* settled on the southwest bank of the Susquehanna, in the present Cumberland Valley, very early in the eighteenth century, probably in its *very first decade*. These settlers were of various nationalities, and within ten or fifteen years

others came—the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. They were not the style of men to surrender a location if it was satisfactory. If they were on the east bank they had the Indians and the traders to set forth the advantages west of them, and, by observation from the eastern hills, a sight of the fruitful land beyond; glorious in its verdure, well watered, and just sufficiently elevated to be easy of drainage, to tempt them to it. They saw this, they came to it, and remained where their descendants are to-day.

JAN., 1881. A. BOYD HAMILTON.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE HAYES OF DERRY —Patrick Hayes, born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1705, came to Pennsylvania in company with his brothers Hugh, William and James, about 1728, all of whom took up land in what is now Derry township. On the assessment list for 1751 the name of James is wanting. He probably died prior to that period, while Hugh and William followed the Virginia and Carolina migration of the few years subsequent. Patrick remained and died in Derry on the 31st of January, 1790. His wife, Jean —, whom he married in 1729, died October 15, 1792. Both are buried in old Derry church-yard. They had children as follows:

i. *David*, b. 1731; m. Martha Wilson; he inherited what is now the Felty farm.

ii. *Robert*, b. Feb. 2, 1733; m. March 25, 1762, Margaret Wray, of Derry; was an officer of the Revolution; he inherited what is now the Longnecker farm; he built his house in 1762, and his stone barn in 1772; the latter was torn down in 1850. Robert and Margaret Hayes had—*Jean*, b. 1763, d. 1817; *John*, b. 1765, m. Margaret Gray; *Patrick*, b. 1767, m. — Mickey of Cumberland county; *Margaret*, b. 1769, m. William Thom, of Haver; *Robert*, b. 1771, m.

1st, Jean Hayes, daughter of Captain Patrick Hayes, and 21, — Henderson, of Shippensburg; *David*, b. 1773, d. Oct. 8, 1796; *Samuel*, b. 1775, d. unm.; *James*, b. 1777, d. 1798; *William*, b. 1779, removed to Virginia; *Solomon*, b. 1781, d. s. p.; *Joseph*, b. 1783, m. and went to Equality, Ill. Robert Hayes d. June 6 1809; his wife Margaret, January 6, 1820, aged 77 years. Their grandson, James Hayes, resides at Hummelstown.

iii. *Eleanor*, b. 1735; m. Feb. 6, 1755, Patrick Campbell, son of John Campbell, of Derry; their daughter married the Rev. Joshua Williams.

iv. *William*, b. 1737; m. Oct. 6, 1767, Jean Taylor, and removed to Virginia.

v. *Jean*, b. 1739; m. Oct. 31, 1765, William Scott.

vi. *Samuel*, b. 1741; m. and removed to Virginia.

vii. *Patrick*, b. 1743; m. — M'Alister, sister of Captain Archibald M'Alister; was Captain Patrick Hayes of the Revolution; removed to Lycoming county and died there about 1812; he inherited the farm in Derry now owned by Mr. Hershey.

We invite additions or corrections to the foregoing, reference being had to the *Campbell Family* already printed in *N & Q*, and the *Rutherford Family*, which we shall soon publish. W. H. E.

TASISTRO.—A correspondent of London "Notes & Queries" for December, 1880, page 445, noting the death of Thomas T. Stoddard, of Kelso, Scotland, remarks that the announcement of his death recalls a memorable plagiarism, which he proceeds to relate. In 1831 Constable, of Edinburgh, published a poem entitled "The Death-Wake, or Lunacy, a Necromant, in Three Chimeras." It is now a very rare work, as the edition was limited. In 1842 it was published in four successive issues of "Graham's Magazine" of Philadelphia, under

the title of "Agathe, a Necromant; in Three Chimeras, by Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro." Then the correspondent inquires "whether such a person as 'Tasistro' ever existed?"

I know that Tasistro was a clerk in the State Department at Washington, was a writer on both sides of any public question for the press of Philadelphia, and was looked upon as quite a literary lion by some of his circle. Whether he yet lives I am not able to say, but if he does it will be in order for him to explain a plagiarism so stupendous as this

A. B. H.

[The writer of the foregoing has some of Tasistro's MSS., and the Editor some of his poetry carefully preserved in a scrap-book. Tasistro was a translator in the State Department while Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State under the Polk administration. He wrote for the *Washington Union*, then just established by Thomas Ritchie of Richmond, and was for a period the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*. He was regarded at Washington as a man of great accomplishments—the associate of Edward Wheeler, Dr. Huston, Dr. King and other short-hand writers. Dr. King's house, who was also a painter of considerable reputation, then being the resort of the literati of Washington. Tasistro and Capt. Charles A. May, the famous cavalry officer who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, had a difficulty at one time which excited Washington society very much. Mr. Buchanan, who valued Tasistro's services very highly, was instrumental in having the antagonism settled through Wm. L. Marcy, then Secretary of War. Rev. E. W. Hutter was the private secretary of Mr. Buchanan, and had a part to play in bearing the messages between the two secretaries for an amicable adjustment of the affair. Tasistro regarded himself as the hero of the transaction. He sub-

sequently left Washington and went to Richmond, Va., where he was connected with the "Enquirer" of that city. From there he removed to Baltimore where he probably died.]

MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

It has been aptly considered, respecting *Notes and Queries*, that in addition to the positive knowledge and unquestionable facts given, they serve as hints and afford opportunities to draw out further information from persons who are not voluntarily disposed at first to venture upon contributions on their own account. Thus I propose henceforth to embark upon a topic which, though I am competent to record the facts of my own day at Harrisburg, I call upon such of my illustrious predecessors as Geo. P. Wiestling, John A. Weir, Geo. H. Snell, or D. W. Gross to write the musical history of the preceding years. Let them *do it* "while it is called to day."

Being then in my seventh year, I have shadowy memories of an institution called the "Harrisburg Band," in which Captain Wm. Watson played the clarinet, Mr. Olewine the trombone, Van Haag the bugle, and D. W. Gross some instrument. I recall them as seated on the top of a square single truck railroad car, the first one Harrisburg saw, about to start toward Middletown, on an excursion probably incident to the opening of the road. This was in the summer of 1836, when the road had begun in the angle between Second and Paxtang streets. I have no doubt the music was fine; but let the survivors tell about it.

The first vocal music of a public character, that I can recall in the natural order of things, was our Presbyterian choir, in the old, old church at Second street and Cherry alleys. Among its members were John A. Weir and wife, Mrs. George Whitehill, Joel Hinckley and wife, Alexander Sloan, James

R. Boyd and Andrew Graydon. It was before the era of instrumental accompaniment, and what it may have lacked in "style," it doubtless made up in earnestness and devotion.

The first glee club organization I remember was composed of Fred. V. Beisel and R. J. Fleming, 1st *tenors*; Geo. H. Small, *alto*, David Fleming and Geo. P. Wiestling, *bassos*. Their music was very simple—compared with our present standard—but their singing was quite effective. They gave frequent concerts in the old Court House and Shakspeare Hall, to large audiences, at a "levy" (12½ cents) per head. One of their sure hits was "Ah, how Sophia!" which being made to sound as "a-house a-fire," (with a good deal of "fire! fire!") was deemed the smartest thing possible in those days.

To my knowledge Harrisburg never produced a phenomenal singer or player. The only extraordinary voice I recall was that of George P. Wiestling, *bass*; and had he been heard in the city, instead of a country town, his fine organ might have been cultivated "to the bent of its compass," and made famous. If there were others they were like the flowers, "born to blush unseen"—and unseeing.

Whilst none attained any high degree of excellence—principally for the want of scientific training—there were, however, many good, and some very good, natural singers and pianists. But the musical status was too low to support thoroughly first class resident teachers, and those who aspired to a higher degree of instruction were obliged to go to Philadelphia.

The teachers of that time were Jno. H. Hickok (father of W. O.), E. L. Walker, J. A. Geize, Father Weber, J. K. Stayman, Miss Frazer, Hugh Coyle (blind), J. T. Croft, — Fisher, and others; beside those

to the manor born. [It is scarcely proper to include such as Professor Knoche in this list.] Among them all, however, there never was a vocal instructor who pretended to develop the voice scientifically, or according to true and proper methods.

Old Mr. Weber was the most thorough instructor of principles, and produced some of the best instrumentalists, especially of the violin. Edward L. Walker was the best pianist.

The best native *pianists* were Misses Isabella Todd, Caroline Heisly, Priscilla McClure, Anna M. Wiestling, Eliza and Ella Roberts, Glorvina Elder, Mary McCormick, Annie Buehler, Sybil Fahnestock, Julia DeWitt—whom I name, as I knew them.

Endeavoring to bring together some of the names of those who were conspicuous among the *singers* of the long ago—leaving the present generation to trace out those whose names have been changed by marriage—I record without regard to the order of time:

Sopranos—Misses Sarah, Margaret and Louisa Carson, the Misses Lochman, Catherine and Adaline Gross, Elizabeth Depui, Ellen Busher, Anna M. Wiestling, Eliza Espy, Caroline and Maggie Barnitz, Eunice Parke, Sophie Jones, Eliza J. Ayres, Esther Doll, Mrs. Walton, Lizzie Heisely, Laura Lawrence, Lile Jacobs, Mary Edred, Jenny Schley, Mary Dougherty, Mrs. Jno. J. Maglauchlin, Lucia Simmons, Nancy Shunk, Regina Greenawalt, Harriet Henrie, Elizabeth and Annie Boyd, Louisa Berryhill.

Altos—Susan Mowry, Glorvina Elder, Ellen and Annie Roberts, Viney, Emma and Jennie Brumbaugh, Susan B. Ayres, Mary J. Patch, Josephine Smith, Ellen Graydon, Annie Steel, Emma Parke, Virginia Cameron, Annie Wallace, Mary Hunsdel Elizabeth Hickok.

Tenors—Fred V. Beisel, Albert Bigler, R. J. Eleeming, William C. Tobey, C. Fred Saxton, Sam. H. Brooks, Dr. Wm. and H. Murray Graydon, Henry A. Kelker, Augustus Chayne.

Bassos—Geo. P. Wiestling, Andrew Keefer, David Fleming, Lennard Kinnard, Samuel Brumbaugh, Jere. Greenawalt, Harry A. Ross, Asbury Awl, Dr. Harry Buehler, Geo. B. Wiestling, Jere. Uhler, Erastus J. Jones, George B. Ayres.

The four vocal parts were best represented by Misses (Sarah) Carson and Mowry, and Messrs. Beisel and Wiestling. They were *good*, for their day, having excellent natural voices, but never received any skilled training. Indeed there was not then a scientifically educated singer in the town. To read the music and sing as best you can, constituted the vocalist of that period.

The musical ability of the town was not confined to individuals. There were *families*, containing several—singers and players—that I now propose to enumerate, though I must include some names already given. I do this partly because my recollection is not sufficient to designate the particular voice, and include them in the list given:

Musical Families of Harrisburg, 1835–1865.—Peacock, Espy, Heisley, Wiestling,* Gross, Sehley, Fleming, Graydon,* Carson, Roberts, Small, Byrd,* Greenawalt, Ayres, Parke, Hummel, Buehler, Doll, Simonton, Lutz,* Worrell, Brumbaugh, Zollinger, Emerson.

These families contained some times three or four singers—like the Carson's (female) and Fleming's (male), or like the Simonton's, having six, of both sexes

As I have observed in a former paper, the advent of Silas Ward, in 1851, marked a great change—for the better—in the

*Two families of the same name.

character of music in Harrisburg. He and I originated the Musical Convention of 1853, co-incident with which was the organization of the Musical Union (now Harmonic Society) and the introduction of oratorio and classical music. Mr. Ward's singing of

"Now vanish before the holy beams"
(tenor aria, *Creation*), at one of our society's concerts, was probably the first oratorio solo ever given by a resident singer. It is not saying too much either, that Mr. Ward had the best tenor voice, in his first years there. The present and future singers of Harrisburg, though they may be unconscious of the fact, owe much to the musical intelligence, taste, pertinacity and enterprise of the late Silas Ward, and he deserves to be gratefully remembered.

The first grand piano in town was presented to Miss Sybil Fahnestock, by her uncle, who was a player of force and intelligence. Miss Told was decidedly the *best* of her day; after her came Eliza McCormick, Alice Hickok and Miss Bronson, one of Mrs. Leconte's teachers, who played with considerable strength.

Organ playing, worth mentioning as such, was unknown at Harrisburg during the thirty years of which I write. True, there were those who manipulated the keyboards of such instruments as the town contained—during church service, and the like—but *that is not organ playing!* The executants were unskilled in stop-combinations and harmonic effects, as contra-distinguished from piano playing; and the first true-school organ playing heard was doubtless when Prof A. N. Johnson handled the German Reformed instrument (then the newest and best), in 1853

I never heard a resident player attempt such a thing as an overture, grand march,

fugue, or any *organ-piece*, strictly speaking. Mrs. James Worrell served very acceptably at the Episcopal church during a number of years.

The first music store was opened by J. T. Croft, who was a fair singer, in a frame house, standing No. 316 Market street. For a musical person, this individual's assurance was sublime; he would have undertaken to sing for Damrosch or Arditì.

In the earlier years the Episcopalian and Catholic churches possessed the only organs in town—such as they were! The Lutheran church, burned in 1838, I think, had one also. The instrumental aid to the choirs was most usually a violoncello; at the Lutheran church it was a double bass, played by Wm. K. Verbeke and George Barnitz. At the Presbyterian church I led the treble with a flute, Col. Roberts the alto with a viol'in, and Dr. Fleming or H. Murray Graydon the base with a violoncello. This, with Edward Perkins' flute occasionally on the tenor, was regarded "the leading combination" of the town. Theodore Thomas was nowhere!

Indeed, this instrumental superiority had so conquered old prejudices that we conceived the notion of introducing a trombone player, then in town, as an adjunct to the bass. A definite understanding was accordingly had, that the player should use great discretion, and in no manner attempt to "show off." A curtain of dimensions equivalent to the extended length of this ungodly instrument, was erected at the rear of the choir, and all things went serenely. But alas! one Sunday when we were singing the tune "Ward," the man forgot himself—as any player might—and could not resist connecting the second and third strains with a *pom! pom! pom!* which blast indicated an amount of "circus" upstairs which the old folks wouldn't stand, and the unfortunate trombone was ousted.

I think it was the same individual—through revenge, no doubt—who obtained an amount of money from the congregation toward getting a musical instrument to be called a Serpent; but the fellow snaked off with the money!

I remember at one time the Baptist choir—on Front street—was led with an accordion, played by a lady. Fine!

The introduction of melodeons, however, was a great advance and a great relief.

Among choir leaders, Geo. P. Wiestling, at the German Reformed; Andrew Keefer, Lutheran; and R. J. Fleming, Presbyterian had the longest periods of service. Silas Ward was engaged many years at the Presbyterian, as also at the Lutheran and Catholic churches.

In conclusion, I doubt not my readers will mark numerous omissions and deficiencies. It is not easy, at this length of time and depending entirely on memory, to draw specific lines of position and merit through a whole generation. Let my critics, if I have any, try it. If what I have written shall induce others to amend or correct—for the sake of historical accuracy—and thus obtain the proper record, I am content.

GEORGE B. AYRES.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE ROANS OF DERRY (N & Q. i.)—From a granddaughter of Mary Roan and Nathan Stockman, we have the following:

MARY ROAN, b. March 26, 1764, in Derry; m. October 10, 1789, Nathan Stockman, and d. December 24, 1847, at the residence of her son-in-law, James Sharpe, at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Penna. Nathan Stockman, born in September, 1763, in the north of Ireland, came with his parents to Chester county in 1765. After his marriage he located in Buffalo Valley, from

whence he removed to Beaver Falls, Beaver county, about 1801, where he died very suddenly on the 5th of April, 1812. The children of Mary Roan and Nathan Stockman were:

i. *James*, b. Nov. 4, 1791; d. May 10, 1844, at San Antonio, Texas. He left one daughter who married Reeve Lewis and resides on Lake Providence, La.

ii. *Anne*, b. Jan. 28, 1793; m. Mark Clark, of Beaver county; she died in 1878; of their twelve children eight survive.

iii. *John Roan*, b. Nov. 9, 1796; married in Pittsburgh, but subsequently removed to Natchez, Miss., where he died, April 24, 1842; he left eight children, five of whom survive, the daughters in Natchez, a son, S. Dryden Stockman, in New Orleans, and John R. Stockman in San Francisco.

iv. *Isabella*, b. Sept. 2, 1798; m. James Sharpe, of Pittsburgh; d. August, 1873; Mr. Sharpe in March, 1861. Of their children, *James Stockman*, an unusually bright young man, died while a student at Jefferson College, Canonsburg; *Mary Roan Stockman*; *Jane Beltzhoover*; *John Roan Stockman*; *Elizabeth L. m. Clarke*; the latter alone survives.

v. *Joseph*, b. July 2, 1800; d. unmarried at New Orleans in March, 1835.

vi. *Samuel*, b. Jan. 18, 1802; went South, and for many years was never heard of.

vii. *Laird Harris*, b. 1804; d. s. p.

viii. *Jane Harris*, b. April 5, 1807; m. in 1823, Daniel Belzooover, of Pittsburgh; in 1832 removed to Natchez, Miss. They had five children. Mrs. Jane H. Beltzhoover resides at Pittsburgh.

The foregoing completes the record of the family of the Rev. John Roan, minister of Paxtang, Derry and Mount Joy.

W. H. E.

THE CRAWFORDS OF HANOVER.

In searching for material for a biographical sketch of Major James Crawford of the Revolution, a member of the first constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, from Northumberland county, a native of Hanover township this county, we have come across certain data which may possibly be of value to many of the readers of *Notes and Queries*.

JOHN CRAWFORD, a native of the North of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, emigrated to America about 1728 and settled in Hanover township. With him came several other members of the family, brothers no doubt; James, who located in Paxtang township, and had surveyed to him in March, 1738, 258 acres of land on the bank of the Susquehanna river, adjoining Robert and William Renick's land. This location was subsequently secured by Joseph Chambers, James Crawford removing to Hanover. Robert and Hugh Crawford settled in the same neighborhood. The brothers probably removed from this locality. John Crawford had at least three sons, James, John and Richard.

I. JAMES CRAWFORD, son of John, born about 1730 in Hanover, seems to have removed to the West Branch in Northumberland county about 1770. He was a member of the convention of July, 1776, which framed the first Constitution of the State, and on the 8th of October following commissioned major of Col. Wm. Calk's regiment of the Penn'a Line. He resigned October 12, 1777, on account of being deprived of his rank, but proposed to serve through the contest at his own expense. He afterwards filled the offices of sheriff, commissioner and justice of the peace. He died about 1812 or 1813 and was buried in the old Pine Creek burying ground, near Jersey Shore. Major Crawford was twice married—first to Rosanna,

second daughter of John and Ann Allison, of Lancaster county. She was a superior woman. Her sister, Margaret Allison, a notable woman in her day, married Col. Hugh White, a soldier of the Revolution, who lived near Chatham's Run, Lycoming county, and from whom are descended the Whites of Williamsport and Wellsboro'. Through the first marriage of Major Crawford comes the connection with the Allisons of the Juniata Valley, one of whom, Robert, was a distinguished lawyer, a captain in the Black Hawk war of 1812, and subsequently a member of Congress. The children of James Crawford and Rosanna Allison, all born in Hanover, were :

i. *John*, who served in the war of the Revolution; went to the lower Mississippi, where he died unmarried.

ii. *Robert*, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Quigley. Through her comes the relationship with the Quigleys, Cranes, Custards, Deis, and others. Robert was palsied late in life, and died about 1836 aged seventy-six. He was buried in the Pine Creek burying ground. His children were *Ann*, m. Levi Packer; *George*, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Weizel White; *Nancy*, m. Hugh White; *Frances*, m. Robert Shaw; *James Allison*; and *Eliza*, m. Thomas Condon.

iii. *Thomas*, removed to North East, Erie county, Penn'a, where his descendants reside.

iv. *Ann*, m. Benjamin Walker, whose descendants live at Laporte, Indiana.

Major Crawford married secondly, Agnes, daughter of Capt. McDonald, of Cumberland county. She survived her husband several years and is buried in Pine Creek grave yard. They had one daughter, *Elizabeth*, who removed after the death of her mother to Erie county, where she died many years ago, unmarried.

II. *John Crawford*, junior, married and remained in Hanover. He was born in 1736; died April 8, 1789, and is interred in old Hanover church yard. His children were:

i. *William*, m. Patty Crain.

ii. *Ann*, m. Samuel Finney.

iii. *Violet*

iv. *Mattie*, (Martha) a character in her day—concerning whom *Notes and Queries* have had something to say on several occasions.

v. *John*, who died February 18, 1811.

III. RICHARD CRAWFORD, the youngest son of John Crawford, was born about 1740; he married in 1765 Elizabeth —, b. in 1745; d. June 12, 1810. After the death of his wife Richard Crawford went to reside with his daughter Ann in Anthony township, Columbia, now Montour county, Penn'a, where he died about 1813. He was buried at Warrior Run grave-yard. His children were, among others—

i. *Paul*.

ii. *James*, m. Mary Finney.

iii. *Ann*, m. Hugh Wilson.

iv. *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. John Moody, who died at Shippensburg.

Another daughter married a brother of the Rev. Mr. Moody.

The first John Crawford had a large family, but save those here mentioned we have no record. As with other families, the removal of one member and another to different sections of the Union, renders the researches of the genealogist almost a fruitless task.

W. H. E.

AN IMPORTANT DEPOSITION.

[The following "deposition of Alexander Mitchell" throws considerable light upon some early settlements in this locality. It confirms certain statements which have been made in *Notes and Queries*, and hence we give it as it is in the original]
Lancaster County, ss.:

The deposition of Alexander Mitchell, of Donegue township, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, taken before me the Sub-scriber, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini, 1770, in the presence of James Wilkins, of Peters township in the county of Cumberland, yeoman, and John Little, of Donegal county aforesaid, in the county of Lancaster aforesaid, yeoman, and by and with the approbation and consent of the said James Wilkins and John Little

The said Alexander Mitchell being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that he, the deponent, in the year 1719, on his arrival from Ireland into the Province of Pennsylvania, came up to Donegal township aforesaid, and there saw one Peter Allen in possession of a tract of land, late and now in dispute between the heirs of William Wilkins and the heirs of Nathaniel Little, both deceased; that the said Peter Allen erected a cabin thereon in which he lived, and had cleared about an acre of land thereon; that he, this deponent, afterwards, in the year 1720, was present when one ——— Taylor surveyed the said tract of land for the said Peter Allen, and Richard Grier and Martin McKinley carried the chain; that the said Allen afterwards cleared six or seven acres of plough land, five or six acres of meadow land, and also planted an orchard on the said tract; that the said deponent, in or about the year 1727, was present when the Rev. James Anderson, of Donegal township aforesaid, purchased the aforesaid tract of land of the said Peter Allen, and agreed to give him seventy pounds for the same; that James Mitchell, the deponent's father, drew the bill of sale or conveyance, as appears from an entry in his father's books, wherein said Allen stands charged with eighteen pence or two

shillings for drawing the bill of sale or conveyance aforesaid, which said conveyance this deponent remembers to have seen when executed; that the said deponent in or about the year 1728 was present when the said Anderson exchanged the tract of land aforesaid with a certain William Wilkins, now deceased, for the tract of land whereon the ferry commonly called Anderson's Ferry is kept, and said Anderson agreed to give said Wilkins twenty pounds by way of boot; that he saw Anderson's conveyance to Wilkins for the tract first above mentioned, and well remembers the name subscribed thereto to be said Anderson's hand writing, having often seen him write his name; that said Wilkins then put a tenant on the same place who continued to live thereon for one year and upwards, and afterwards the said William Wilkins moved to the said tract of land and thereon continued to live till the 9th of April, in the year 1734, when he died, having first built a barn and made additional improvements of ten or twelve acres of plough land, and six or seven acres of meadow land; that in or about the year 1733, the deponent carried to Philadelphia a letter from the said Wilkins to Thomas Lawrence, Esq., of the said city, now deceased, requesting the said Lawrence to deliver to this deponent a bond of the said Wilkins executed to him, the said Wilkins, having shortly before sent down a quantity of skins to Mr. Lawrence for and in exchange of the said bond by a certain John Bomgardaer; that the said Mr. Lawrence acquainted this deponent that he had received said skins and that the bond aforesaid was very nearly paid off, further telling the deponent that if he would call next morning at his house he would deliver him the bond pursuant to said Wilkins' request, but that this deponent went out of town early the next morning and therefore did not get the bond of

said Lawrence This deponent on his oath further saith: that the said William Wilkins had at the time of his death a servant girl, six or seven years of whose servitude was then unexpired, also a large grindstone with two iron handles, which cost and was worth three pounds, and likewise a bay horse, afterwards sold by Nathaniel Little to a certain John Galbraith for six or seven pounds, which said three several articles this deponent understands and is informed are not comprised in the inventory returned into the Register's office for Lancaster county by the administrators of the said William Wilkins, deceased; and likewise an iron jack for roasting of meat was not comprised in the said inventory, of which the said William Wilkins died possessed; this deponent further said: that when Samuel Blunston, Esq., (now deceased) run the lines of the tract aforesaid in or about the year 1737, he warned the said Blunston not to run the same, alleging that the said Taylor had already surveyed the same as aforesaid for the said Peter Allen. This deponent further saith: that in the year 1734 he brought from Virginia at a certain place called Bull-Skin Marsh, the sum of fifteen pounds, which he received from a person at the said Marsh who purchased some cattle of the deponent belonging to the said William Wilkins, and paid the sum to the widow of the said Wilkins after his death, which he also understands was never accounted for by the administrators of said Wilkins; and further this deponent saith not.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me the day and year first within and

ROBT. BOYD.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF THE LATE ISAAC MOORHEAD.—We learn by the *Erie Gazette* that steps are being taken by the friends of Mr. Moorhead toward the publication of a volume of his miscellaneous writings, together with an extended biographical sketch of the author. The work is to be edited by Prof. A. H. Caughey, of Erie, and a limited number of copies published at a subscription price merely sufficient to defray the cost of publication. We are glad that this volume has been suggested, and we have no doubt that it will be a noble memorial of a worthy man.

W. H. E.

"POUNDS, SHILLINGS AND PENCE."—The business of Dauphin county was conducted in "pounds, shillings and pence," Pennsylvania currency, until 1804. On the 4th of February that year, on settling the accounts of the Treasurer, Adam Boyd, the statement made by the county auditors was as follows:

Cash on hand	£1133 8 5
Outstanding debt . . .	632 14 5½
	£1766 2 10½
Equal to	\$4,709 71

From that time onward the accounts were rendered in dollars and cents.

W. H. E.

FIRST DIRECTORY OF HARRISBURG.—We have been informed that a Directory of the Borough of Harrisburg, was issued in 1839, by Peter Vanderbilt. We will be under many obligations to any person who may give us information not only as to the directory but to the publisher Mr. Vanderbilt.

W. H. E.

MEMBERS OF DONEGAL PRESBYTERY

From 1732 to 1761.

[For the following list of members of the Presbytery of Donegal, we are indebted to the Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D. The list is a valuable one for reference, and it was our intention to supplement the same by giving brief biographical notes, but considering that labor an herculean task which it will take time and research to accomplish, and as it is desirable that brief information be obtained relative to the individuals named, we present the list at this time.]

The first Presbytery met at Donegal on the 11th of October, 1732, at which there were present:

Ministers.—James Anderson, William Bertram, Adam Boyd, Robert Orr and Samuel Thomson.

Elders.—Richard Allison and Alexander Robertson.

At the subsequent meetings there were present as follows, both of ministers and elders. To the latter we have appended the place of meeting and the year when present:

Ministers.

Anderson, James,	Gelston, Samuel,
Alexander, Daniel,	Hoge, John,
Bertram, William,	Hindman, John,
Black, Samuel,	McMordie, Robert,
Boyd, Adam,	Orr, Robert,
Bell, Hamilton,	Paul, John,
Beard, John,	Roan, John,
Caven, Samuel,	Steel, John,
Creaghead, Alexander,	Sankey, Richard,
	Smith, Robert,
Creaghead, Thomas,	Smith, Samuel,
Craig, John,	Tate, Joseph,
Duffield, George,	Thomson, Samuel,
Elder, John,	Thompson, John.

Elders of Donegal Presbytery.

Allison, Richard, first meeting Oct. 11, 1732; Donegal, 1735; Philadelphia, 1738; Pequa, 1739.

Allison, John, Philadelphia, 1740; Donegal, 1744.

Alexander, James, Octoraro, 1740.

Allen, Samuel, Paxtang, 1738.

Anderson, James, Donegal, 1760; Chestnut Level, 1761.

Andrew, John, Octoraro, 1740; Derry, 1743; Hanover, 1744.

Atchison, William, Nottingham, April 1734; Hanover, 1738; Philadelphia, 1743.

Barkley, Hugh, Derry, 1736.

Bell, Samuel, Pequa, 1739.

Bell, William, Carlisle, 1761.

Biggar, William, Carlisle, 1760.

Blackburn, Benjamin, Carlisle, 1751.

Bowman, Thomas, Derry, 1743.

Boyd, Robert, Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1733.

Boyd, Thomas, Donegal, April 1735; Paxtang, 1738; Middle Octoraro, 1740.

Bachanan, James, Nottingham, April 2, 1734; Chestnut Level, 1735; Nottingham, 1735, 1737; Pequa, 1738.

Buchanan, John, Donegal, 1760.

Buchanan, Samuel, Chestnut Level, 1739.

Buchanan, William, Octoraro, 1736; Donegal, 1738.

Calhoun, Patrick, M. Octoraro, 1739.

Colwad (or Colwell), John, Chestnut Level, March 28, 1733; Middle Octoraro, May 16, 1733 and 1739.

Caldwell, Andrew, Middle Octoraro, 1740.

Campbell, Samuel, Conewago, 1743.

Carothers, James, Hanover, 1738; Donegal, 1743; Hanover, 1744; Paxtang, 1760.

Carothers, Walter, Donegal, 1741, 1742 and 1744.

Chambers, Richard, Donegal, 1741.

Chambers, Rowland, Upper Octoraro, Sept. 5, 1733.

Christy, John, Octoraro, 1734; Chestnut Level, 1737; Hanover, 1738, 1744.

Clark, James, Donegal, 1741.

- Clark, Joseph, Donegal, 1748.
 Clingan, George, Donegal, 1761.
 Cochran, Andrew, Chestnut Level, 1735;
 Carlisle, 1760,
 Cochran, James, Nottingham, April
 1734 and 1735.
 Cochran, William, Donegal, 1761.
 Colvill, Joseph, Donegal, 1760.
 Colwain, Andrew, Nottingham, 1739.
 Cook, James, Pequa, Nov. 1, 1733; Not-
 tingham, 1736; Philadelphia, 1736; Pax-
 tang, 1733.
 Cope, Thomas, Chestnut Level, 1744
 Craig, David, Donegal, 1750
 Craigh, Andrew, Donegal, 1741.
 Crawford, James, Donegal, 1740.
 Cunningham, Samuel, Chestnut Level,
 1761.
 Cunningham, William, Donegal, 1741;
 Conewago, 1743.
 Davidson, Alexander, Nottingham, April
 3, 1734; Octoraro, 1734, 1736.
 Davidson, George, Phila., 1743; Donegal,
 1744; Derry, 1745; Donegal, 1745.
 Devor, John, Middle Octoraro, May 16,
 1733; Donegal, 1734, 1735; M. Octoraro,
 1735, 1739.
 Dickson, John, Nottingham, 1739.
 Dugan, Thomas, Paxtang, 1760; Carlisle,
 1761.
 Dunbar, John, Donegal, 1760.
 Erwin, William, Donegal, 1744; Hanover,
 1744.
 Espy, George, Donegal, April, 1735.
 Evans, William, Donegal, 1743
 Ewing, John, Pequa, 1733
 Farrel (or Fennel), Thomas, Philadel-
 phia, 1740; Donegal, 1743; Upper Penns-
 boro', 1749.
 Finley, John, Nottingham, 1739.
 Foster, Arthur, Donegal, 1744; Hanover,
 1745.
 Galbraith, Alexander, Octoraro, 1734.
 Galbraith, Andrew, Swatara, Nov 15,
 1722; Chestnut Level, 1735; Derry, 1736;
 Donegal, 1736; M. Octoraro, 1737; Pequa,
 1737; Derry, 1739.
 Galbraith, James, Phila., 1736; Derry,
 1743.
 Galbraith, Robert, Chestnut Level, March
 28, 1733; Nottingham, April, 1734.
 Galt, James, Chestnut Level, 1739.
 Glomon, Thomas, Chestnut Level, 1735.
 Goat, James, Upper Octoraro, Sept. 5,
 1733; Pequa, Nov. 1, 1733; Donegal, Oct.,
 1734.
 Graham, G., Nottingham, 1735.
 Graham, Jared, Carlisle, 1760.
 Graham, John, Donegal, 1740.
 Gregg, Andrew, U. Octoraro, Sept. 5,
 1733; Octoraro, 1736; Pequa, 1738; Done-
 gal, 1742.
 Grey, Andrew, Phila., 1738.
 Grier, Robert, Paxtang, 1742.
 Givin, John, Donegal, 1743.
 Hall, Hugh, Chestnut Level, 1744
 Hamilton, Alexander, Pequa, 1736
 Hamilton, Andrew, Nottingham, 1736.
 Phila., 1736.
 Hamilton, John, Forks of Brandywine,
 1733; Phila., 1740.
 Hayes, Hugh, Donegal, 1743.
 Hays, Thomas, Chestnut Level, 1742.
 Hay, David, Nottingham, April, 1734;
 Donegal, 1740.
 Harris, John, Esq., Donegal, 1760.
 Henderson, Daniel, Hanover, 1738;
 Phila., 1740; M. Octoraro, 1740; Octoraro,
 1741; Chestnut Level, 1741; Donegal, 1742;
 Hanover, 1744; Phila., 1743; Donegal,
 1748.
 Henderson, John, Pequa, 1733; Forks of
 Brandywine, 1740; Donegal, 1747; Done-
 gal, 1750.
 Hoga, David, Donegal, 1743.
 Hope, Thomas, Forks of Brandywine,
 1733; Forks of Brandywine, 1740.
 Hutchison, James, Derry, 1743.
 Hutchison, Joseph, Donegal, 1744; Derry,
 1745.

- Innes, Brice, Derry, 1741; Donegal, 1744;
Hanover, 1745.
- Irwin, Robert, Pennsborough, 1745.
- Irwin, Samuel, Chestnut Level, 1737;
Nottingham, 1739.
- Irwin, Moses, Carlisle, 1760.
- Jack, James, elder at Carlisle (Duffield's)
1761
- Johnston, Matthew, Derry, 1737.
- Johnson, William, Donegal, 1744.
- Kerr, James, Phila., 1741; Paxtang, 1742;
Donegal, 1742, 1745; Pennsborough, 1745;
Donegal, 1759; U. Marsh Creek, 1760; Car-
lisle, 1761
- Kerr, Joseph, 1741.
- Kilgore, Charles, Donegal, 1740, 1741;
Derry, 1743.
- King, Robert, Donegal, 1740; Octoraro,
1741; Donegal, 1743
- King, Victor, Carlisle, 1761.
- Kirkpatrick, James, Phila., September
19, 1733.
- Kirkpatrick, Hugh, Upper Octoraro,
Sept. 5, 1733.
- Leeper, Allan, Donegal, 1759.
- Luckie, John, Paxtang, August, 1734;
Middle Octoraro, 1737.
- Lemon, Thomas, Derry, 1736.
- Logan, Thomas, Middle Octoraro, 1737;
Donegal, 1760.
- McClellan, Hugh, Donegal, 1740.
- McClelland, John, Donegal, Oct., 1734
- McClanahan, Paxtang, 1742; Chestnut
Level, 1744.
- McClintock, David, Paxtang, 1738.
- McClure, Robert, Nottingham, 1735;
Derry, 1745; Pennsborough, 1745.
- McConaughy, Robert, Phila., 1738.
- McConnel, John, Nottingham, 1736;
Chestnut Level, 1739.
- McCord, William, Middle Octoraro, 1735;
Donegal, 1740.
- McCreight, Alexander, Donegal, 1742,
1744.
- McCullough, James, Donegal, 1743, 1744;
Hanover, 1744.
- McCutcheon, John, Nottingham, 1737;
M. Octoraro, 1739.
- McDowell, James, Donegal, 1744.
- McEwen (or McCown), John, Forks of
Brandywine, 1740; Chestnut Level, 1741;
Donegal, 1743; Philadelphia, 1743; Done-
gal, 1745; Derry, 1745.
- McFerson (McPherson), John, Philadel-
phia, 1741.
- McElroy, Hugh, Donegal, 1740.
- McKinley, Henry, Donegal, 1759.
- McNaught, Alexander, Forks of Brandy-
wine, 1740; Philadelphia, 1741; Derry, 1741.
- McNeil, Adam, Donegal, 1750.
- McNit, Alex., Paxtang, Aug. 1734.
- Mayes, James, Upper Octoraro, Sept. 5,
1733.
- Maxwell, William, Nottingham, 1735;
Derry, 1736.
- Matthew, Robert, Octoraro, 1736; Phila-
delphia, 1740.
- Middleton, John, Donegal, Octoraro,
1734, and 1736; Forks of Brandywine,
1738.
- Mitchel, George, Pequa, 1738; Chestnut
Level, 1739.
- Mitchell, Jno., Donegal, 1736; Pequa,
1739.
- Mitchell, Thomas, Philadelphia, Sept. 19,
1733.
- Mitchell, William, Chestnut Level, 1735;
Philadelphia, 1736; Nottingham, 1737;
Donegal, 1740; Pequa, 1741.
- Montgomery, Alex., Chestnut Level,
1739.
- Montgomery, John, Nottingham, 1735;
Pequa, 1737; Philadelphia, 1740.
- Moore, James, Upper Pennsboro', 1749;
Carlisle, 1761
- Morrison, J., Derry, 1743; Derry, 1745.
- Morrison, William, Conewago, 1743.
- Morrow, John, Nottingham, 1735; Don-
egal, 1740; Forks of Brandywine, 1741;
Donegal, 1744.

Murdock, John, Octoraro, 1734; Nottingham, 1737; Derry, 1741; Paxtang, 1742; Donegal, 1743.

Murray, (?), John, Middle Octoraro, 1739; Donegal, 1743; Chestnut Level, 1744.

Padan, James, Donegal, 1748 and 1761
Patterson, Anthony, Chestnut Level, 1739.

Patterson, Arthur, Middle Octoraro, May 16, 1733.

Patterson, P., Philadelphia, 1743.

Porter, Robert, Chestnut Level, 1739; Chestnut Level, Oct. 1739; Forks of Brandywine, 1741; Pequa, 1741; Philadelphia, 1741.

Porter, William, Pequa, 1737.

Reed, John, m. Octoraro, 1737.

Renick, George, Phila., Sept. 19, 1733.

Renick, William, Donegal, 1740, 1741.

Renkins, Richard, Donegal, 1760

Rippey, Hugh, Derry, 1743; Donegal, 1747.

Robinson, John, Donegal, 1736.

Robertson, Alex., first meeting, October, 11, 1732; Chestnut Level, 1735, 1737; M. Octoraro, 1739; Chestnut Level, 1741, 1744.

Robb, John, Phila., 1738.

Rodgers, Alex., Pequa, 1739.

Scott, Hugh, Donegal, Oct., 1734; Nottingham, 1735; Hanover, 1744

Scott, William, Chestnut Level, 1739; Conewago, 1743; Upper Pennsboro', 1749

Sharor, William, Phila., 1736; Donegal, 1738; Phila., 1738; Donegal, 1742, 1743; Upper Pennsboro', 1749.

Sloan, Andrew, Paxtang, 1760.

Simpson, William, Upper Marsh Creek, 1760.

Smith, Samuel, Chestnut Level, March 28, 1733, and 1737.

Smith, Walter, Paxtang, 1738

Snodgrass, James, Donegal, 1743

Spier, Robert, Donegal, 1759.

Steel, Andrew, Pequa, 1739.

Steel, Samuel, Pequa, 1737.

Stephenson, William, Donegal, 1740, 1741; Hanover, 1744

Stevenson, Joseph, Nottingham, 1736.

Stewart, Lazarus, M. Octoraro, 1735; Donegal, Oct. 26, 1736.

Swan James, Phila., 1740.

Swan, John, Phila., 1741.

Swansy, John, Donegal, 1740.

Taylor, Robert, Conewago, 1743.

Thomson, William, Phila., 1743.

Vance, Charles, Pequa, 1739,

Wallace, Robert, Donegal, 1743

White, John, Chestnut Level, 1739.

Whitehill, James, M. Octoraro, 1735; Chestnut Level, 1761.

Whiteside, William, Pequa, Nov. 1, 1733; M. Octoraro, 1737.

Wilkie, Thomas, Donegal, 1740.

Williams, Daniel, Paxtang, 1760; Carlisle, 1760, 1761; Phila., May, 1761.

Wilson, Alexander, Donegal, 1759.

Wilson, John, Nottingham, 1735.

Wilson, Moses, Donegal, 1759.

Wilson, William, Paxtang, August, 1734.

Wright, James, Paxtang, 1742; Donegal, 1745.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XX.

Historical and Genealogical.

WHITE—CRAWFORD—WEITZEL — In your account of the Crawford's last week you stated that Margaret Allison married Col. Hugh White. Was Col. Hugh White married twice? He certainly married Charlotte Weitzel, daughter of Judge John Weitzel, and left her, at his death in 1821, with four children by the marriage. Was Hugh White, who married Nancy Crawford, his son by Miss Allison?

George Crawford married Elizabeth Weitzel White, and James Allison married Tabitha White, both daughters of James

White and Charlotte Witzel, who after James' death married Col. Hugh White.

Can any one give the date of Margaret Allison's marriage?

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

"MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS"—We have been informed by several persons that the article with this title in a late number of *Notes and Queries* "is all wrong." It is not to be expected that after the lapse of so many years, and an absence from the locality for nearly the same length of time, that errors of commission as well as omission should occur in an article like that by Mr. Ayres. There are yet living those who could give us some interesting reminiscences of local church choirs, and if this would be done for the Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, and other churches, Mr. A.'s object would be accomplished. This ought to be done, and it is devoutly to be wished for.

W. H. E.

HARRISBURG DIRECTORY FOR 1839—(*N. and Q.*, xix.)—Through the kindness of Mr. Henry Harris we have had an opportunity to examine the first directory of Harrisburg—the title of which is as follows:

"*The | Harrisburg Directory | and Strangers Guide | with | A Sketch | of the | First Settlement of Harrisburg | by P. Sturtevant | Harrisburg, | Printed by the Author, | 1839.*"

This directory contains forty-eight pages—four pages of which are devoted to a "Sketch of the First Settlement of Harrisburg" (which we propose to print entire in a future issue of *Notes and Queries*), eleven pages of advertisements, fourteen pages containing names of the officers of the Commonwealth and of the borough, and trades and professions, concluding with fifteen pages of an alphabetical list of citizens. Of the 603 persons on this directory only 53 are on the directory of to-day. Of

the officers of the several departments of State but one survives, Henry W. Scott, of this city, then messenger in the Executive Department; of the county and borough officers, all have passed away. Of the eleven newspapers then published here but one survives in name—the *Telegraph*, then printed by R. S. Elliott & Co., on Third street between Market and Walnut. There were ten churches, while of clergymen there were eight. With the exception of the list of barbers, the names of all colored inhabitants were omitted. The fact is the directory referred to is in strong contrast with the directory of 1880, and a comparison is exceedingly interesting, showing what immense progress Harrisburg has made in forty years. We shall take occasion to again refer to the subject.

W. H. E.

THE SLOANS OF HANOVER.

The death last year of Dr. William J. Sloan, surgeon U. S. Army, called to mind the fact that he was a representative of one of the more prominent families of Hanover in the olden time, and with certain data in our possession we give such as may prove interesting and valuable for preservation.

Several members of the Sloan family settled in Hanover as early as 1730, but in the absence of the assessment lists, it is difficult to fix the exact dates. John Sloan, who died in September, 1741, left a wife, Jean, and children, James, Robert, William John, George, Sarah and Cinquas. It was John Sloan, the first, who was the ancestor of the Sloans of Hanover, but the connecting link we have no knowledge of. Several of the family followed the Rev. Mr. Sankey to Virginia, and hence the prominence of the name in the South.

On the tax and other lists for 1751, 1756 and 1759 we have only the names of John and Samuel Sloan. In 1769, the next list,

John disappears, and Samuel, James, Archibald and Alexander come upon the stage. Samuel died during the Revolutionary era, in October, 1777, leaving brothers John, James, Archibald and William. Archibald Sloan who married first in 1759, Margaret Sloan, and secondly in 1766, Mary Craig, of Hanover, died in 1793. Concerning Alexander Sloan, we have the following record:

ALEXANDER SLOAN, b. in 1744; d. in January, 1812; m. Jean Moor. They had issue—

i. *John*, b. 1767; m. Elizabeth French, sister of Capt James French; removed to Ohio in 1832, and died there at an advanced age, leaving a large family.

ii. *Robert*, b. 1769; m. Sarah McCormick.

iii. *Alexander*, b. 1771; m. Jane French, sister of John's wife; d. at Williamsport, Penna., at an advanced age.

iv. *Isabella*, b. 1773; d. in 18—, unm.

v. *James*, b. 1775; m. Nancy McCreight; d. Dec. 1, 1820, in Hanover

vi. *William*, b. 1777; unm; d. in 1818, in Hanover.

vii. *Jean* b. 1781; m. Alexander Bell, of Hanover; d. in 1832, in Ohio.

ROBERT SLOAN, a native of Hanover township, born in 1769 was brought up on his father's farm. He subsequently applied himself to mechanical pursuits, and carried on the business of cabinet-making. On the 30th of March, 1799, he was married by the Rev. James Snodgrass to Miss Sarah M'Cormick, of Hanover, daughter of James M'Cormick and Isabella Dixon. Shortly after he removed to the city of New York, but about 1812 permanently located at Harrisburg, where he pursued his avocation. He became one of the old enough's prominent citizens—esteemed by all for his industry, energy and uprightness of character. He was an elder in the First Presby-

terian church thirteen years, "possessing," says Rev. Dr. Robinson, "the confidence of the church, as a man of God, noble and blameless in his uprightness." He died at Harrisburg, December 4, 1833, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Sarah M'Cormick, was one of the most amiable of women, whose life was characterized by a faithful devotion to all the high-born virtues of Christian womanhood, only ending with her days on earth, which closed on the 5th of April, 1843. The children of Robert and Sarah Sloan, who reached maturity, were as follows:

i. *Eliza*, m. 1st, Thomas Baird; 2d, James Rutherford Boyd. Mrs. Boyd survives and resides at Harrisburg.

ii. *Alexander*, m. Mary Todd, of Hanover, daughter of Capt. James Todd and Sally Ainsworth. Mr. Alexander Sloan survives and resides at Harrisburg.

iii. *Isabella* m. Matthew P. Kennedy; d. in 1877 at New Brighton, Penna.

iv. *John*, d. at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1874.

v. *William*, b. 1815; studied medicine with Dr. Luther Reily, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1837 was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. He served through the Florida and Mexican wars. During the war of the Rebellion he was Medical Director of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York city. After the war he was transferred to the Department of the Northwest and stationed at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died on the 17th of March, 1887, aged sixty-five, the oldest surgeon in continued service in the army.

vi. *Mary*, m. D. Craighead; d. in 1866, at Indianapolis, Ind. W. H. E.

SQUIRE WEIZEL'S MARRIAGES, 1806 TO 1830.

[We print the following list of marriages, as they relate chiefly to families in the "Upper End," although performed at Sun-

bury. They will no doubt prove valuable to many of our readers in that section. They were taken from the docket of John Weitzel, Esq., justice of the peace.]

Nov. 25, 1806. John Brady to Catharine Shipman, in presence of Christian Shipman and wife, Joseph Brady and others.

January 20, 1807 Solomon Coldren to Elizabeth Miniger, in presence of ——— Miniger and wife, Henry Yacom and wife, and others

March 31st George Fulmer to Nancy Bacon, in presence of Jer Bacon and wife, Isaac Martain, Ezekial Bacon, Jacob Lantz and others.

April 7th. Jacob Melick to Elizabeth Burchett, in presence of David Melick and wife, Casper Snyder and wife, John Burchett and others.

May 10th. John Camel to Elizabeth Shipman, in presence of Christian Shipman and wife, Joseph Brady and wife, and others.

May 12th. John Hay to Elizabeth Hall, in presence of Geo. Hall, David Melick and wife, and others.

June 30th. George Zimmerman to Elizabeth Yoxheimer, in presence of Henry Yoxheimer and wife, Cor. Lamison and wife and others.

August 15th. Jesse Allford to Mary Rewaltdt, in presence of Christian Folke, James Kerleia and Letty Kerlein.

October 6th. Edward Dawson to Molly Yoxheimer, in presence of Henry Yoxheimer and wife, Cor. Lamison and wife.

December 16th. Obadiah Camel to Deborah Reeder, in presence of Benjamin Reeder and wife, Jesse Reeder and wife, Sam Thurston and wife, Philip Hope and wife.

January 24th. 1808 Adam Rheim to Letitia Kerlein, in presence of Catharine Snyder, George Snyder and James Kerlein.

March 17th. William Brady to Sarah Thurs'on, in presence of Samuel Thurston and wife, Benj. Reeder and wife, Walter Brady and wife, Joseph Brady and wife, and others.

July, 1809. Jacob Nevill to Mary Fullmer, in presence of George Fullmer and wife, George Fullmer, jr. and wife, John Fullmer and wife, and others.

May, 1810. Isaiah Bacon to Harriet Tucker, in presence of Augustine Tucker and wife, Cornelius Lamison and wife, Ezekiel Bacon and wife.

July 17th. Peter Fritz, Jun., to Elizabeth Williams.

Geo. Yoxheimer to ——— Dawson, in presence of Henry Yoxheimer and wife, Isaac Martin and wife.

1811. John Melick to Elizabeth Cooper, in presence of Adam Fryling and wife, David Melick and wife.

March, 1812 Peter Kerlein, Jun., to Elizabeth Hull, in presence of James Kerlein

James Camel to ——— Porter, &c.

Dec. 25, 1813. Daniel Robinutt to Sarah Renn, in presence of Bernard Renn and wife, Isaac Steffey and others.

April 16, 1815 James A. Campbell to Rachel Parker, in presence of John B. Campbell, John Campbell, John Aregood, Elias Campbell and others.

July 14, 1816. Henry Chitester to Sarah Cooper, in presence of Gabriel Cooper and wife, Henry Cooper and wife, &c.

August 11, 1816. Elisha Barton to L. Shipman, in presence of Christian Shipman and wife, John B Campbell and wife, Wm. Shipman and wife, &c.

August 13, 1816. Samuel Sholl to Mary Gillam, in presence, &c.

August —, 1816. John Stiver to Pevy Rhoads, in presence of Thomas Mendenhall and wife, L. Henninger and wife, John Mer z and wife, &c.

October 20, 1816 Frederick Renn to Grace Brannon, in presence of Daniel Robinutt and wife.

March 30, 1817. Bennett Cooke to Betsey Gormon.

1817. John Mossteller to Mary Woodrow.

Sept. 16, 1819. William Fisher to Margaret Bucher, in presence of Jacob Ruch and wife, Christian Bower and wife, Henry Bucher, &c.

January, 1820 William Harrison to — Hileman, in presence of Hunter Scott, &c.

August 16, 1820.—John Hein to Elizabeth Mowrer, in presence of Philip Shaw, &c.

Dec. 3. Jesse Bastian to Barbara Mertz, in presence of Johnathan Mertz and wife, John Sinton and wife, &c.

January 6, 1822. John Druckemillar to Polly Burns.

March 17. Valentine Savidg to Mary Reed, in presence of Mrs. Reed, Henry Reed, &c.

March 30, 1823 Peter Simonson to Susanannah Mertz, in presence of Jonathan Mertz and wife, Jacob Moore, Thos. Mendenhall, &c.

— 1824. Charles Flemming to Mary Clark, in presence of Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. Clark, Barbara Fryling, &c.

Aug. 22, 1824. John Hafer to Barbara Ann Fryling, in presence of James Reeder and wife, Mrs. Fryling, Mrs. Seisholtz, &c.

Oct. 1J, 1830. John Bartlow to Susanah Farnsworth, in presence of John Farnsworth and wife, Jesse Bastian, Jon'n Farnsworth, &c.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

HISTORY OF CENTRE AND CLINTON COUNTIES.—We learn that our fellow-laborer, HON. JOHN BLAIR LINN, of Bellefonte, is preparing a history of the counties of Centre and Clinton. Our State has no more faithful and pains-taking investigator into its history than Mr. Linn, and we shall look forward to the appearance of the work undertaken with more than ordinary interest and pleasure. W. H. E.

OLD PAXTANG CHURCH.

Dismissions From 1807 to 1842.

[The following account of dismissals from Paxtang congregation from 1807 to 1842, completes the record of Rev. Mr. Sharon's ministry in Old Paxtang.]

1807.

Martha Cowden (alias Boyd),
Jane Wilson.

April 4, 1812.

John Ross,
Elizabeth Ross.

March 5, 1814.

James Taylor,
Jane Taylor, his wife.

August 3, 1814.

John McClure,
William Whitley,
Mrs. Wm. Whitley.

April 29, 1816.

Mrs. Snoddy (alias Jane Wilson),

Sept 29, 1817.

James Hannah,
Mrs. James Hannah,
Elizabeth Margaret Hannah.

May 1, 1820.

Dinah Carson,
Mrs. Mary Jordon (alias Cowden),
Alexander Hannah,
Mrs. Ann Hannah, wife of Alex.

April, 1821.

Joseph Wilson,

Mrs. Ann Wilson, wife of Joseph,
Sarah Wilson, dau. of Joseph,
Mary Wilson, dau. of Joseph.

March 27, 1824.

William Boon,
Margaret Boon.

December 20, 1825.

Julia Sherer.

June 27, 1827.

Samuel Kearsley,
Samuel Hood,
Rebecca Hood.

May 5, 1828

Catharine Nevin.

October, 1830.

Margaret Collins,
John Buffington.

October 18, 1833.

Margaret Calhoun.

April 16, 1834

Mrs. Hugh Wilson (alias Martha
Rutherford),

Mrs. Rebecca Brown (alias Rebecca
McClure.

March 10, 1836.

Mrs. Catharine Stough (Catharine M'
Collum,

Mary Millesait,
Rachel M'Cammon,
James Simonton,

Mrs. Ann Simonton, wife of James.

October 5, 1840.

Ann Kerr, dau. of Robert McClure.

May 16, 1841.

Mrs. Mary Sherer,
John Hamaker,

Mrs. Mary Ann Hamaker.

April 16, 1842.

Miss Isabella McNeice.

EARLY SETTLERS.

[It is from depositions like the following that we are enabled to obtain satisfactory information of the early settlers of this locality. The absence of public or parish

records, which in other sections of the Union, are of immense advantage in historical and genealogical research, frequently render the labors of the industrious antiquary futile or at least of exceeding difficulty. Capt. William Laird, whose deposition follows, located as will be seen, on the Swatara in 1737. He became a very prominent man in Hanover, and at the outset of the Revolution commanded a company of Associators. He had previously served in a military capacity on the frontiers during the French and Indian war and was a brave and intrepid officer. He died about the close of the War for Independence, and is buried in old Hanover grave-yard.] W. H. E.

Capt. William Laird, being Sworn according to Law, deposeth & saith, that about forty-two Years ago he came into America in Company with his Father, Mother & family, & upon their landing at Cecil Court-house, his father sent Hugh Laird one of his sons, & a Servant Man, up to Swetara for his Son-in-Law William Snoddy, (whom he tho't was then alive) to come down & help him & his family up; & upon their coming to where said Snoddy lived, they found he was dead & his Widow was about to be married to James Ireland, & as soon as they were Married, they came & helped the said Laird & his family up to where the sa'd Snoddy formerly lived, where this deponent lived three years & lived in Neighbourhood ever since. And when he (this Deponent) came there he saw three fields of Upland cleared on the place where said Snoddy formerly lived, being the land now in dispute, to the Amount of twenty-five acres, & about seven acres of Meadow Ground. This Deponent further saith, that William Snoddy had two Sons then living, Viz: James & John; that John lived till he was bound an apprentice to learn the Art of Mill-Wright, & died in his apprenti-

ship by the discharge of a Gun, & that James Snoddy lived till he was about twenty-seven years old & then died of a Consumption, being sickly several years before he did die. And further saith, that Mary the widow of William Snoddy had three Children by James Ireland her last husband, named William, Elizabeth & Mary, & that William & Elizabeth both died in their Minority, & Mary the youngest since intermarried with John McFarland.

This Deponent further says, that he always heard it as the opinion of the people in that Neighborhood that the place in dispute was the property of the heirs of William Snoddy, dec'd, & not of James Ireland.

WM LAIRD.

Lancaster county, ss:

Sworn & Subscribed the 9th day of June,
1779, before JOSHUA ELDER.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL'S DECLARATION.

The facts brought out in Alexander Mitchell's deposition are of some interest. I infer from A. B. H.'s notes and those of the Editor of *Notes and Queries* (xvii) that the parties named and the locations referred to were located at or near Harris' Ferry, and the Rev. James Anderson's ferry farm. Mr. Mitchell undertakes to state some facts from memory which took place fifty years before he made his deposition. Although he was evidently correct in the main, I think he was mistaken in some matters, or his deposition does not clearly define the facts as he understood them.

The Peter Allen tract of land laid along Donegal meeting house run, about one mile above the mouth of that stream which empties into Chickies creek a few hundred yards from the river. This tract probably ran up and joined the land of John Galbraith, who kept an ordinary, and built a grist mill and brewery prior to 1726, where the Marietta and Mt. Joy turnpike

cross the run before mentioned.

Robert Wilkins, the father of William, Thomas, John and Peter, took up and settled the land afterwards sold to the Rev. James Anderson in 1727, and owned and occupied by him and his descendants without a break or litigation for ninety years. I have a copy of Mr. Taylor's survey made Nov. 14, 1719, for the tract of land referred to in Steel's letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, 6th, 1st mo., 1729.

"*Loving Friend, Isaac Taylor:* Some time in September, 1718, Robert Wilkins obtained a warrant for 150 acres of land near Conestoga, as it was then called, and some time after he paid ten pounds of the purchase money, upon which he was allowed to add 50 acres more.

"Now Robert Wilkins having sold his rights in the said land to James Anderson, the Presbyterian minister in those parts, who finding the survey begun but not finished, he desires the same may be completed, and if there be any vacancy adjoining that may accommodate him, I desire thee to include it for him, and send a return into the Surveyor General's office.

"I am thy real well-wishing friend,

"JAMES STEEL."

It is the same tract known as Anderson's Ferry. It was composed of two tracts front and back, and contained 318 acres. Immediately above this tract, Mr. Taylor surveyed on the same day another tract containing 212 acres for Thomas Wilkins. Twenty-five years later it came into possession of the Lowreys, and remained in possession of that family for one hundred years.

Thomas Wilkins purchased 300 acres adjoining Donegal Meeting House, which he sold to Gordon Howard, an Indian trader, who resided upon the land now owned by J. Hershey, about a mile southwest from Springville. He died March 21,

1747, leaving sons Andrew and John, and daughters Mary and Elizabeth. Andrew Boggs was his administrator. His plantation on the west side of the river was sold for £12. It was probably hill land and not of much value.

Peter Wilkins died Sept. 28, 1748, in Cumberland Valley. He was an Indian trader. His estate was large for that time. He left a large number of horses, cows and sheep. He left a widow Rachel, sons William and James, and a daughter Margaret. His father Robert in his old days resided with and died at his house.

John Wilkins owned several hundred acres of land adjoining Gordon Howard's land. He was an Indian trader and a prominent man of his time. He died in 1741, leaving a widow Rachel, who was a daughter of Gordon Howard, and son John, who was born in Donegal in 1733, and removed from there to Carlisle in 1763, where he became a dry goods merchant. I presume there were other sons, probably Thomas.

William Wilkins was also an Indian trader and dealt with those in Virginia and upper Susquehanna, while his brothers generally went to the Ohio. He died April 9th 1734, in Donegal leaving a widow and children. James Smith and Hugh McKean, who resided north of Maytown, were the appraisers of his estate. Nathaniel Little was his administrator. He resided along Little Chickies creek below Mt. Joy. His descendants, spelled their name Lytle. Janet, the widow of N L., filed the account of Wilkins' estate, and I see paid Thomas Lawrence of Philadelphia £112 7 11, and other amounts to Logan & Shippen, Robert Dunning and Lazarus Lowrey. The appraisement of the personal property amounted to £332 2 4.

The descendants of John Wilkins reside at Pittsburg or the vicinity.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, July 12, 1881.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

“DER HUNDERTJAHRIGE CALENDER.”

—We have been handed a copy of a calendar printed at Strasburg, York county, by Ludwig Kurtz in 1846. The calendar extends from the year 1846 to 1950, and as a matter of course good yet for nearly eighty years. We believe a translation of this almanac was made by Jonathan Heilman, of this town, about 1848, and printed at the TELEGRAPH office, a copy of which the the Dauphin County Historical society desire to obtain.

[“HUNTING FOR A TOWN.”—That indefatigable antiquary, Squire Evans, has been in search of “a town,” and in a recent number of the Lancaster *Examiner and Express* gives a vivid description thereof. He was after “Gainsburg” “among the granite boulders of the Conewago Hills,” in quest of “Lot No. 143,” “fronting on Fairview Alley, running back to Cherry Alley,” and he found it:]

“I started on my mission on Tuesday of last week. Having passed the “running pump,” two miles northwest from Elizabethtown, I was told that the town I was in quest of was two miles further up on one of the most execrable turnpikes in this or any other county. I finally came to a hamlet, containing six or seven houses, and upon inquiry as to the name of the place, was told that I was at my destination. This took the wind right out of me and I stood speechless, gazing at the few houses, and wondering where I would find the streets and alleys as laid down in the town plot by the founders of the place in 1811 or 1812. The fields on

the right and on the left of the road where the town was supposed to lie were covered with a fine crop of wheat, waiting to be garnered. I took a retrospective view and went back in my imagination seventy years, when the age ushered in a mania for building turnpikes, and erecting towns every four or five miles along their route, the farmers selling their broad acres and investing their hard cash in town lots. This was well calculated to overdo the town business and bring on a financial crash. The town of 'Gainsburg' doubtless died before it emerged from infancy, for I was told that several of the houses I saw there were erected by the present generation.

"The town of Gainsburg was laid out by Conrad Crim, cordwainer, John Fulweiler, potter; and John C. Kramer. Finding that their venture was likely to prove a failure, they caught the speculative fever which was then raging in Marietta, and the three men moved to that place in 1812.

"Crim, after carrying on shoemaking for two years, turned his attention to tavern keeping. Fulweiler carried on a pottery for two years, and then commenced distilling whisky. Kramer opened a dry goods store, and was probably the only one of the trio who saved his means from his Gainsburg speculations. These parties all went down with the crash in Marietta, and they stayed down."

["Gainsburg" (why not say *Geinburg*) is not the only town in Dauphin county "that was extensively laid out." Newville and Williamsburg were similar speculative ventures. We are glad the 'Squire had the opportunity to ride on one of our "execrable turnpikes." He may be thankful that they are as good as they are, considering that tolls are still collected from the poor traveler.]

APPLE TREES IN THE LONG AGO.

In a recent article by A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., apple trees in Perry county are mentioned as evidence of early settlements. Is this always a conclusive proof? Is it not probable that a wild fruit, different from and superior to the wild crab apple, was to some extent cultivated or at least propagated by the native? It is certain that after coming in contact with the white man, apple trees were planted from seeds or sprouts by the Indians. Old apple trees in Perry county in 1750 were not the planting of settlers, for it is morally certain there were no such settlers there to have planted them. I have not preserved references to apple trees in my readings, but feel confident I have met repeated mention of them where no white man had planted. The following references will prove of interest on the subject.

In the Remonstrance of Van Der Donk, 1649, in discussing the "fruits," &c., of this country on the Hudson and Delaware rivers, he mentions "*small apples*."—*Pa. Arch. N. S. Vol. v. p. 15.*

In 1684, we are told that "around the lake (Ontario) are to be found *wild apples*, &c."—*Vol. vi. p. 15.*

In 1718, on an island near Detroit, we are told "there is an *extraordinary quantity of apple trees* on this island, and those who have seen the apples on the ground, say they are more than half a foot deep; the apple trees are planted as if methodically. and the apples are as large as *small pippins*" —*p. 50.*

And again, in speaking of the whole country as west of the Mississippi, among the *fruits* found "in all those countries," we have named "*very fine apples*."—*p. 52.*

No man will ever tell how long prior to the patent to William Penn there were white people settled in the Minisinks above the Delaware Water Gap. They were

possibly there even before the Swedes settled on the lower part of the river in Pennsylvania. These settlers did not know themselves that they were in Pennsylvania until 1720, nor did the authorities of the Province prior to this date know of their presence. Surveyors Nicholas Scull and John Lukens went to look after them in 1730, and were surprised to see "*a grove of apple trees of a size far beyond any near Philadelphia.*" Samuel Depui, one of the settlers, told them he took "*wheat and cider*" to Esopus, now Kingston, on the Hudson, for "*salt and necessities,*" and he seemed to know nothing of Philadelphia nor whither the Delaware ran. His father, Nicholas Depui, had settled there before him, and the traditions received by him from a descendant of an original settler were to this effect: In a former age a body of rich Hollanders opened a road some hundred miles in length from Esopus to the Minisinks, to a mine which they operated. Afterwards some Dutch people being persecuted on account of their religion in the Old Country, came to New Netherland, and following the "*old mine road*" to the large flats on the Delaware, found "*here the smooth cleared lands and an abundance of large apple trees suited to their views,*" so they purchased lands from the natives and settled there.—*Gordon's Hist Pa*, p. 396, *Day's Hist. Col.*, p. 474.

Again, we have evidence that in the year 1671, only thirty-seven years after Maryland was founded, and when her population was yet insignificant, that "*a large quantity of syder*" was made in Maryland that year.—*Jeffries' North America*.

Again, the early settlers of America brought apple trees, and an island in Boston harbor where they were planted still bears their name. *The Indians helped to spread the fruit through the country, and*

Indian orchards are common throughout New England—Appleton's American Cyclopaedia.

The authorities tell us that varieties of crab apples are known to be indigenous to Europe, England, China and the United States, and that our common apple was produced from the European crab apple, and was cultivated extensively by the Romans, who introduced it into Britain. The word itself being derived from the Sanscrit is still older than the Romans. It means "*water-fruit,*" being probably the most juicy fruit known. The Siberian crab differs from our common apple and from the wild crab apple. The common crab is scarcely edible even to a half-starved person.

In the above extracts the terms "*small apples,*" "*wild apples,*" "*very fine apples*" and "*apples as large as small pippins*" all show that the references are to edible fruit, and not to the common wild astringent crab, which can hardly be called a fruit. It is clear that at least some of the apples referred to were not of European planting, and though the Indians may have early planted the fruit from seeds or sprouts received from the white people, as we have shown they did in New England, and no doubt did also in other regions; yet it may be possible, judging from the above extracts, that there were some wild edible apples that were indigenous to our soil at the date of European settlement. Though scientific writers do not mention any such edible apple as in use among the Indians, as these extracts would seem to indicate, yet there may be facts which they did not observe. They tell us the peach is a native of Persia, but peaches are also mentioned as growing on the Delaware at the earliest visits to that river.

If the natives did not have edible wild apples, then these extracts (and I have seen many other similar ones) go to prove how rapidly and extensively the Indians carried the seeds or sprouts of the cultivated European forms into the interior to their towns. It is well known that the Iroquois had extensive orchards at the time, 1779, when General Sullivan devastated them. In fact, there were "Indian orchards" everywhere.

There are other thoughts of interest. The Tuscarora Indians lived largely on the Juniata after they left Carolina and Virginia in 1714, and before they were adopted by the Iroquois, and they had a settlement in the valley still named after them as late as 1762; and it is well known that they cultivated corn largely, and no doubt also fruit, for they depended more on such

products than on fish, which made the Algonquins hug the coast.

Finally, as the ubiquitous Indian trader traversed Perry county for twenty-five years certainly (and even possibly eighty years) previous to 1750, we need be at no loss how to account for a few apple trees in that region. These traders may have carried apples with them, and the seeds cast aside would grow in favorable places. It is known also that where the fruit is used it is propagated and spread spontaneously, so far as human effort or design is concerned. If it has a chance, it will at least keep pace with, if not go in advance of civilization, like the honey bee. Apple trees are not the conclusive proof of the handiwork of a new settler.

A. L. Guss.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

"FROM BEYOND THE SEA"—We are indebted to the Rev. B. H. Blacker, M. A., of Clifton, Bristol, England, for copies of the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, containing reprints of historical and genealogical notes published in the *Stroud Journal*. The erudite and distinguished editor will accept our thanks, and we hope that he may find as much to interest him in our *Notes and Queries* as we have found of value in his.

W. H. E.

QUEER RELATIONSHIP IN EARLY DAYS.—Robert Allison, of Derry, who died in March, 1766, thus speaks of his legatees: "Cousin Patrick Allison, son of my brother William;" "Cousin Jenny Clark and Margaret Allison, children of brother John" James Allison of Donegal, who died in November, 1762, in his will uses the expression, "my nephews James and John Dennece, sons of my daughter Annie." Were nephews called cousins and grandchildren nephews by others, or was this simply a queer freak with this family?

W. H. E.

LEGISLATIVE SKETCHES HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Persons yet living will recognize traits of personal character in the following *morceaux* as may the modern reader, who perhaps never heard of these men and their daily associates, that governed the State so well in their day and generation. We are much indebted to the gentleman who has allowed its use, as well as for the sketches of the characters who figure upon the annals

of this "rejected address." It is impossible to give the author. The letter is on such paper as was used in the best class of taverns of the date; addressed in an assumed hand writing, "Hugh Hamilton, Editor of *Chronicle*, Harrisburg," endorsed "1825, Sketches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Session 1825-6." This was in the early days of Internal Improvement—when bills for that purpose always brought out orators, their peculiarities and the critics of the lobby, as well as an army of visitors to Harrisburg, from Philadelphia and the "back settlements," before the modern innovation of weekly legislative recesses. In that year it occupied eighteen hours to reach Philadelphia from the seat of government, and three times as long to get to Pittsburgh:

"MR. HAMILTON:—I take the liberty of sending you a few specimens of miniature painting, carelessly sketched in the lobbies on a casual attendance in the Capitol a few days since. My intention is to complete a gallery of paintings of the whole Legislature to decorate Delaplaine's old Panzography if I should meet with sufficient encouragement. I should take it as a favour, if the members would call and see me at Mr. Nagle's hotel, where I will be a few days. I will be enabled to give but a rough sketch of those who will not favor me with a personal interview. I wish also to publish the whole collection by subscription. My separate prices are:—one-half length portraits, \$10; whole length, \$15. Excuse this writing, as some time ago I fell over and tramped on my hand.

N. B —I have nearly finished sketches of
Mr. Clarke, the distinguished canal com-
missioner, Mr. Roberts, Dr Sutherland.
Gen. Seroggs, Mr. Kerlin and Gen. Og'le.

Yours, SOLOMON GUNDY.

Bill Lehman, Bill Lehman,
You're always a-dreaming.
Divining new schemes of some kind,
Then letting them float,
Like an abandoned boat,
Before you can make up your mind,
Bill Lehman,
Before you can make up your mind.
Captain Smith, Captain Smith,
You're as tough as a withe,
But not in your speaking or drinking,
Let me just say
In my own simple way,
Your toughness lies all in your thinking.
Captain Smith,—
Your toughness lies all in your thinking.

And yet Capt John Smith
You were tough as a withe,
In the speech which you made for the nigger,
Her African blood
Was powder and wad
When snap went t' your eloquent trigger,
Captain Smith,—
When snap went t' your eloquent trigger.

Judge Heston, Judge Heston,
What mould were you cast in,
That you *move* the House so when you're
talking,
Not their eyes and their ears—
Their sighs and their tears—
But their spitting and laughing, and walk-
ing.
Judge Heston,—
But their spitting, and laughing, and walk-
ing.

Cox Ellis, Cox Ellis,
There is no one can tell us,
To what point of the compass you're bound,

Now here and now there,
And now anywhere,
You are always a sailing around,
Cox Ellis,—
You are always a sailing around.

Sir Stephen Duncan,
Your credit is sunken,
By running 'gainst mortmain and coals,
And thinking no pity
While residing in city
To vote at the country polls,
Sir Stephen,—
To vote at the country polls.

And Mr. Dunlop,
You're a whirly-gig top—
Playing Demo or Fed gives no bother,
But watch and you'll note
How he'll give in a vote
On this side whilst he speaks upon t'other,
Mr. D.—
On this side whilst he speaks upon t'other.

Bob Lawson, Bob Lawson,
Do pray shut your jaws soon,
Quit hunting "the unfinished item."
Your constituents
Have surely more sense
Than to permit the journals to bite 'em,
Bob Lawson—
Than to permit the journals to bite 'em,

Calvin Blythe, Calvin Blythe,
How much you're alive
To increase your influence and pelf,—
You will never be done
Till you have "the line run"—
And "*weasel*" struck off for yourself,
Calvin Blythe,—
And "*weasel*" struck off for yourself.

Dave Huling, Dave Huling,
You're always a puling,
And puking your speeches about,
You frighten the House,
Like a comb does a louse,
When you rise up they're all in a rout,

Dave Huling,—
When you rise up they're all in a rout.

McLean, McLean,
Why is it we've seen
Since you have quit your vagaries and grogs,
That your coat and your shirt
Displays as much dirt
As tho' you had been 'mong the hogs,
McLean,—
As tho' you had been 'mong the hogs "

James Clarke, of Indiana, after a period of legislative service, was appointed a canal commissioner, and as such was perhaps as widely known all over the State as any man in it. He was a man of positive character, of clear mind, unspotted reputation, and greatly esteemed by all classes of his contemporaries. Gov. Shunk used to say, "he was one of the best men he ever knew," and Gov. S.'s acquaintance was as extended as that of Mr. Clarke. Mr. C. died at B'airsville.

Jonathan Roberts, a native of Montgomery county, and until advanced age, very prominent and successful as a politician; broad shouldered, large framed, active, he was a force, physically as well as mentally, in both branches of the Legislature, in Congress, in the United States Senate, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia and in the Constitutional Convention of 1838; a first class specimen of the politicians of a past generation. He died at his farm in the county of his birth at a very advanced age.

Joel B. Sutherland, author of "Sutherland's Manual," a native of Philadelphia, which he represented for many years in the Senate and House; was speaker of the latter; was in Congress for several terms; served as Colonel in the war of 1812, of fine presence and agreeable address, and one of the best abused politicians among his contemporaries.

John A. Scroggs was probably a native of Cumberland county, removed to and represented Beaver county. His course as a politician ended in a defeat for the office of Canal Commissioner. He was fond of military affairs, took great interest in a good military system, and was quite an authority upon that then subject of legislative speech-making. He was a Brigadier General.

John Kerlin represented Chester county, in which he was born. He was owner of some property at Harrisburg, a fine specimen of manhood, much respected among his associates, not by any means a prominent man, and why this savage Solomon Gundy threatened to impale him in half dozen lines of doggerel, no one at this time need pretend to guess.

Alexander Ogle was a character in his way, much observed and criticised both at Harrisburg and Washington. He was about the last successful "frosty son of thunder." He undertook a warfare against Jackson, soon discovered that it was to be at his own charges, failed to sustain himself, yet left such a heritage of popularity among the people he served so long and well that both his sons represented his old district in Congress. He served in both branches of the Legislature. He died at Somerset, where he had his residence.

Dr. William Lehman, a native of Philadelphia, a bachelor, member of a leading firm of wholesale druggists and of considerable wealth. He was a leader in urging Internal Improvements, by water or land, was a good deal laughed at for his enthusiasm, yet highly esteemed, both for his earnestness and success. Just as his hopes were realizing he died in 1829, after 12 years of service in the House of Representatives, and is buried on the N. W. side of the Zion Lutheran Church on Fourth street, Harrisburg, where a stately monument

has been erected to his memory, having upon it a canal boat.

John R. C. Smith was a captain bold of a volunteer corps, a successful man of business, of the first respectability, not much of an orator, a tough man in the House and hard to "put down" as a boon companion. He had probably rendered himself conspicuous by advocating some claim for the negro, then not the most popular of topics in the Legislature or before the people. There were five Smiths in the Legislature in 1825. Capt. Smith was the one the poet chose to immortalize in verse.

Jacob F. Heston represented Philadelphia for many years in both branches. His personal appearance was awkward as well as his manner, but he was a man of good mind, of large legislative experience, and popular address. He had been an Associate Judge of Philadelphia county. He died there at an advanced age.

William Coxe Ellis, a native of Philadelphia, was one of the best talkers in the House; represented Lycoming, a county then as large as half a dozen modern ones; was a great Improvement man and his enemies said, ready to sacrifice a good deal of political influence rather than miss a vote for the West Branch canal. He was a successful lawyer, lived until within a few years and died at Muncy, aged more than eighty years.

Stephen Duncan, a native of Cumberland county, brother of Judge Thomas Duncan; represented Philadelphia in the Senate, in which body he made quite a reputation, by successfully advocating the repeal of several primogeniture laws of provincial days. He was a lawyer and died in Washington city. The point of the verse is the story of his opponents, that he always voted in Cumberland county, instead of at his residence in Philadelphia.

James Dunlop, of Franklin county, a lawyer, ready speaker, of fine education, with a tendency to theorize both in public and private. He was a popular politician, at different periods in early life representing his native county both in the Senate and House. He is best remembered among his profession as the author of Dunlop's Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania, very much referred to yet by educated lawyers.

"Bob" may have been a slang term for *David Lawson*, who represented Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson in the House several years before, and at the time this squib was penned. Mr. Lawson's motions respecting unfinished business is found on many pages of the Journal—but no "Robert" Lawson. It is not worth while to even guess how the error was made.

Calvin Blythe, a native of Adams county, represented Mifflin county. Beside his services in that capacity, he was Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, a Judge of Dauphin and Lebanon district, at last collector of the port of Philadelphia, and died in that city. The allusion "weasel," is to the division of Mifflin county, a question of high moment then. Judge Blythe resided at Mifflintown, which was to be the seat of justice of the new county of Juniata. He was a gentleman of easy temper, pleasant manner, not of great force or talent, yet had unusual fortune in the political contests of his day.

David Watts Huling, a native of Cumberland, now Perry county, represented Mifflin county, a lawyer of good culture, in business affairs of astonishing energy, else he had not accomplished frequent appropriations for and the construction of the Harrisburg and Lewistown turnpike. It was a difficult enterprise, bringing far greater odium on its projectors than profit to their purses. Until the canal was constructed to Lewistown, it was the only pos-

sible route to the valleys west of the mouth of the Juniata river. Mr. Huling died at Lewistown

Moses Maclean, a native of Adams county, of remarkable powers of mind, an acute lawyer, poet and wit. He represented Dauphin county, and so far as his habitual idleness permitted, was a leading man in the House. He died at Huntingdon.

George Nagle kept the house on the S. E corner Market square. He was a native of Berks county and died at Philadelphia.

MARCUS HULINGS AND HIS FAMILY.

ARD—BERRYHILL—BRINGHURST—DENNISON—DICKSON—DUNCAN—ESPY—KEAGY—PATTON—REYNOLDS—STEWART—THOMAS—WATTS—WILLIAMS.

From data in our possession we are able to give the year of the location of an early settler at the mouth of the Juniata, that of Marcus Hulings in 1753. Day and Rupp, relying upon tradition, give the time "possibly as early as 1735." It is a matter of history that all the settlers on Shearman's creek and the Juniata had been removed by the sheriff Andrew Work's posse in 1750, and the houses of the settlers burned; so that it was not for two or three years at least afterwards that the hardy frontiersman ventured to build his rude cabin on the forbidden land. It is stated by Watson that Marcus Hulings came from Marcus Hook on the Delaware. Nevertheless, the Hulings were among the earliest settlers on that river, locating there long before the Founder came over and constituted the grand old Commonwealth called for him. The name is spelled Uhling, Hewlings and Hulings and is Swedish.

A few years after locating on the Juniata, came Braddock's defeat, and all the horrors of an Indian war followed. In the spring after (1756) the savages had reached

the Susquehanna; but the few scattered frontiersmen were unequal for the conflict, and were obliged to flee. Some lingered too long, for the wily red man came down suddenly and the tomahawk and scalping-knife were reeking with the life-blood of the hardy but unfortunate pioneers. Mr. Hulings, on being apprised of the near approach of the savages, hurriedly packed up a few valuables and placing his wife and youngest child upon a large black horse (the other children having previously been removed to a place of safety) fled to the point of the island, ready to cross over at the first alarm. Forgetting something in the haste, and thinking the Indians might not have arrived, Mr. Hulings ventured to return alone to the house. After carefully reconnoitering he entered, and found to his surprise, an Indian upstairs "cooly picking his flint." Stopping some time to parley with the savage, so that he might retreat without being shot at, the delay to his wife seemed unaccountable, and fearing he had been murdered, she whipped up her horse and swam the Susquehanna. The water was quite high, but nowise daunted she succeeded in reaching the opposite shore in safety. Mr. Hulings soon appeared, and finding the animal with his wife and child had disappeared, in turn he became alarmed—but a signal from the eastern shore of the stream relieved his anxiety, and he himself by means of a light canoe was safe from pursuit. The fugitives succeeded in reaching Fort Hunter, where the Baskins and others of their neighbors had congregated, and the inhabitants of Paxtang had rallied for a defence.

It was not until the fall of Fort Duquesne, and the erection of Fort Pitt, that Marcus Hulings returned to his farm with his family. A year after, however, we find him at the Forks of the Ohio, where he took up a quantity of land. In the meantime, en-

encroachments were being made upon his lands on the Juniata, and in 1762 we have the following letter, protesting against the same:

"FORT PITT, May the 7th, 1762.

"To William Peters, Esq., Secretary to the Proprietaries land office in Philadelphia, &c.

"The Petitioner hereof humbly sheweth his grievance in a piece of uncultivated land, laying in Cumberland County, on the Northeast side of Juneadey, laying in the very Forks and point between the two rivers, Susquehanna and the Juneadey, a place that I Improved and lived on one Year and half on the said place till the enemies in the beginning of the last Wars drove me away from it, and I have had no opportunity yet to take out a Warrant for it; my next neighbour was one Joseph Greenwood, who sold his improvement to Mr. Neaves, a merchant in Philadelphia, who took out a warrant for the said place, and gave it into the hands of Colonel John Armstrong, who is Surveyor for Cumberland County; and while I was absent from them parts last Summer, Mr. Armstrong runned out that place Joyning me, for Mr. Neaves; and as my place lays in the very point, have encroached too much on me and Taken away Part of my Improvements; the line Disided between me and Joseph Greenwood was up to the first small short brook that emptyed into Susquehanna above the point, and if I should have a strait line run'd from the one river to the other with equal front on each River from that brook, I shall not have 300 acres in that survey; the land above my house upon Juneadey is much broken and stoney. I have made a rough draft of the place and lines, and if Your Honour will be pleased to see me righted,

the Petitioner hereof is in Duty bound ever for you to pray; from very humble serv't,

"MARCUS HULINGS."

With the foregoing was sent the following note to Mr. Peters:

"May ye 17th, 1762.

"Sir: I have left orders for Mr Mathias Holston, living in Uper Merriion of Philadelphia county, to take out two warrants for me, one for the Point between the two Rivers, and one for the Improvements I have in the place called the Oanion bottom on the south side of Juneadey right apposite to the other, where I lived six months before I moved to the other place; from your humble servant, MARCUS HULINGS."

Directed to "William Peters, Esq., Secretary to the Proprietaries land office In Philadelphia."

With these letters is the "rough draught" of the land at the mouth of the Juniata, which would be worth reproducing, as no description we can give will convey an accurate idea of it. Three islands are noted. One now known as Duncan's Island is marked "Island" and house as "Widdow Baskin's." The large island in the Susquehanna known as Haldeman's Island containing three houses—the one to the Southern point "Francis Baskin;" one-third further up, on the Susquehanna side "George Clark," while about the center that of "Francis Ellis" On the north point is the word "Island." Almost opposite, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is "James Reed's" house; while between the center of the island and the western shore is a small triangular "Island," so marked. On "the point" between the "Susquehanna River" and the "Juneadey River," near the bank of the latter stream, is "Huling's house." Some distance from "the point" is a straight line running from river to river on which is written "this is the way I want my line;" while beyond on the West Branch of the

Susquehanna nearly opposite "James Reed's" house is "Mr. Neave's house. Farther up the river, opposite a small island is "Francis Ellis'" house. A circuitous line denominated "Mr. Neave's line," crosses the straight line referred to which included "Part of Hulings' Improvement." On the south of the Juniata below the mouth thereof is "William Kerl's" house; opposite the point of Duncan's Island, "James Baskin's" house, while "Hulings' house" (another improvement) is farther up—in what is named the "Onion bottom." Beyond this on the same side of the Juniata is a house marked "Cornelius Acheson, who has encroached upon Hulings' Improvement in the Onion bottom—settled there last spring." Opposite the islands on the east bank of the Susquehanna are "Peter's mountain" and "narroughs." We suppose Mr. Hulings was "righted," as he desired.

Becoming discontented with the situation at Pittsburgh, Hulings sold his claim for £200 and returned to his home at the mouth of the Juniata, where he made considerable improvements. He established a ferry, and built, says Watson, a causeway at the upper end of Duncan's Island for pack horses to pass.

Marcus Hulings' homestead is now in the possession of Dr. George N. Reutter. He originally owned all the land between the Susquehanna and Juniata below New Buffalo, and had also a tract of land at the mouth of Shearman's creek, then in Rye township, Cumberland county, but now Penn township, Perry county.

Mr. Hulings died in September, 1788, and is buried in a graveyard near Losh's Run. Mrs. Hulings, whose maiden name has not come down to us, was a remarkable woman, and on more than one occasion forded the Susquehanna and wended her way to the mill at Fort Hunter with a small bag of

grain—when waiting till it was ground, she hastened homeward. This, however, was only in the first years of their pioneer life, for shortly after a grist mill was erected on Shearman's creek. She was a brave and intrepid pioneer woman, and a noble wife for the hardy frontiersman. She died prior to the Revolution and is buried in the same graveyard with her husband, but their graves are unmarked. They had five children who survived their parents:

i. MARCUS, the eldest, born in 1747, possibly never returned with his father from Fort Pitt. He erected a large stone tavern and established a ferry on the south side of the Monongahela river opposite the foot of Liberty street, Pittsburgh. It was afterwards, says Mr. Isaac Craig, for half a century known as Jones' ferry house, and as frequently noted in the journals of travelers about the commencement of the present century. He seems to have been quite prominent on the Western frontiers and is frequently made mention of. Gen. Richard Butler, one of the commissioners appointed to hold treaties with the Northern and Western Indians, in his journal of October 1st, 1785, says: "I fortunately recommended the employment of one Mr. Huling, who I find to be a very useful, active and ingenious man, he goes ahead with a small canoe to search out the channel, which we find very crooked." This was, no doubt, Marcus Hulings. In the journal of Gen. Joseph Buell, the arrival at Fort Harmar, of "Uling, a trader on the river," is mentioned three times, Nov. 5th and Dec. 3d, 1788, and on the 4th of January, 1787. For more than ten years subsequent to 1790, Marcus Hulings was employed by Major Isaac Craig, quartermaster at Pittsburgh, in transporting military stores up the Allegheny to Fort Franklin and to Presqu' Isle, and down the Ohio and Mississippi to the military

posts on those streams. Major Craig's letter-books and papers contain ample evidence that Marcus Hulings was a faithful and reliable man in all his undertakings. We have no knowledge as to his subsequent career, although we are informed that he died in Tennessee. He left descendants.

ii. MARY, born in 1749, married ——— Stewart. Of her and her husband we have no information.

iii. SAMUEL, born in 1751, also located on the Ohio. He owned an island in the Allegheny called Hulings' and we presume is yet known by that name. Samuel Hulings married and left issue.

iv. JAMES, born in 1753, we have no knowledge whatever.

v. THOMAS HULINGS, youngest son of Marcus Hulings, who succeeded to the paternal estate, born March 3, 1755; died in Buffalo township, Perry county, March, 1808. He was a prominent man in the locality, and served on several important State commissions. He was twice married; first, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Gen. Frederick Watts, of the Revolution, and Jane Murray, his wife, b. July 7, 1749; d. July 15, 1801. They had issue:

i. Rebecca, b. March 25, 1789; m. May 21, 1811, Robert Callender Duncan, son of Judge Duncan, of Carlisle, from whom Duncan's Island derives the name. She died in April, 1850, leaving two children; Dr. Thomas Duncan, who died in 1879, without issue; and Benjamin S. Duncan, who died in 1870, leaving four children now residing on Duncan's Island. It may be here remarked that Mrs. Duncan in her will says, "of Isle Benvenue."

ii. Marcus, b. February 11, 1791; removed to the South; married, and left issue.

iii. Frederick, b. March 9, 1792; married and settled in Tennessee, where he became

quite prominent, being at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State. He was a captain in the Confederate army, and while attempting to get on a train of cars during the rebellion was severely injured, from the effects of which he died at his then residence, New Orleans. He left issue.

iv. David Watts, b. 1793; married Maria Patton, of Lewistown. He studied law and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar April 21, 1823. He became the possessor of the old homestead, but afterwards disposed of it and purchased largely near Lewistown. He bought Hope Furnace, which he greatly improved. He represented Mifflin county in the Legislature. Subsequently he removed to Baltimore, Md., where he died, leaving children, Thomas, Maria, Ellen, Mary and Lizzie. Thomas married a daughter of Gen. Thomas, of Washington, D. C.; was a colonel in the Civil War, and killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Maria married Lloyd Williams, a lawyer of Baltimore. Ellen married Charles Denison, of Wilkes-barre. Mary married Goodwin Williams, of Baltimore, and Elizabeth married Chauncey Reynolds, of Wilkes-Barre. The latter are both widows residing at Baltimore.

vi. Mary, b. May 8, 1798; m. James S. Espy, of Harrisburg, and had two children, both of whom are deceased.

Thomas Hulings married secondly, REBECCA, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Berryhill of Harrisburg, and had issue:

vii. Eleanor, b. 1803, m. John Keagy of Harrisburg, and had issue, Thomas and Rebecca, both residing at Baltimore. After Mr. Keagy's death, she married Dr. Joseph Ard of Lewistown, whom she survived. She died at Baltimore in June, 1880.

viii. *Elizabeth*, b. 1805, m. James Dickson of Levestown and had issue, *Annie* and *William*; the latter died in Philadelphia in 1815, leaving *Annie*, who resides at New Bloomfield. Mrs. Dickson, the last surviving child of Thomas Hulings, died at New Bloomfield on the 25th of July, 1881.

ix. *Julia*, m. William Bringham, of Clarksville, Tennessee, and had issue three boys and three girls; two of the former are dead, the remaining children married and are residing in Tennessee.

[It may be here stated that the major portion of the descendants drop the *s*, and write the name *Huling*, which is no doubt incorrect. We will be under obligations for additions or corrections of the foregoing. For some of the facts given we are indebted to P. F. Duncan, Esq., of "Isle Benvenue," and Judge Watts, of Carlisle.

W. H. E.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

STEWART, LAZARUS.—A gentleman by this name was sheriff of Allegheny county in 1817. Did he come from the Hanover Stewarts of whom every family seemed to have a Lazarus? Can Mr. Craig inform us?

W. H. E.

A BUST OF ANDREW JACKSON was presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by James Rinaldson, of Philadelphia, in 1819. Is this bust in existence and has it found its way into some private gallery? It no longer adorns the Capitol. W. H. E.

McKINNEY'S WORKS.—The late Mordecai McKinney published a number of works connected with law, etc. It is desired that some member of the bar furnish us with a complete list of all his books, giving title in full with date and place of publication. We should be pleased also to receive the titles of all law and other works edited or compiled by Dauphin County men. Having

been requested to contribute to an important bibliographical work now in course of preparation, it is of right that our section should be fully and truthfully represented.

W. H. E.

PARSON ELDER ON "LONG BULLETS."—This favorite pastime of the long ago consisted mainly of hurling at a distance iron balls of the weight of a pound and a half to two and a half each. It was of course a fine athletic sport, but as it was used in wager, it came under the ban of such rigid ministers as the staid old pastor of Paxtang and Derry. The following incident is worth preserving in this connection. It was communicated to the late Samuel Breck by the Hon. Robert Harris, who had received it from his father. The first John Harris, although belonging to the established Church, took a warm interest in Paxtang, and was considered by Parson Elder as if he really was a member of his congregation, especially if advice or reproof was needed. Upon one occasion Thomas Rennick, a leading elder in Paxtang, whose farm adjoined Mr. Harris' plantation, in company with the latter were taking part in a game of "Long Bullets," when they perceived the Rev. Mr. Elder approaching. Rennick hid himself behind a tree, but Mr. Harris stood his ground until the Parson came up. "Well," said Mr. Elder to Mr. Harris, "of all the men in my congregation I am most surprised to see you here," and then proceeded to give him a severe lecture. After he had got through, and was going off, Mr. Harris turned around and called out, "Thomas Rennick come out here!" whereupon the elder made his appearance, and also received a sound lecturing. It was not only "Long Bullets" but similar sports which frequently caused the Rev. Mr. Elder great distress of mind, and necessitated him on more than one occasion to admonish his hearers of the "evil ways of the world."

REV. RICHARD SANKEY.

Recently we forwarded a query to our friend, R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Virginia Historical Society, concerning this noted Presbyterian minister who was settled over Hanover Congregation from 1787 to 1758. We stated that he went, as we supposed, to Hanover county, Virginia, about 1759; while subsequently many of his old parishioners followed him, locating in that county of the Old Dominion. We desired to know if there were any records to show who were of this immigration; for it is a fact many of the early Scotch-Irish settlers who located in the townships of Donegal, Paxtang and Hanover, Pennsylvania, pushed down the valley into Virginia and the Carolinas; that any record of them would be valuable; that some of them who lingered here afterwards migrated to western Pennsylvania and the Okio valley. And hence there are many descendants of the same families in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It is to be hoped that all information relating to these several kindred branches may be gathered up and presented for the information and the gratification of the many, by consanguinity, who are interested.

In reply to these queries, we have the following which we give in full from the *Standard*:

"We extract the following notice of the Rev. Richard Sankey from *Foot's Sketches of Virginia, second series, pp 76-77*: 'He was settled in the ministry near Carlisle. His congregation, like himself, were of Scotch-Irish extract. He signed the protest of 1741; and his people adhered to the old side, and belonged to the Synod of Philadelphia. The troubles of the Indian wars succeeding the defeat of Braddock, particularly those connected with the Paxtang boys, induced the congregation to seek a

residence in the more peaceful frontiers of southern Virginia. They took up their abode in the fertile regions on Buffalo creek, in *Prince Edward* [our italics] and around the place now known as Walker's church, lying between Cumberland congregation and Cub creek, and on one side closely adjoining Briery congregation. And considering the distance people would then ride to church, the congregations of Cub creek, Briery, Buffalo, Walker's church and Cumberland occupied a large region of country. The Rev. William Calhoun, in a letter to F. N. Watkins, says: 'He was a very old man when I first knew him; from the time I knew him he was a small man, very bow-legged; when his feet would be together his knees would be six inches apart. His face was rather square with high cheek bones. He wore a wig and bands. His manner in preaching was to leap on the pulpit, perhaps on account of his age, with his Bible open before him. After announcing his text and dividing his subject, he made remarks on each head, and occupied much of the time in fortifying the doctrine by other passages of Scripture to which he could turn and read, giving book, chapter and verse. He was considered a superior Hebrew scholar; often carried his Hebrew Bible into the pulpit, and used it in his criticisms and quotations, using in general the language of the common English Bible.'

"'In the war of the Revolution, though advanced in years, Mr. Sankey was decided for the liberties of his country. His name appears honorably on some of the papers prepared by his Presbytery of lasting interest in political and religious liberty. While able to ride he attended the meetings of the judicatories of the Church, and in his old age there are instances of the Presbytery holding their meeting in his church to accommodate his infirmities, as in the case of

the ordination of Mr. Mitchel. He held the office of a mininter of the gospel more than half a century, some thirty years of which he spent in Virginia, with an unblemished reputation. He closed his career in the year 1790. His congregations have flourished. Buffalo enjoyed the labors of Matthew Lyle, and now is served [1856] by Mr. Cochran. Walker's church has had a variety of ministers and of success. Among others Mr. Roberts labored there for years, not without success.'

'It is apparent that the name of the Presbytery, Hanover, has misled our friend as to the definite location of Mr. Sankey and his congregation, which he has erroneously conceived to have been in Hanover county, Va. 'In the reconstruction of Presbyteries that followed the union of the synods of New York and Philadelphia, in 1758, the Hanover Presbytery included, with the exception of Mr. John Hoge, of Frederick county, all the Presbyterian ministers south of the Potomac.—(*Footnote, second series, p. 72*).

"Doubtless the Hon. F. N. Watkins, Farmville, Va., can help with the desired information of the congregation of Mr. Sankey, who appears to have settled in his own proper bailiwick of history and genealogy. Will he not kindly enlighten our friend who inquires?—R. A. B.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Capt. Robert McCallen's Company.

[The McCallens were early settlers in Derry and Londonderry. Out in old Derry church burial-ground lie the remains of Capt. Robert McCallen, the officer who commanded the band of Associators which follow. His tombstone reads thus—

In memory of
ROBERT McCALLEN,
Who departed this life
October 1st, 1800, aged
68 years.

Close by is the grave of his wife, the stone of which bears this inscription :

In memory of
ISABELLA McCALLEN,
who departed
this Life March
the 24th 1798
aged about 67 years.

Little else is known about the brave captain, save that he was in active service during the years 1776 and 1777. He was a member of Derry congregation, and his name is in the lead among the subscribers to the graveyard wall.

Concerning Lieutenants Matthew Hays and David McQueen we have but little information. They both took the oath of allegiance as required by the State of Pennsylvania in August, 1778, before Jacob Cook, justice for Londonderry.

Ensign Thomas McCallen, a brother of the captain, was also a native of Derry, and lies interred in the old graveyard. He married, February 4, 1768, Mary Boyle, of Derry. He died October 12, 1806, aged 71 years; his wife October 16, 1812, aged 71 years. On their tombstone is this significant sentence—

"Respected by their friends,
But without a child to mourn their loss."

This family name has probably died out in this locality, the last of whom we had any knowledge dying a few years ago.

There are names on this list of heroes of the Revolution, concerning whom we would be glad to receive information.

W. H. E.]

A Muster Roll of Captain Robert McCallen's Company of Militia of Colonel Bartrem Galbraith's Battalion of Lancaster County, 20th August, 1776, destined for the Camp in the Jerseys.

Captain.
McCallen, Robert.

1st. Lieutenant.

Hays, Matthew.

2d Lieutenant.

McQueen, David.

Ensign.

McCallen, Thomas.

Sergeants.

Morrison, James,

Wear, John.

Corporals.

Hunter, Andrew,

Kelley, James.

Drummer.

O'Neal, John.

Privates.

Allen, Robert,

Bell, George,

Buck, Anthony,

Buck, Robert,

Campbell, Samuel,

Campbell, John,

Clark, Walter,

Donald, John,

Duncan, Andrew,

Espy, Thomas,

Falkner, Joseph,

Farmer, John,

Farmer, William,

Forster, David,

Fulton, Alexander.

Hamilton, Hugh,

Harvey, William,

Hays, David,

Hays, Robert,

Johnston, James,

Johnston, Samuel,

Kennedy, James,

Long, Alexander,

McCallen, John,

McClintock, John,

McDonald, David,

Messer, Robert,

Patton, John,

Queen, James,

Rowan, John,

Shaw, William,

Shearer, William,

Shields, Peter,

Walker, James,

Willson, James,

Willson, James, jr.,

Wright, James.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXV.

Historical and Genealogical.

FORDS OVER SWATARA.—In our researches we have come upon the following fords or ferries over Swatara:

Gregg's Ferry.—This was probably at or near the mouth of the river.

Sherer's.—

Earnest's.—Where were these?

Hamilton's, or *Derry Church*.—Between Manadaville and Union Deposit

Logan's.—Farther down than the foregoing.

Col. Rogers's, now *McElhenny's*.—At Manadaville.

Young's, now *Laudermilch's*.—This, we believe, was the famous *Dixon's Ford* of a century ago.

DAUPHIN COUNTY BIOGRAPHY.—In our next number we propose to give the first installment of our second series of contributions to the Biographical History of Dauphin County. Other series are in course of preparation, which we hope to give not far hence. In the meantime, we will be thankful to those of the readers of *Notes and Queries* who may furnish us information relative to any of the old citizens of the County of Dauphin. W. H. E.

THE RUTHERFORDS OF PLATANG.

BARNETT—BOWMAN—BRISBAN—BUFFINGTON—COLLIER—CRAIN—DAVIDSON—ESPY—FOSTER—GALLAWAY—GILCHRIST—GRAY—HAYES—HUDSON—HUTCHASON—HUTCHISON—IRWIN—KENDIG—M'CORMICK—MAYES—MEADER—MORDAH—PARK—PAWLING—ROBINSON—SHULZE—STEVENSON—SWAN—VEACH—WALLACE—WILLIAMS—WILSON.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, there were several persons by the name of Rutherford who came to America between 1720 and 1730. They were brothers, one of whom, Thomas Rutherford, followed his betrothed to then Donegal township, Lancaster county, Penna., in 1729. They were Scotch by descent but Irish by birth, and came over with the first exodus of those people. It may be here stated, and which will probably furnish a clew to the ancestry, that last year two gentlemen of Harrisburg on visiting Great Britain, included the home of Walter Scott in their itinerary. At Abbottsford,

hanging in the dining hall facing the Tweed, was a portrait of an elderly gentleman which immediately attracted their attention. "Why, that is the very image of Dr. Rutherford, of Harrisburg," they exclaimed. Some one standing by mentioned that the portrait was of a Rutherford and grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, his mother being a Rutherford.

Thomas Rutherford married, in 1730, Jean Mordah. They both lived to advanced years, "honored, beloved and respected by their neighbors and revered by their numerous descendants." Both lie interred in old Paxtang grave yard.

We herewith present such genealogical data of their descendants as we have been able to gather. As to biographical details we have omitted them at this time, preferring to give sketches of prominent members of the family, as Capt. John Rutherford, William and John P. Rutherford, Drs. Levi and Wm. W. Rutherford in our future Contributions to the Biographical History of Dauphin County.

I. Children of Thomas Rutherford and Jean Mordah.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD, b. June 24, 1707, in parish of Derry-lousan, County Tyrone, Ireland; d. April 18, 1777; m. Sept. 7, 1730, Jean Mordah, daughter of John and Agnes Mordah, b. April 9, 1712, in the parish of Gorty-Lowery, County Tyrone, Ireland; d. August 10, 1789. They had issue all born in Paxtang :

- i. Agnes*, b. July 9, 1731; d. 1735.
- 2. ii. Eleanor*, b. January 16, 1733; m. William Wilson.
- 3. iii. Jean*, b. June 22, 1734; m. Thomas Mayes.
- 4. iv. John*, b. February 16, 1737; m. Margaret Park.
- v. Thomas*, b. August 14, 1738; d. s. p.
- 5. vi. Agnes*, b. September 14 1740; m. William Gray.

vii. Thomas, b. February 13, 1743; d. January 8, 1760.

6. viii. Mary, b. February 17, 1745; m. Andrew Mayes.

ix. Elizabeth, b. February 17, 1745; d. s. p.

7. x. James, b. August 28, 1747; m. Margaret Brisban.

8. xi. Samuel, b. December 13, 1749; m. Susan Collier.

xii. Elizabeth, b. February 27, 1752; m. Patrick Gallaway.

II. Children of Eleanor Rutherford and William Wilson.

ELEANOR RUTHERFORD (Thomas) b. January 16, 1733; d. in December, 1799; was twice married : 1st to William Wilson, of Paxtang, who died in 1759; by this marriage there was issue :

i. John, b. 1755; d. November 30, 1805; accidentally killed; his remains with those of his parents are buried in Paxtang graveyard; John Wilson m. Jean Stevenson, and had one daughter Martha, b. 1782; d. May 28, 1795.

ii. Jean, b. 1757; m. November 16, 1775, Andrew Robinson, of Pequea, and left a number of descendants, one of whom is the present Wilson Robinson, of Lancaster county.

iii. Martha, b. 1759; d. about 1830; m. July 10, 1781, William Young, of Hanover, d. in 1796, and had issue: *William*, b. 1782; *Robert*, b. 1784; *John*, b. 1786; *Jane*, b. June 1, 1788, m. Robert Gilchrist; *James*, b. September 14, 1789; *Eleanor*, b. April 16, 1791; m. — Dale; and *Esther*, b. 1791, m. — Foster, of Buffalo Valley, and is still living.

II Children of Eleanor Rutherford Wilson and John Davidson.

Eleanor Rutherford Wilson married in 1765 John Davidson, who died in 1772, and had issue :

i. Elizabeth, b. 1766.

ii. *Agnes*, b. 1768; m. — Young and removed to Susquehanna county.

iii. *Robert*, b. 1770; m. and had issue: *John*, who is still living; *Powel*; *Eleanor*; *Jane* m. David Irwin, and removed to Illinois; and *Isabella*, unm. Robert Davidson died in Stone Valley about 1855, aged eighty-five years.

III. Children of Jean Rutherford and Thomas Mayes.

JEAN RUTHERFORD (Thomas) b. June 22, 1734; m. Thomas Mayes, and had issue:
i. *Jean*.

ii. *John*, d. in 1827.

iii. *Edward*.

iv. *Margaret*.

v. *Elizabeth*, m. William Davidson; removed to Illinois; had John, Andrew, William and three daughters.

vi. *Thomas*.

IV. Children of John Rutherford and Margaret Park.

JOHN RUTHERFORD (Thomas) b. February 16, 1737; d. October 1, 1804; m. Margaret Park, daughter of — Park, b. 1737, d. Jan. 18, 1810; they had issue:

i. *Jane*, b. Aug. 26, 1763; d. Feb. 28, 1807; m. June 29, 1780, Samuel Hutchinson.

ii. *Martha*, b. Feb. 22, 1765; d. August 27, 1849; m. Capt. James Collier; removed to Greenfield, O.

iii. *Thomas*, b. Nov. 28, 1767; d. Oct. 15, 1793.

9. iv. *Samuel*, b. July 16, 1769; m. Elizabeth Brisban.

10. v. *Mary*, b. Sept. 13, 1771; m. Robert Gray.

vi. *John*, b. Jan. 15, 1774; d. May 1, 1832; m. 1st Jean Meader; 2d. Priscilla (Espy) Barrett.

11. vii. *William*, b. Aug. 4, 1776; m. Sarah Swan.

V. Children of Agnes Rutherford and William Gray.

AGNES RUTHERFORD, b. Sept. 14, 1740, in Paxtang; d. about 1813; m. Capt. William Gray, of the Revolution, b. 1738 in Paxtang; d. in 1813 near Lewisburg, and with his wife there buried. They had issue:

i. *Jane*, b. 1770; d. at the residence of her son, Robert Hutcheson; m. 1st William Wallace; 2d Samuel Hutcheson.

ii. *Susanna*, b. 1772; d. in Columbia county about 1810; m. 1st William Hudson; 2d Andrew Foster.

iii. *Mary*, b. 1774; d. Sept. 8, 1837, in Buffalo Valley; m. John Dunlap

iv. *Margaret*, b. 1776; d. March, 1856, at Hartleton, Union Co., Penn'a; m. John Hayes.

v. *Nancy*, b. 1778; d. at the residence of her son Hudson, about 1849; m. Hudson Williams.

vi. *Sarah*, b. 1780; d. unm.

vii. *Eleanor*, b. 1782; d. at Lewisburg; m. John Robinson.

VI. Children of Mary Rutherford and Andrew Mayes.

MARY RUTHERFORD, b. Feb. 17, 1745; m. Andrew Mayes and had issue:

i. *John*, b. April 30, 1768.

ii. *Jean*, b. Dec. 25, 1769.

12 iii. *James*, b. Sept. 21, 1771.

13 iv. *Thomas*, June 18, 1773.

v. *Samuel*, b. April 10, 1775.

14 vi. *Elizabeth*, b. Jan. 22, 1777.

15 vii. *Andrew*, b. Feb. 8, 1780.

viii. *Mary*, b. March 5, 1782.

ix. *Robert*, b. June 3, 1784.

x. *Susannah*, b. Oct. 9, 1787.

xi. *Eleanor*, b. Sept. 20, 1789.

xii. *Rutherford*, b. May 31, 1792; removed to Georgia.

VII. JAMES RUTHERFORD (Thomas), b. August 28, 1747; d. March 6, 1809; m. Margaret Brisban, b. 1753; d. March, 1825. Left no issue.

VIII. Children of Samuel Rutherford and Susan Collier.

SAMUEL RUTHERFORD (Thomas) b. December 13, 1749; d. May 2, 1785; m. March 14, 1776, Susan Collier, b. September 17, 1750; d. May 8, 1813; and had issue:

- i. Jane, b. February 11, 1779; d. s. p.
- ii. Susan, b. January 20, 1780; d. s. p.
16. iii. Thomas, b. September 27, 1782; m. Mary Shulze.

iv. James, b. February 24, 1785; d. August 9, 1786.

IX. Children of Samuel Rutherford and Elizabeth Brisban,

SAMUEL RUTHERFORD (John, Thomas), b. July 16, 1779; d. Nov. 26, 1833; m. Elizabeth Brisban, b. Sept. 29, 1770, d. April 24, 1843; and had issue:

i. Margaret Park, b. April 6, 1795; d. May 18, 1879; m. John Collier, of Ohio, and had issue.

ii. Isabell Simmons, b. Aug. 18, 1797; d. March 10, 1852

iii. Jane Hutchison, b. Sept. 13, 1899; d. Aug. 8, 1851; m. Robert Foster, and had issue.

iv. Eliza, b. Oct. 30, 1801; d. Jan. 30, 1860; m. John P. Rutherford, and had issue.

v. Martha Brisban, b. Jan. 16, 1804; m. Hugh Wilson, and has issue.

vi. John Brisban, b. Nov. 28, 1805; m. Keziah Park, and has issue.

vii. James, b. Feb. 14, 1808; d. April 7, 1809.

viii. Mary A., b. June 10, 1810; m. Samuel S. Rutherford, and has issue.

X. Children of Mary Rutherford and Robert Gray.

MARY RUTHERFORD (John, Thomas), b. Sept. 13, 1771; d. Aug. 17, 1863; m. Robert Gray, b. 1758; d. April 27, 1848 and had issue.

XI. Children of William Rutherford and Sarah Swan.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD (John, Thomas) b. Aug. 4, 1776; d. Jan. 17, 1850; m. March 17, 1801, Sarah Swan, daughter of William Swan, b. Jan. 1, 1779; d. June 17, 1852, and had issue:

i. John Park, b. Feb. 14, 1802; d. May 12, 1871; m. Eliza Rutherford.

ii. Martha, b. Nov. 10, 1803; unm; d. Oct. 20, 1851.

iii. William Wilson, b. Nov. 23, 1805; d. Mar. 13, 1873; m. Eleanor Crain.

iv. Margaret.

v. Samuel, b. Oct. 8, 1810; d. March 26, 1872; m. Elizabeth Pawling.

vi. Sarah, b. May 25, 1812; d. March 28, 1873; m. Daniel Kendig.

vii. Abner, m. Ann Espy.

viii. Hiram, m. 1st, Lucinda Bowman; 2d, Harriet Hutchason.

ix. Mary, b. June 4, 1817; d. April 14, 1818.

x. Cyrus Green, b. July 7, 1819; d. March 30, 1850; unm.

XII Children of James, son of Andrew Mayes and Mary Rutherford.

JAMES MAYES, b. September 21, 1771; removed to Coles county, Illinois, and accidentally killed about 1830 by the falling of a tree; married and had issue:

i. George W.; d. in 1858.

ii. William J.; d. in 1863 in the army.

iii. Benjamin F.; resides in Washington Territory.

iv. Thomas H.; resides in Kentucky.

v. Alexander.

vi. Nancy J.; d.

vii. Eleanoa.

viii. Sarah J.

ix. Dorcas.

XIII Children of Thomas Mayes and Mary McCormick.

THOMAS MAYES, b. June 18, 1773; m. Nancy McCormick, daughter of James

McCormick and Mary Carson of Hanover; removed to Illinois, and died there, October 15, 1850. Had issue;

i. *Andrew*, b. Oct. 1, 1779; d. in 1859, in Wayee county, Illinois.

ii. *James*, b. April 15, 1806; was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

iii. *Nancy*, b. April 15, 1806.

iv. *Jane*, b. May 10, 1810; m. — Leach; and had son Rutherford.

v. *Elizabeth*, b. May 10, 1810.

vi. *Sarah*, b. 1813.

vii. *Gillico*,* b. Aug. 18, 1816.

XIV. ELIZABETH MAYES, b. January 22, 1777; married Davidson, emigrated to Decatur county, Illinois, and died there. They had ten children, seven daughters and three sons—the latter John, Andrew and Baxter. Baxter remained on the old homestead in Decatur county.

XV. *Children of Andrew Mayes.*

i. *Thomas J.*; resided 25 miles southwest of Oakland, Ill., in 1842.

ii. *William C.*

iii. *James C.*, d. in 1864, from disease contracted in the Rebellion.

iv. *John M.*

v. *Nancy Jane.*

XVI. *Children of Thomas Rutherford and Mary Shulze.*

THOMAS RUTHERFORD (Samuel, Thomas) b. Sept. 27, 1782; d. August 4, 1805; m. Mary Shulze, b. March 5, 1786; d. April 1, 1839, and had issue:

i. *Samuel Shulze*, b. Dec. 17, 1803; d. Jan. 23, 1872; m. Mary A. Rutherford.

ii. *Mary Collier*, b. Feb. 8, 1805; unm.; d. Aug. 13, 1872.

[Additions to or corrections of the foregoing, or any information whatever concerning individual members of the family are earnestly requested. W. H. E.]

*GILLICO MAYES, b. Aug. 18, 1816; resides in Adams Co., Illinois. She married twice.

1st. Jacob Veach, who died July 13, 1851 —and had issue:

i. *John F.* b. Oct. 4, 1839; served in the Civil War four years; resides in Barton County, Kansas.

ii. *Andrew A.*, b. Dec. 10, 1840; was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

iii. *Mary*, b. Jan. 17, 1844.

iv. *Ellen*; b. March 13, 1847.

v. *James W.*, b. Oct. 21, 1850.

2d. Nov. 6, 1856, Jacob Buffington, b. Feb. 25; 1809, in Hardin County, Virginia.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

PARSON ELDER ON LONG BULLETS.—This incident, narrated in *N. & Q. No. xxiv*, concerned the second John Harris, who was a member of Paxtang church. We inserted the note of our correspondent for the purpose of getting at the facts.

W. H. E.

"FRENCH JACOB"—In one of the earliest numbers of *N. & Q.* inquiry was made of the individual by this name, the contemporary of Lycas in the early settlement of the Wiconisco Valley. We are informed that he deeded his land to one Moore. It has also come to our knowledge that "French Jacob," negro servant, killed his servant girl, for which the negro was hung at Lancaster. Can 'Squire Evans give us any light upon this dark subject?

W. H. E.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

I.

[The following biographical sketches have been compiled from data gleaned from various sources. Most of the details are meager, it is true, yet we publish them in

the hope that some one may know more about the particular individual than is here set forth, and additions or corrections at once be sent us. We have employed no undue eulogy, and have in the main confined the narration to *facts*. It is our desire to place upon prominent record somewhat concerning the representative men and women who in their day and generation occupied the stage of action. Some have passed away a century ago, and their names alone will be new to many of our readers; others are yet remembered by their surviving friends to whom these sketches, although brief and unsatisfactory, will be valuable and interesting to them. Sketches of others will follow in due time, of whom we have *Notes* in our possession. What is greatly desired, is that those having information will communicate the same to us, and if personally requested, to give it unhesitatingly. With their assistance these biographical and genealogical sketches may prove more accurate, and hence of great value to them and their descendants.

W. H. E.]

AGNEW, SAMUEL, the son of James Agnew and Mary Ramsey, was born in 1777, near Millerstown, Adams county, Penna. His parents were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He received a classical education and was destined for the ministry, but on his graduation at Dickinson College in 1798, he chose medicine for his life mission. He studied with Dr. McClellan, of Greencastle, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1801. He first commenced the practice at Gettysburg, but in 1804 came to Harrisburg, where he remained until 1835. While at Harrisburg he became quite distinguished in his profession by his "*Treatise on the Efficacy of Kine Pock Inoculation as a Preventive of the Contagion of the Small-Pox.*" He originated a plan for the general distribu-

tion of Kine Pox by the establishment of a lottery, and which proved successful. In the war of 1812 he was one of the first, perhaps the first, officer who offered his services and that of a company comprising the very best men of Harrisburg, 112 strong, to Gov. Snyder. As there was no call for men this company dissolved in 1813. In 1835 Dr. Agnew went to Missouri, where he remained a year. From thence to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and finally Butler, where he resided with a daughter. In 1849, while on his way to Temperanceville, near Pittsburg, he was violently thrown from a packet-boat into the canal, from which injury or shock he did not recover, dying November 25, 1849. Dr. Agnew was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, fifteen years, and Rev. Dr. Robinson thus summarizes his character: "He was a man of notable qualities . . . both in social and professional life, as well as in the Church he was promptly accorded a place as a leader. Possessed of a sound, clear and vigorous mind, well disciplined and polished by a thorough course of collegiate and professional studies, a man of great activity, of fine bearing, and a cultivated gentleman, who by his courtesy made his presence always welcome, it was but natural that he should stand at the head of his profession, and exert in every sphere where he moved a controlling influence."

ALBRIGHT, FRANCES, daughter of Charles Gemberling, was born about 1789. Her father came to Harrisburg about 1793 and established himself in business. Frances received an excellent education and on the 20th of July, 1809, married Lieut. Jacob W. Albright, of the U. S. Army, who was then in the recruiting service at Harrisburg. Lieut. Albright was appointed from Penn'a Ensign of the 1st Infantry March 6, 1806; promoted 2d Lieutenant, Nov., 1807; 1st

Lieut. August 26, 1812; District Paymaster, September 4, 1813; disbanded June 15, 1815; appointed Paymaster 2d Infantry July 9, 1816; resigned May 13, 1823. He died at Erie about 1830. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Albright began teaching school, and until the establishment of the common school system, was quite successful. Subsequently she received the appointment of teacher in one of the public schools, where she remained until her advanced years compelled her to resign. Mrs. Albright was a conscientious and faithful teacher and the writer of this brief sketch holds her memory in reverence as being his first tutor. Besides this, she was a strict Presbyterian of the old school, exemplary in her faith and belief. She died at Harrisburg, October 13, 1862 aged about seventy-three years.

ALRICKS HERMAN, son of James Alricks and Martha Hamilton, was born at "Lost creek mill," in Juniata county, in 1804. His descent in the paternal line was from Jacob Alricks, of Amsterdam, who was director for the Dutch West India company on the Delaware, in 1657; and in the maternal line grand-daughter of John Hamilton and Jane Allen, who came to Pennsylvania in 1740. In 1814 the family of Mr. Alricks removed to Harrisburg, and there this son grew to man's estate, thereafter one of the most respected citizens, receiving his education in the Harrisburg academy; reading law in the office of Thomas Elder, Esq., marrying a daughter of Rev. William Kerr, who was a great grand-daughter of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang. He quickly obtained a lucrative business before the courts, became one of the prominent men at the bar, and at his death the oldest practitioner in Dauphin county. He was averse to holding office. The only one of prominence held by him was that of Deputy Attorney General in 1829, by ap-

pointment of Hon. Amos Ellmaker, an appointment which made a great political uproar at the moment, and it is said caused the resignation of Mr. Ellmaker and of his deputy. He frequently served his fellow citizens in municipal office, was a popular man with them, and his counsel sought upon all questions of importance.

In addressing a jury his manner was quiet, his statement clearly presented, and argument logical. His rule was to undertake no cause unless his client was able to demonstrate the justness of his case. His early training in the practice of the Orphans' and Register's courts, soon gave him a lucrative business in the branch of his profession, where clear, concise expositions are of far more weight than the stirring eloquence of the Quarter Sessions. He was an excellent, precise, real estate lawyer.

No one was a better reference upon questions of town or county history. His personal acquaintance was extensive, and his taste ran in acquiring the family traditions of our earliest settlers. His fund of information was at the service of his friends, always pleasantly and accurately re-told, with the authority for each fact or anecdote, and he abounded with many curious and fascinating ones. His presence was imposing, quite six feet in stature, large frame, erect, and neatly clad, quite "like a lawyer of the olden time." He died at Harrisburg, February, 1874. His surviving family are Mary W., married to James M'Cormick, Esq.; William K. Hamilton, Clara B. and Martha O. Alricks.

BAILEY, JOEL, son of Joseph and Lydia Bailey, was born September 26, 1789, in Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Penna. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, but late in life became a contractor on the public works. He came to Harrisburg shortly after his majority. He was first lieutenant

of Capt. R. M. Crain's company in the war of 1812-14, and for many years subsequent was Brigade Inspector and a prominent military officer. In 1821 he was appointed one of the commissioners to fix the site of the seat of justice of Juniata county; and for a number of years was keeper of the State Arsenal at Harrisburg. He was burgess of the borough in 1832, and served several terms as a member of council. Major Bailey was a very active politician, an influential citizen, and a high-toned and upright gentleman, who had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died at Harrisburg on the 16th of October, 1845. He married, March 10, 1814, Elizabeth Seidle, of Berks county, who died August 14, 1875, aged eighty-three years.

BERGNER, GEORGE, was a native of the village of Neunkirchen, a few miles distant from the free city of Bremen, in the kingdom of Hanover, where he was born on the 6th of June, 1818. He came to America at the age of twelve years, and reaching Reading, Penn'a, he apprenticed himself to Egelman, a printer and a well-known almanac maker, with whom he served his time. In 1834 he came to Harrisburg, and worked as a compositor on the different German newspapers and journals. In 1838 he was sent by the executive committee of the anti-Masonic party to Somerset, Penn'a, to publish a German campaign paper, and during the Harrison campaign was sent on a similar service to New Bloomfield, Perry county. In 1841 he purchased the *Vaterland Waechter* of his former employer, Mr. Ehrenfried. During the Know Nothing campaign of 1854 he published the *American* in opposition to the tenets of that then dominant party. The following year he purchased the *Telegraph*, which he soon established on a successful and permanent basis. From 1857 to his death he was the publisher of the *Legisla-*

tive Record. In 1861, Mr. Bergner was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster at Harrisburg. He was removed by President Johnson in 1866, but upon the election of President Grant he was re-appointed to the position, an office he held at the time of his death. During the rebellion his pen and his purse were at the service of the Union, while he, himself, went out as a private soldier, in the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, during the invasion of the State in 1862. Mr. Bergner's life was an active one, and yet apart from his own business affairs and official position, much of his time was given to the public. For many years he was one of the inspectors of the Dauphin county prison; was a trustee State Lunatic Asylum; vice president Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; bank director, etc. His business career was a very successful one. He died at Harrisburg, after a very brief illness, Aug. 5, 1874, aged fifty-six years.

BOAS, FREDERICK, son of Rev. William Boas, was born at Reading, Penna., in 1784. His parents were emigrants from Germany and came over with the Muhlenbergs. Frederick learned the trade of a coppersmith and tin-plate-worker at Reading, but commenced business for himself at Kutztown. He came to Harrisburg in 1811, where he carried on his trade successfully. He was an enterprising citizen, and although quiet and unobtrusive, a representative man in the community. He died at Harrisburg September 23, 1817, aged thirty-four years. Mr. Boas married, May 17, 1811, Elizabeth, daughter of David Krause and Regina Orth, of Lebanon, who survived her husband many years, leaving two children, *Frederick Krause* and *Elmina* (Mrs. Wm. Jennings.)

BOAS, JACOB, brother of the preceding, and son of the Rev. William Boas, was born at Reading, Penna., in 1783. He was

brought up to mercantile pursuits and came to Harrisburg in 1805 where he established himself in business. He served as a member of the borough council and was commissioned by Governor Snyder, February 6, 1809, Prothonotary and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and died while in office on the 8th of October, 1815. Mr. Boas married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Dick of Reading. They had five sons, *William D.*, *Jacob D.*, *John*, *Augustus F.*, and *Daniel D.*

BROWN, WILLIAM, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was a native of Paxtang, where he was born in 1727. His father, John Brown, settled there prior to 1720, and was a prominent actor in Provincial and Revolutionary times. William Brown became a representative man on the frontier, and was a zealous Commander. At his own expense he visited Ireland and Scotland on behalf of his religious brethren to procure a supply of ministers, and brought over the celebrated Rev. Messrs. Lind and Dobbins. He was a member of the Assembly in 1776, and during its sessions proposed the gradual emancipation of slaves within the Commonwealth, a measure not very favorably received at the time, but subsequently adopted. He served again in the Assembly in 1784, and was a member of the Board of Property December 5, 1785. He was subsequently, October 2, 1786, appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery. Mr. Brown died on the 10th of October, 1787, and is buried in Paxtang graveyard. Mr. Brown was not only an active, earnest and public spirited Christian, of unquestioned piety of heart, but as a neighbor and citizen, generous and kind-hearted, which insured respect and won friendship.

BRUA, PETER, the son of John Peter Brua, was a native of Berks county, Penn'a, where he was born in 1771. He learned the trade of a carpenter and came to Harrisburg about 1792. He served as director of the poor from 1818 to 1821; was a member of the borough council in 1824, 1826 and 1829; commissioned county treasurer Jan. 7, 1824, and was one of the county commissioners from 1827 to 1829. While in the latter office he was a prime mover in establishing the Lancasterian system of education, which preceded that of the common schools. Mr. Brua was a gentleman of sound practical sense, honest and upright and highly honored in the community. He died at Harrisburg on the first of January, 1842, in his seventy-first year. He married Catharine Rupley, of Cumberland county, Penn., who died on the 19th of January, 1833, aged sixty years. They had six children; *Margaret*, m. Hon. Simon Cameron; *Lucetta*, m. Jacob Hoyer; *Mary*, m. Isaac McCord; *Catharine*, m. Andrew Keefer; *Jacob*, who went as private in the Cameron Guards to Mexico, and died at Tampico, a few hours after receiving his commission as a lieutenant in the U. S. Army; and *John Peter*, who was a paymaster during the late Civil War and now on the retired list U. S. Army.

CARSON, JOHN, the son of John Carson and Sarah Dickey, was a native of Paxtang, born in 1758. His father was a settler on the Susquehanna as early as 1733, kept a store and was a captain on the frontier in 1755-57. His mother was a daughter of Moses Dickey who was quite prominent in pioneer times. He received a frontier education, which among the Scotch-Irish settlers was thorough, and was raised upon his father's farm. He was an early associator, and an officer during the Jersey campaign of 1776. From 1786 to 1791 he served as a member of the Assem-

bly. Under the constitution of 1790 he was commissioned an Associate Judge of the county, August 17, 1791, an office which he filled acceptably and creditably until his sudden death from apoplexy on Friday, October 10, 1817. His wife, Sarah Duncan, born in 1760, died March 2, 1823.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

PRICES IN PAXTANG 130 YEARS AGO.—From the account book of the Rev. John Roan we glean the prices of different articles of produce, etc., which were current in Paxtang in 1749:

Barley, per bus.	2s.	6d.
Wheat, " "	3	0
Corn, " "	2	6
Bacon, per lb.	0	6
One Sheep	7	6
Butter, per lb.	0	6
Flax, " "	0	6
Salt, per bus.	5	6
"Stilling," per bus.	1	8
"One Buck-skin"	18	0
Beef, per lb.	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rice, " "	0	2

AN OLD TIME PHILANTHROPIST.—One hundred and fifteen years ago [1766], in the month of March, Robert Allison, of Derry township, died. By his will he left the "Trustees of the Philadelphia Hospital £100;" the "Grammar School, at Newark, ten miles from New Castle, £100;" and other bequests to his relatives and friends. £100 was a large sum in those frontier days; and we place the matter upon record, for no doubt the institutions have forgotten even if they have ever read of the donor.

W. H. E.

THE "BISCAY AXES" OF THE INDIAN TRADERS.—[Along the banks of Conneaut creek in Crawford county, this State, there have been found since the earliest settle-

ments an axe of a peculiar shape and make, for one of which we are indebted to Col. Frank Mantor, of the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office. Since then we have been informed that axes, similar in pattern, have been plowed up in our own locality, but not being regarded with any degree of interest or curiosity they were not preserved. On receiving Col. Mantor's axe we felt convinced those found in North western Pennsylvania were used by the French engaged in the Indian trade. We, however, referred the subject to a gentleman who is well versed in the subject, and his reply is herewith given. It is of especial interest, and our historical students who have been exercised thereon will find that our learned and erudite correspondent has completely settled the question for them. W. H. E.]

These hatchets are found in all localities frequented by the aboriginies during the historical period, and were known in the Indian trade as "Biscay Axes." They were of several sizes; the largest about eight inches long, by three inches across the face, and weighed about three pounds; the smaller about six inches long by three inches across the face, weighed one and a half pounds. The largest size was the Squaw Axe, used in gathering fire wood, the smaller was the tomahawk of the warrior, and carried habitually when traveling, or when on the war-path. In battle they were used at close quarters, and surprising stories are told of the accuracy with which they could be thrown at distances of several yards. In certain localities where Indian towns have been destroyed by fire, great numbers are found. So plenty were they when the country was new, that the pioneers who were fortunate enough to have a town site of this character on their farms, had iron sufficient to shoe their oxen and horses and to supply other necessary wants for several years. As late as 1879 I found no less than

six in one farm scrap heap, on the site of a Seneca town destroyed by Denonville in 1687. Great numbers were found on sites of the Onondaga towns burned by Frontenac in 1696, and also where the Mohawk towns were burned by Courcelles and Tracy in 1666. They are generally of the model shown in your drawing, and almost invariably have the three cross trade marks on each side. I have specimens of which I have good reasons for believing they had been buried two hundred and fifty years, somewhat corroded, but just as servicable as when new. Many have not a particle of steel, and never had, other are well steeled and finely tempered. So far as I am able to judge there was no difference in model or finish, whether furnished by the Dutch, English or French traders. Henry Fleet, an English trader on the Potomac in 1632, met some Indians from the direction of Lake Erie, called HERECHKEENES. He says "there came from another place seven lusty men with strange attire; they had red fringe, and two of them had beaver coats, which they gave me. Their language was haughty, and they seemed to ask me what I did there, and demanded to see my truck, which upon view they scorned. They had two axes such as Captain Kirk traded in Cannida, which he bought at Whits of Wapping, and there I bought mile, and think I had as good as he."—*Founders of Maryland*, p. 30.

J. S. C.

HARRIS FAMILY IN THE "OLD DOMINION."—During a visit to Norfolk, Va., in the early part of the present week, I was attracted to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church (an ancient ivy-covered edifice, whose primitive plainness was harmoniously set off by refining touches of the architectural and mechanical skill of to-day,) by the tender and tasteful care bestowed upon the tombs in the Church yard surrounding it. Most of the tombs are of the revolutionary

period, and are in a wonderful state of preservation. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and bespeak the daily care that is bestowed upon the private gardens of the opulent. This being so out of keeping with the universal neglect of the places of sepulture characterizing us Americans, that I thought it worthy of note. There were no names on the stones, common to the nomenclature of our section, with the exception of one, and that one was borne on a free-stone slab, set in the side of the Church. The inscription reads :

*Here lyeth ye
body of William
Harris, who departed
this life ye 8th day
of March, 1687,
Aged 35 years.*

Below the inscription was a crudely cut death's head and cross-bones. Attached to the stone was a silver plate, having engraved on it this legend:

"On the 1st of July, 1875, this Stone was brought from 'Weyanoke,' on James River. It was found amid the ruins of an old Colonial Church."

Query.—Was this William Harris, of our Harris stock? WM. B. WILSON.

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS.—XIII.

Hanover Ass't for the King's Use, 1759.

Allen, William,	McMullen, Thomas,
Andrews, John, sen.	McNutt, Joseph,
Andrews, John, jun.	McQuown, James,
Baird, James,	McQuown, John,
Barnett, Martha,	Martin, Alexander,
Barnett, William,	Martin, Robert,
Bell, Robert,	Montgomery, John,
Bell, Thomas, sen.	Montgomery, Robert,
Bell, Thomas, jun.	O'Heney, David,
Besore, Barnard,	Park, James,
Besore, Jacob,	Porterfield, Robert,
Besore, Mathias,	Prist, Mary,
Brandon, William,	Prist, Thomas,

Breaden, William,	Ramberey, Christian,	Greenlie, James,	Tittel, George,
Brightbill, George,	Read, Adam, Esq.,	Haines, Bartholomew,	Todd, James,
Brown, Andrew,	Richer, Jacob,	Harper, Adam,	Trousdale, William,
Brown, Daniel,	Riddle, James, sr.,	Hays, John,	Tubs, Jacob,
Brown, John, sen.	Riddle, James, jr.,	Henderson, John,	Tubs, John,
Brown, John, jun.	Ripeth, Hugh,	Hetric't, Peter,	Wallace, Benjamin,
Brown, Patrick,	Ripeth, James,	Hill, John,	Wallace, Robert,
Brown, Robert,	Ripeth, Joseph,	Hollenbach, John,	Walmer, Peter,
Brown, Samuel,	Ripeth, William,	Hooke, Rudo'ph,	Watson, William,
Brown, William,	Robinson, Effy,	Huff, Joseph,	Walker, Samuel,
Campbell, John,	Robinson, James,	Humes, Robert,	Weaver, John,
Clamer, Adam,	Robinson, Philip,	Humes, Thomas,	Williams, James,
Clark, Benjamin,	Robinson, Thomas,	Huston, Robert,	Wilson, James,
Clark, James,	Rogers, Adam,	Hutchison, John,	Willson, James, sr.,
Clark, William,	Rogers, Catharine,	Hutchison, Joseph, sr.	Willson, James, jr.,
Conyngnam, Eliza-	Rogers, James,	Hutchison, Joseph, jr.	Willson, Hugh,
beth.	Rogers, John,	Innis, Brice,	Willson, Joseph, sr.,
Conyngnam, Mary,	Rogers, George,	Litel, Dr. John,	Willson, Joseph, jr.,
Cooper, William,	Roseberry, Esmos,	Laird, James,	Willson, Thomas,
Counts, Henry,	Sharp, John,	Laird, William,	Woods, Andrew,
Crawford, John, sen.	Shaw, Daniel, X	Kinzer, Sabastian,	Woods, John,
Crawford, John, jun.	Sherer, George, X	McClanahan, James,	Young, John,
Curry, Robert,	Sloan, Archibald,	McClure, Francis,	Young, Samuel,
Daemond, Mary,	Sloan, Samuel,	McClure, Eleanor,	Young, William,
Diver, William,	Smiley, George,	McClure, James, sr.	Andrews, James, sr.,
Dixon, James,	Smiley, John,	McClure, James, jr.	Andrews, James, jr.,
Dixon, John,	Snoddy, Matthew,	McClure, John,	Clark, William,
Endsworth, Samuel,	Snodgrass, Joseph,	McClure, Thomas,	Deyarmond, Wm.,
Finney, James, sen.	Snodgrass, Robert,	McClure, William, sr.	Hill, Robert,
Finney, James, jun.	Stewart, Samuel,	McClure, William, jr.	McClure, William,
Finney, Thomas, sen.	Stewart, James,	McCord, John,	McFarlane, John,
Finney, Thomas, jun.	Stewart, John, sr.,	McCormick, Henry,	McMullin, George,
Poster, John,	Stewart, John, jr.,	McCollum, Alex.,	Park, John,
Fox, John,	Stewart, Lazarus,	McClintock, William,	Pettigrew, James,
Frey, Rudolph,	Stewart, Samuel,	McCreight, Anthony,	Robinson, John,
French, James,	Strain, John,	McCulloh, Alex.,	Shanklin, George,
French, Thomas,	Swan, John,	McCulloh, John,	Strain, David,
Furgison, William,	Taggart, James,	McElhenny, William,	Wilkens, John,
Getey, John,	Taylor, Matthew,	McFarlane, Walter,	Willson, Hugh,
Gillespy, George,	Thompson, John, sr.,	McGuire, Timothy,	Willson, Thomas,
Gilliland, John,	Thompson, John, jr.,	McLaughlin, David,	Willson, William,
Glen, Hugh,	Thompson, Wm. sr.,		
Graham, John,	Thompson, Wm., jr.		
Graham, William, sen.	Thornton, William,		
Graham, William, jun.	Tibels, John,		

SAMUEL STERRET, Collector.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

HULINGS—TOOMBS—Mr. F. A. Burr, in a recent interview with Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, published in the *Philadelphia Press*, makes the General say, *inter alia*, "My mother was a Hulings, and was born in the Juniata Valley, Pennsylvania." In your Hulings Family, you state that Marcus, first son of Thomas and grandson of the original Marcus Hulings; was "b. February 11, 1791; removed to the South; married and left issue." Query.—Was his daughter the mother of Gen. Toombs?

C. H. S.

[We respectfully refer this inquiry to our friend, R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Virginia Historical Society. On looking over the sketch of Marcus Hulings, it will be seen that several members of the family went South—notably among whom was Frederick Hulings, who, in his advanced years, was an officer in the Confederate service. Information in regard to this family will be thankfully received.

W. H. E.]

MAYES.—Our thanks are due J. S. A. for the following memoranda, which we have taken the liberty to present as corrected. The Margaret Mayes alluded to was not the daughter of Jean Rutherford and Thomas Mayes, but that of Andrew and Rebecca Mayes, among whose children was the husband of Jean Rutherford :

MARGARET MAYES, b. 1793; d. June 22, 1807; m. December 29, 1762, **JOHN MURRAY**, b. 1730; d. Feb. 3, 1798. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Penn'a Regiment in the war of the Revolution (*see Biographical Sketch, N. & Q.*). They are both buried in the cemetery at Dauphin. They had issue, among others:

i. *William*, b. Sept. 6, 1764; removed to Ohio in 1805; d. March 18, 1840; m. March 17, 1796, Deborah Latta.

ii. *Margaret*, b. February 5, 1770; m. John, son of Capt. James Murray, of Paxtang; was member of Congress from the Northumberland district. They are both buried in the Chillisquaque graveyard, Northumberland county.

iii. *Rebecca*, b. October 19, 1774; d. January 6, 1837; m. April 19, 1804, Hon. Innis Green, b. March 25, 1776; d. August 4, 1839. Interred in the Dauphin cemetery.

WILSON, HENRY.—In reply to a query made over a year ago concerning Henry Wilson, a member of the 18th and 19th Congresses, J. F., jr., sends us the following:

I have found the grave of Henry Wilson. His remains were first interred in the old graveyard at Allentown, but subsequently removed to the Union cemetery. His grave is situated near the center, a short distance to the right of the main aisle as you enter from the principal entrance. The following is the inscription on his tombstone:

In
memory of
HENRY WILSON
who departed this life
August 14th, 1826,
Aged 48 years,

His widow is still living; her maiden name was also Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, at one time a prominent citizen of Allentown, but in no wise related to her husband, who came from Harrisburg. Mrs. Wilson afterwards married Joseph K. Saeger, then a widower, since deceased. He was the father of Eli E. Saeger, the president of the bank at Catasauqua. Henry Wilson, besides being a member of Congress, served as a member of the General Assembly of this State.

FORDS OVER SWATARA—(*N. & Q.*, xxv.)
—[We are indebted to a valued correspondent for the following reply to our query:

"Where was Earnest's and Shearer's ferry?" If B H A. can furnish us any information relative to the old families of his locality he will confer a favor on the readers of *Notes and Queries.*]

Earnest's and Shearer's ferry was located for many years at the Swatara, one mile due west of Hummelstown, on the Reading pike. Before the year 1816 (the exact time I cannot obtain) the Swatara could be forded easily, at the point designated, during the summer months, but ferry flats were used in stages of high water. When the fourteen feet dam was erected across the Swatara, about a mile further down the stream (at Hamaker's, later Nissly's and Brehm's mill), the back-water necessitated the building of a bridge at Shearer's and Earnest's ferry. John Earnest, Sr., the grandfather of Major Wm. D. and George W. Earnest, of this city, who lived on the east bank of the river, and Samuel Shearer, who resided on the west bank, built the first bridge, of two spans, across this ferry, owning it and collecting tolls jointly. Mr. Shearer died and the widow held his interest in the bridge. By the breaking away of the Big Dam above the Union Water-works located five miles north of Lebanon, in 1851, the bridges were swept from their piers from that point all along the Swatara (save the one at "Laudermilch's ferry,") to its mouth, at Middletown. The bridge at Hummelstown was rebuilt in less than a year after its destruction by the original owners. Mrs. Shearer disposed of her half interest to Mr. Hefflefinger, afterwards removing to the West with her son-in-law, Mr. Hammaker. John Earnest, Sr., also dead, his widow held the half interest until the homestead was sold to Samuel Klopp. Mr. K. afterwards purchased Mr. Hefflefinger's interest, and held the entire control of the bridge until he disposed of it to the Commissioners of Dauphin county

in 1855, since which time it has been known as a "free bridge." The Swatara river at this point is from twelve to fourteen feet in depth the best portion of the year. The first bridge was built about the year 1818. The bridge built twenty-five or thirty years later, at Hammaker's Mill Ferry, by the county, was always a free bridge. The old Red Bridge, leading from Centre Square through Water street, Hummelstown, to the Hanover townships, was built by a stock company, but was also purchased by the county twenty-five years or more ago, and is free for travelers. Below Landis' dam, one-eighth of a mile north of Hummelstown, and visible from the Railroad depot, is another ferry or fording place, which is still used as a "short cut" by the farmers of Lower Paxtang and West Hanover, between their homes, the mill and the Railroad depot.

B. H. A.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

II.

CROUCH, JAMES, a native of Virginia, where his ancestors had settled at an early date, was born about 1740. He received a liberal education, and was brought up on a farm, coming to Pennsylvania about 1760, locating in Paxtang. He was "a soldier of Quebec," being a sergeant in Captain Matthew Smith's company of Paxtang volunteers. On his release from captivity, he became an officer of the Associators, and subsequently paymaster of the battalion. He served during the whole of the Revolution with honor and distinction. Captain Crouch died at his residence, Walnut Hill, near Middletown, on the 24th of May, 1794, aged fifty-four years. He was the father of Edward Crouch, member of the 13th Congress. His papers, perchance the most

valuable documents concerning the Revolution extant in this locality, were wantonly destroyed some ten years ago.

CROUCH, EDWARD, the son of James Crouch, an officer of the Revolution, was born in Paxtang, November 9, 1763. He was a merchant by occupation. At the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and commanded a company in the Whisky Insurrection in 1794. He served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1804 to 1806; and was a Presidential Elector in 1813. Gov. Snyder appointed him one of the Associate Judges of the county of Dauphin, April 16, 1813; but resigned upon his election to the Thirteenth U. S. Congress. He died on the 2d of February, 1827, and is buried in Paxtang graveyard. "In private life he was an able and an honest man," wrote one of his contemporaries; and the record of his life shows him to have been a gentleman of uprightness of character, and as honorable as he was influential. His only daughter married Benjamin Jordan, Esquire, who succeeded to the estate of "Walnut Hill."

DENTZEL, JOHN, a native of Holland on the Rhine, was born about 1745. He received a thorough university education, including law and medicine. A romantic attachment and marriage to a daughter of an illustrious family of the country caused him to come to America at the outset of the Revolution. He warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies, and was in active service. Subsequent to the war he located at Harrisburg, where he became quite prominent. He seems to have practiced both law and medicine. In 1792, he was appointed one of the medical examiners for invalid pensions; and he is denominated as "Lawyer Dentzel" who commanded a company during the Whisky Insurrection of 1794, although probably he was only a justice of the peace, an office he held at the

time of his death. On the 8th of December, 1803, he accompanied the citizens of the town who had gone to escort the remains of their old comrade, Major Brooks, who had died at Elizabethtown; when a short distance, the bridle of Capt. Dentzel's horse broke, and that gentleman was thrown against a fence and almost instantly expired. He was an intrepid officer, a good citizen and a polished gentleman. Mr. Dentzel was twice married; his first wife Eve Dentzel died March 18, 1795, "a lady much respected and admired." On the 10th of February, 1799, he married Jane Gilchrist, who survived her husband several years. By his first wife he had Mary m. Thomas Clyde, the parents of John J. Clyde, Esq.; Sarah m. James Kernan; Henry, who learned printing with John Wyeth, went to Norfolk, Va., was collector of the port there a number of years, married and left issue. By his second wife he had Raymond, who went to Armstrong county, married and left issue.

DOCK, WILLIAM, the son of Philip Dock and Elizabeth Killian, was born in East Earl township, Lancaster county, Penn'a, on the 3d of February, 1793. In 1800 his parents removed to Newville, Cumberland county, where they resided until their death. His early education was somewhat limited. At the age of seventeen he went to Carlisle, where he was brought up to merchandizing. In 1813 he removed to the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg, where he kept the public ferry one year, the subsequent spring coming to Harrisburg. In 1814 he took charge of the Harrisburg ferry then controlled by the county of Dauphin. In 1816 he was appointed collector of tolls eastern end of the Harrisburg bridge, which position he filled five years. He entered into the mercantile chandlery trade in 1822 which he successfully continued until 1845 when he entirely relia-

quished business. In March, 1842, he was appointed one of the associate judges of Dauphin county. In 1849 he received the nomination by the Democracy for Congress in the Fourteenth district, then composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. The Judge made a good canvass, but his party were in the minority. In 1851 he was chairman of the State convention which nominated William Bigler for Governor; had repeatedly been a delegate to the Lutheran Synod; and in 1856 appointed a trustee of Penn'a College. He served as a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy twenty years; and was actively connected with several business enterprises. Judge Dock died at Harrisburg August 4, 1868. He married in 1818 Margaret Gilliard of Middletown, who died May 30, 1862, in her sixty-eighth year. They had children, *William Gilliard, George, Gilliard and William*, of whom Gilliard alone survives.

ENTERLINE, JOHN MICHAEL, a native of the Palatinate, Germany, where he was born in 1726. He was educated at the University of Leipsic, and ordained a minister in 1751. He emigrated to America about 1760, but to what locality is not known. He became pastor of what subsequently was organized as St. John's Congregation, near Berrysburg, having settled in that neighborhood towards the close of the Revolution. He was a faithful minister of the Gospel, and labored strenuously in his calling. He died in March, 1800, aged seventy-four years, leaving a wife, Anna Barbara, and children—*John Michael, John Paul, Daniel, Anna Mary* m. Adam Lenker, and *Elizabeth* m. Henry Wirth. Many of his descendants are more or less prominent citizens of the "Upper End."

FAGER JOHN, son of John Jacob Fager, an early settler, was born in Oley township, Berks county, Penn'a, on the 10th of June, 1768. He learned the trade of a hat-

ter, and came to Harrisburg about 1790, where for a number of years he carried on the business. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Harrisburg in 1795; served as commissioner of the county of Dauphin; and for a number of years was a member of the town council. After retiring from active business, late in life, he was the collector of tolls at the east end of the Harrisburg bridge. He died at Harrisburg on the 10th of May, 1848, lacking one month of being eighty years of age. He married Sarah, daughter of Frederick Cleckner, sen., one of the early settlers of Harrisburg. They had a large family, among whom were Mrs. Frederick Kelker and Dr. John H. Fager, deceased. George C. Fager is the only one who survives. Mr. Fager was a man of enterprise and integrity, and retained the respect and confidence of the community to the close of his busy, exemplary life.

FAHNESTOCK, CONRAD, son of Peter Fahnestock and Elizabeth Bolthouser, was born at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1763. He received a fair education at the German school there, and learned the art of printing with the Ephrata brethren. He came to Harrisburg in 1791, and engaged with his brother Obed in merchandizing. Subsequently he entered into partnership with Benjamin Mayer, in the publication of the *Morgenrothe* or "Dutch Aurora," as it was commonly called. Under the infamous Alien and Sedition Act of the administration of the elder Adams, Messrs. Mayer and Fahnestock were arrested by United States officers, and thrown into prison, but promptly released on bail. They were never tried. Shortly afterwards Mr. Fahnestock retired from the printing business, and entered the mercantile trade at Middletown, where he died on the 30th of September, 1803. The *Oracle* speaks of him as "an industrious, honest and valua-

ble member of society."

HARRISON, JOHN, the son of Isaac and Sarah Harrison, was born in Hanover township, Lancaster now Dauphin county, Penn'a, on the 8th of January, 1775. He received a good education, brought up on his father's farm, and at his majority established an extensive fulling mill. He served as county commissioner from 1807 to 1810, and in 1814 marched as a private in Capt. Thomas M'lhenny's company of volunteers to the defense of Baltimore. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives, session of 1821-22, and in 1823 to the State Senate, but resigned the year following for some cause remaining unexplained. He was brigadier general of volunteers, and hence the title of General John Harrison. He died at his residence in Hanover, February 28, 1837, and is buried in the old graveyard there. He was thrice married; his first wife Frances Rodgers, b. 1771; d. April 15, 1813; his second wife, Rachel, b. 1787; d. Nov. 10, 1829; his third wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Wright) Murray, who died at Lebanon in April 1851 and there buried. His first two wives are buried in Hanover churchyard. Gen. Harrison was a prominent and influential citizen—upright, honorable and high-minded, and won the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. A singular historical error respecting this General Harrison has been printed in a report of a school superintendent of Lebanon county, and stands to this moment uncorrected save in these columns. The statement alluded to confounds General Harrison, of Ohio, afterwards President of the United States, with Gen. Harrison of Hanover township, Lebanon county. The former was a Virginian, of a very prominent family, the latter of Pennsylvania, of the excellent Presbyterian race of Provincial days.

INNIS, BRICE, the son of Brice and Elizabeth Innis was a native of Hanover, born in 1751. He received a good education, studied medicine at Philadelphia, and was in the beginning of a successful practice when the War of the Revolution broke out. He was commissioned a hospital surgeon in the continental service, took ill during the cantonment at Valley Forge in December, 1777, returned home and died on the 2d of January, 1778, aged twenty-six years. He is buried in Hanover graveyard. His father, Brice Innis, sen., born in 1711, an early settler in Hanover, was so shocked by the sudden death of his son that he died a few weeks afterward, on February 18, 1778. Mrs. Elizabeth Ionis, b. 1715; d. Jan. 3, 1788. Besides Dr. Brice Innis they had, *Ann*, m. — Irwin; *Rachel*, m. David Sterrat; *Dr. James*, who was a surgeon of the Pennsylvania line; *Elizabeth*, m. John Gilchrist; and *Mary*, m. Col. Timothy Green.

JONES, URIAH JAMES, was born at New Berlin, Union county, Penn'a, in 1818. He learned the art of printing at New Berlin, Lewisburg and Harrisburg. While a journeyman at the latter place he wrote and set up the novel of "Simon Girty, the Outlaw," a book which is now very rare. In 1845 Mr. Jones went to Hollidaysburg where he was engaged with O. A. Traugh in the publication of the *Democratic Standard*, and through its columns secured a national reputation for his witicisms. In 1850 he published the *Keystone* at Pittsburgh, but the paper proving unsuccessful he resumed his place on the *Standard* the year following. During 1855-6 he wrote and published a "History of the Juniata Valley," the first historical work which gave a full record of the pioneer life of that locality, much of which was gathered from the lips of early settlers or their children. In 1859 Mr. Jones went to Lancaster as editor of the

Express, and in 1860 removed to Harrisburg where he took a position on the *Patriot and Union*. At the same time he was a regular correspondent for New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh newspapers, and also a contributor of literary articles and sketches to the magazines. It may be mentioned that in 1859 he published a pamphlet "Advice to travelers," which has furnished the material for several American guide books. Mr. Jones was accidentally killed by the cars at the railroad depot, Harrisburg, November 19, 1864. He married in 1845 Margaret L. Traugh, of Hollidaysburg, who survives.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

PRICES OF WEARING MATERIAL, ETC., 130 YEARS AGO.—The account books of the Rev John Roan present some idea of the "ways of the world" in the days of our forefathers, and the following may interest many of our readers—especially as the prices refer to ladies' wear:

For making a gown, . . .	3s. 0d.
For a Bonnet, . . .	11 11
Shaloon for a petticoat, . . .	9 4
Linnen, 2½ yds., . . .	3 6
Cloak Dressing, . . .	3 0
One pair of Shoes, . . .	5 6
2½ yds. of Linsey at 2s. 8d. per yd., . . .	6 8
Footing a pair of Stockings, . . .	1 0
2 Handkerchiefs, . . .	4 6
One stick of Bobbin, . . .	0 6
3 yds. of Flan'l at 2s. 10d. . .	8 6
5½ yds. Coarse Cloth at 1s. 6d. per yd., . . .	8 7½
Making 2 shifts and 1 petticoat and 2 Aprons, . . .	1 6
For taffety & a ribband and sowing Silk, . . .	7 0
½ paper of pins at 9d., . . .	0 4½
1½ yds. Calico at 3s. 3d. per	

yd., . . .	4 10½
For a pattern of a Gown, £1 2 0	
Check for Apron, . . .	4 0
A Comb, . . .	0 6
1 yd. of Lawn at 8s. 0d., . . .	8 0

THE MCNEELY'S OF PENN'A.—Robert McNeely was settled in Bucks county, Penna., Bedminster township, as early as 1735; was in that year an elder in the Presbyterian church, built at Deep Run in 1732. Robert died in 1792, and was buried at Deep Run church. His wife's name was Rebecca—maiden name unknown. They had the following children all born in Bedminster township—*John, Robert, Andrew, William, Joseph and Margaret*. Can any one give me information as to the movements and descendants of, any other of this family than Andrew, whose descent we have in full? A James McNeely was an Ensign in Capt. Wm. Steele's company of Rangers, raised in Lancaster county in 1756. Was he any connection of Robert's? How can I find out just when Robert McNeely arrived in the Province—are there no lists of the early Irish Immigrants? D. MCN. S.

PETER BIZALLION.—I send you the following memoranda which gives some data in relation to Peter Bizallion and John Coombe the brother of his wife. During the early settlement of the Province, after Penn's advent here, it was generally supposed that Bizallion, Letort, Jessup, Chartier and other French Canadian Indian traders, were all Roman Catholics and not in sympathy with the Protestant English settlers. During the religious wars in Europe, I find no mention in history of any of these traders taking sides upon this question. Having but recently learned that the two first named were buried in St. John's Episcopal Church yard, situated a few yards from the Lancaster county line, in Chester county, along the old Lancaster and Philadelphia road

would seem to indicate that they belonged to the Church of England. Those who have examined Scott's maps of Lancaster county, may have noticed a road called "Peter's Road," which ran from Salisbury to Donegal township. A large portion of this road has been abandoned, and but little is known of it by the present generation. This road was laid out about the year 1734, and followed the path made by Peter Bizallion with his pack horses, in going to Canoy and Paxtang and returning to Philadelphia. From this circumstance it became known as "Old Peter's Road." Bizallion's wife is buried along side of him, but she survived him some years.

In

memory of

PETER BEZELLON

who departed this life

July 18, 1742, aged 80 years.

Who e'er thou art with tender heart,

Stop, read and think of me;

I once was such as now thou art;

As now I am so thou shalt be.

Here lyeth ye body of

John Coombe, who

departed ye life Sept. ye 12th, 1736,

aged 78 years.

Behold the place where I doe lie;

As thou art now so once was I;

As I am now so shalt thou be,

Prepare for death and follow me.

The grave of Coombe is next to the wife of Bizallion. It will be seen that the ages of these two Indian traders were very nearly alike. And both lived to a good old age. It is a little remarkable that the Croghans, Lowreys, Callendars, Chartiers, Letorts, Bizallion and Coombes, and other Indian traders of the better class, notwithstanding their great hardships and exposures should live to the great age they all did. Moses and John Coombe were brothers, and both owned land alongside of Bizallion and Le-

tort on the Susquehanna.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, July 15, 1881.

OLD DERRY CHURCH.

Some Misstatements Corrected.

A recent picnic (August 18, 1881) at this venerable ruin, gave occasion for some speech-making, which was no doubt quite enjoyable, but to put what was said into print for the information of the general public was a most unfortunate venture. Without intending it, the historical speech is erroneous from beginning to end; almost as roorbackish as the Sexton's tales. The latter would be a fortune to the verger of a cathedral with a "bait like this," reaching back to the tenth year of "Richard of the Lion Heart." The tradition when repeated in the history of a log church that certainly does not date beyond 1727, is especially absurd.

This sexton is a delightful raconteur, and has such full faith in his tales that one does not like to criticise or disprove him. Yet historical accuracy requires that his charming stories should be taken as "idle tales," as will be fully proven before we are done with him. The orator upon this occasion is not the only offender. He repeats what was written by Dr. Blackburn for *Potter's Magazine*—by "J. M. S." from Gettysburg to the *Valley Sentinel* in 1873, who gives this sexton for his authority—by "F. G. G." from Bainbridge to the *Marietta Register* in 1877, who also gives this sexton as authority—now in 1881 we have Mr. J. H. Strock repeating the astonishing tale. He says:

"The communion service used by the ancient Presbyterians consists of four mugs and platters of pewter and a wine pitcher. They are still preserved and in possession of Mr. Hatton, who will kindly and cheerfully exhibit them to those who wish to see them. They were manufactured in London

and presented to the church by some dissenting English friends more than 150 years ago. By examining one of the platters you will find that they were manufactured in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard, as appears inscribed on the bottom. History tells us that three Richards occupied the throne of England. The first from 1189 to 1199, when he was killed in battle by an arrow shot from the castle at Chaluz. King Richard, the Second, was king twelve years, when he resigned. King Richard, the Third, reigned from 1483 to 1485, when he was killed in battle. So that judging from the inscription on the platter and the history of Richard the First, it must have been manufactured in the year 199, which would prove the communion set to be 682 years old, and consequently quite an ancient relic."

This is the very height of story telling. It is so far opportune as to afford occasion to set the history of this old-fashioned pewter communion service before the public, as all of us are interested in the incidents attached to the doings of the early settlers. We trust the sexton will make a note of it. If his tale were true, this collection of pewter would fetch at auction many thousands of dollars, and its custodian be in hourly peril of burglary or murder! Luckily for him no one at this time has any faith in it; so he dwells safely.

The truth is, that this communion service was manufactured by "Richard King, London," 1783 or 1785, and bears the stamp of the Goldsmith's Company, else it could not have been disposed of without a penalty by its manufacturer in the then state of the English law. The Rev. A. D. Mitchell, a former pastor of Derry, writes me that it is "simply absurd to suppose it was manufactured during the reign of Richard I. The *Richard King*, stamped upon the plates is doubtless the name of the manufacturer."

So with the linen cloths described by others of these writers. Part of them are in possession of a family of "Derry descent," residing in Harrisburg, supposed to be about eighty years old—real "Irish Linen."

The deed from the land office for the church glebe was issued in 1732, and has been published at length in *Notes and Queries*.

The orator at the picnic goes on with his essay, remarking that William Penn, tradition has it, "had his horse hitched frequently to the white oak tree next to the southwest corner of the church. The church building, as you will observe, is constructed of logs about two feet thick, and was built in 1720."

Penn may have been on the site of this church, but there is no sort of proof that he ever was. The oak to which allusion is made is not 200 years old.

The church building was not erected 1727; and laborious search for proof of the date of its erection by astute lawyers, through all the papers relating to its history, has heretofore failed to establish that it was erected before 1730-32; making its age about 150 years. The congregation was organized 1732; the earliest tombstone is marked 1734.

Every statement respecting this church seems to have been drawn from the fairy fancy of the postmaster at Derry. He makes drafts upon his imagination, retails them for facts, and they are repeated as history by too credulous auditors. For the real history of this church it is not worth while to go beyond that told the courts of Dauphin county, in the frequent hearings its business has had before that tribunal. All the astuteness and wit of lawyers, witnesses and bench, have failed to tell the story as our model sexton relates it.

A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXX.

Historical and Genealogical.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DAUPHIN COUNTY BIOGRAPHY.—At the request of several correspondents, we propose printing the remainder of the present series of biographical sketches without intermission. In a month or two we hope to follow with the *Third Series*. In time, we expect to gather up the biographical history of our county of Dauphin and put it in a more permanent form. We will be thankful for any information, and especially for additions or corrections.

W. H. E.

FORSTER — DUFFIELD. — Do the early land records at Harrisburg make any mention of Allen Forster or his brother in law, Benjamin Duffield, who settled in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, before A. D. 1700?—*E D N., Minneapolis, Minn.*

[Research in the Land Department gives this information: On the 19th May, 1740, there was surveyed to Allen Forster, of Philadelphia, 150 acres of land "situate in Colebrookdale township, adjoining George McCall's manor, in the county of Philadelphia." A Benjamin Duffield was one of the first settlers in Bucks county.

W. H. E.]

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN
COUNTY.

III.

KELKER, JOHN, fifth son of Anthony Kelker and Mary Magdalena Meister, was born at Annville, Pa., June 12, 1776. He received a good education, or rather such as the country afforded during the Revolutionary era, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits. In 1812 he was elected sheriff of Dauphin county, and permanently removed to Harrisburg the following year. He was subsequently appointed deputy

marshall for the county, and served as county treasurer from 1829 to 1832. Mr. Kelker was an officer of the Reformed church, Harrisburg; and one of the building committee when the present church was erected. He died at Harrisburg, on the 29th of April, 1859, at the age of eighty-three. "In social life," wrote a contemporary, "he was an example of urbane manners, of warm and genial friendship, of generous hospitality, and he was everywhere welcomed as a man of courteous and kind disposition." Mr. Kelker married in 1798, Sabina, daughter of Henry Shantz and Sabina Meily, of Lebanon, who died at Harrisburg, December 26, 1853. They had—*Mary Magdalena*, m. James B. Morgan; *Catharine*, d. s. p.; *Elizabeth*, m. George Lewis Mytinger; *Joseph Henry*, Sabina, Rosanna, m. Joseph E. Leib, and *Louisa Rebecca*, m. George Blyth.

KENDIG, MARTIN, son of John and Elizabeth Kendig, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Penna., December 31, 1797. After receiving a fair education he learned the trade of saddle and harness making at Harrisburg, and upon attaining his majority, established the business at Middletown, carrying on in connection therewith the lumber trade. Subsequently with others he erected a large saw mill at the mouth of the Swatara and established an extensive lumber trade. He served as one of the auditors of the county from 1826 to 1828, and represented Dauphin county in the Legislature from 1837 to 1839. Mr. Kendig died on his farm, adjoining Middletown, on the 28th day of May, 1850. He was thrice married, and left several children. Of the latter yet surviving are the Rev. *Daniel*, chaplain in the United States army, *Walter H.*, of Middletown, *James*, of York, and *Elizabeth*, wife of V. B. Beane, of Iowa. Mr. Ken-

dig was an enterprising citizen, and a gentleman of probity and worth.

KENNEDY, ROBERT, a native of the North of Ireland, was born in 1729. He received a classical education, studied medicine, and graduated at Edinburg before emigrating to America, about 1755. He located among his friends in Paxtang, a few miles from Middletown, on the Swatara. At the outset of the Revolution he joined the Associators, as a private, attached to Capt John Rutherford's company, Col. James Burd's battalion, of which he was subsequently appointed surgeon. In 1779 he was in Capt. James Crouch's company, and served during almost the whole war. Shortly after the return of peace Dr. Kennedy removed to York where he died on the 20th of December, 1804. His valuable services on the frontiers during the Indian wars together with those in the struggle for independence are his enduring monument. Of his descendants nothing is known, and this meagre record is all we have to perpetuate the memory of a hero of '76, and noble representative of "the healing art."

KRAUSE, DAVID, SENIOR, a native of the Palatinate, Germany, was born about 1750. He was brought to America in his youth, coming to what is now Lebanon county, Penna., and was a farmer by occupation. During the Revolutionary War he was an active participant, commanded a company of Associators in the Jersey campaign of 1776, and the campaign around Philadelphia in 1777, subsequently commissary of Col. Greenawalt's battalion. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Dauphin county in 1785, and under the Constitution of 1790 served in the House of Representatives from 1797 to 1799. From 1795 to 1797 he was one of the commissioners of

Dauphin county. He was subsequently appointed by Gov Snyder one of the associate judges of the county of Lebanon, holding the position at his death, which occurred in 1822. Judge Krause married Regina, youngest daughter of Adam Orth and Catharine Kucher, of Lebanon. She died at Lebanon in 1846 well advanced in years.

KRAUSE, DAVID, JUNIOR, the youngest son of David Krause and Regina Orth, was born November 2, 1800, at Lebanon. He was educated under Rev. Mr Ernst, of the Lutheran Church, at Lebanon, and subsequently studied law with Hon. Jonathan Walker, of Pittsburgh, and there admitted to the bar. He returned to Lebanon, and began practice. He came to Harrisburg as the private secretary of Gov. Shulze, and was admitted to the Dauphin courts August 15, 1825. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General in August, 1826, and re-appointed in 1829. From 1825 to 1826, with Gen. Simon Cameron he published and edited the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1835 and 1836. On the election of Gov. Porter, in 1839, he took editorial charge of the *State Journal*, which he conducted with much ability. In January, 1845, a vacancy occurring in the Montgomery and Bucks county judicial district, Mr. Krause was appointed to that bench. He filled the position acceptably and honorably, but in 1851, when the judiciary became elective, he positively declined the office. He then retired to private life. In 1862 and again in 1863, upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates, he volunteered as a private soldier in the Pennsylvania militia, although then in the 63d year of his age. He died at Norristown on the 13th of June, 1871. Judge Krause married, in September, 1825, Catharine Orr, of Phila-

delphia, who survived her husband four years.

KUNKEL, CHRISTIAN, son of John Christian Kunkel, was born in the Palatinate, Germany, July 10, 1757. His father arrived in Pennsylvania, September 23, 1766, subsequently locating at or near York. Christian was brought up to mercantile pursuits. In the war of the Revolution he was in Col. Slagle's battalion of Associators, and was in active service during the campaign around Philadelphia in 1777. In 1786, in company with his brother-in-law, George Hoyer, he came to Harrisburg. Here he at once entered into business, which with his indomitable energy and industry proved highly successful. He was one of the prime movers and contributed towards the organization of the first German church in Harrisburg. He was burgess of the borough in 1796, and frequently a member of the council. He was elected, in 1809, one of the directors of the branch bank of Philadelphia at Harrisburg, and the same year appointed by Goy. Sayder one of the commissioners for erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna. Mr. Kunkel's eventful and honored life closed at Harrisburg September 8, 1833. He was twice married. His first wife, Anna Catharine Hoyer, died August 17, 1796, aged thirty-seven years. His second wife, who was Anna Maria Elizabeth Welsaur, of York county, died July 24, 1862, aged eighty-eight years. They are all buried in the Harrisburg cemetery. Mr. Kunkel had a large family. By his first wife he had: *George; John; Susannah*, m. David Hummel; *Mary*, m. Peter Fahnestock, and *Jacob*. By his second wife there were: *Elizabeth*, m. John C. Barnitz; *Benjamin; Catharine*, m. Joseph Ross; *Sarah*, m. James Gilliard; *Magdalena; Lydia*, m. John P. Keller; *Rev. Christian Frederick* and *Samuel*. His friend and pastor, Rev. Geo. Lochman, D.

D, bore this testimony of Mr. Kunkel—"He was to me an affectionate and faithful friend—an upright and useful member of the church—a valuable citizen and an admirable father in his own house."

LANDIS, SAMUEL, the son of Abraham Landis and Susannah Reinoehl, was born at Halifax, Dauphin county, Penna., on the 22d of June, 1813. His father was a native of Berks county, and came to Dauphin county shortly after his marriage. His father dying while the son was only eleven years old, he was taken from school and put to merchandizing, first at Halifax and afterwards at Harrisburg. With a limited education he applied himself to study, and when about twenty he taught school during the winter. About 1835 he purchased a store at Halifax, and was in continued mercantile business thirty years. In 1851 he removed to his farm near Halifax, but commissioned justice of the peace April 10, 1855, he returned to the town. In 1861 he was elected associate judge of the county. From February, 1874, until his death, March 8, 1876, he was cashier of the Real Estate bank at Harrisburg. Judge Landis married, June 22, 1836, Margaret Kinter, daughter of Isaac Kinter and Elizabeth Henry, of Rockville, who survives. In church matters he took a prominent part, held the position of recording steward of the M. E. church thirty years; was a member of the first Sunday school organized in Halifax, of which for many years he was the superintendent. By his will he donated five hundred dollars for the benefit of the library. Judge Landis was a faithful and zealous Christian gentleman. He was a Vice President of the Dauphin County Historical society at the time of his death.

LOCHMAN, JOHN GEORGE, son of Nicholas Lochman and Maria Schneider, was born at Philadelphia, Penn'a, December 2, 1773. After proper preparation he entered the

University of Pennsylvania, at which he graduated and from which institution he subsequently received the doctorate. He studied theology under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Helmuth, a graduate of the University of Halle, and for many years professor of German and Oriental languages in the University of Pennsylvania. He was licensed to preach in 1794, and soon after accepted a call to Lebanon, where he remained twenty one years. In 1815 he was elected pastor of the United Evangelical Lutheran congregations at Harrisburg, Middletown and Shupp's, where he labored with great fidelity and the most satisfactory results. In 1817 he was president of the German Lutheran Synod of the United States. Dr. Lochman's useful life terminated at Harrisburg on the 10th of July, 1825. The congregations in their appreciation of his services erected a handsome monument over his remains, which are interred on the southeast side of the church. His wife Susan died on the 27th of June, 1830, and is buried by his side. Their son, the Rev. Augustus Lochman, D. D., who succeeded his father at Harrisburg, is now the venerable minister at York. Dr. Lochman was an able and popular preacher; was held in high estimation by the church, and exercised an unbounded influence. He was the author of "The History, Doctrine, and Discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," published in 1817, and several other works.

MITCHEL, ANDREW, a native of Dublin, Ireland, born November 1, 1754, emigrated to America in 1774, on the eve of the Revolution. Espousing the cause of the Colonies, he took position as an officer among the defenders of his adopted country. He was a gentleman of finished education and excellent moral training—having been destined for a clerical life—adopted teaching as an avocation, and, in the dearth of preceptors

after the peace of 1783, had gratifying success as an educator. He came to Harrisburg in 1791, and in June, 1795, married Margaret, the widow of Capt. John Hamilton. He was one of the burgeses of the borough in 1799, and served a number of years in the town council. While president of the latter body in 1800, a sharp correspondence arose between Alexander Graydon, Esq, on one side, and Messrs Mitchel and Stacy Potts on the other. Graydon complained of the action of the council authorizing the lease of the river bank in front of his residence for "board piles," arguing that the borough had not authority to do so under the grant of John Harris. Mitchel and Potts replied, holding that the council had a right. One note produced a rejoinder, and all parties lost temper. As older citizens well remember, the council held its ground, and "board piles" adorned the lower bank from Market to Paxtang street until a recent period; and a very active part of the town, Front street was when a rise took place in the Susquehanna river. Mr. Mitchel was an officer and early member of the Presbyterian church, and greatly assisted in its first organization. He died December 21, 1825, at his residence on Front street, now Mrs. Dr. Rutherford's. His daughter, *Jane Alexander*, wife of Dr. Thomas Whiteside, was the only child who survived him.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

MANUAL OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AMERICA, by the Rev. James Brown Scouller, D. D., has just been issued from the *Patriot* press. It contains four hundred pages of biographical notices of the ministers of that church, a number of whom were born in this locality. Our learned friend and correspondent has done

a great work, and we hope that his industry and research will be amply rewarded. The volume is a valuable contribution to Pennsylvania bibliography and American biography.

W. H. E.

WELSH—PATERSON. — In the Covenanters' graveyard in Lower Paxtang township is a tombstone with the following inscription :

*In Memory of
James Welsh who
Deceased January ye 28d 1754
Also James Welsh
Younger who Dec'd
August 7th 1754 Aged
20 years.*

The will of James Welsh, of Paxtang, was proved at Lancaster, May 3, 1754. In it he mentions his wife Mary, and the following children:

- i. John,*
- ii. James,*
- iii. Thomas,*
- iv. Robert,*
- v. Joseph,*
- vi. Jean, m. William Paterson,*
- vii. Isabel,*
- viii. Mary.*

We give them in the order named in the will, although it is probable, Jean was the oldest, it being customary in the wills of the Scotch-Irish to name all the sons first and then the daughters. Richard McClure and William Anderson were witnesses and Mary, wife of James Welsh, with their son John Welsh executors. Who was the William Paterson the husband of Jean Welsh?"

W. H. E.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN
COUNTY.

IV.

RAWN, CHARLES COATESWORTH, the son of David Rawn and Elizabeth Cheyney, was born in the city of Washington in

1801. His grand parents, Caspar and Barbara Rahn (as the name was originally spelled), were natives of Germany, one of whose daughters, Elizabeth, was the mother of Gov. Francis R. Shunk. Mr. Rawn's father dying when Charles was seven years of age at Staunton, Virginia, his mother removed her family to her farm in Thornbury, Delaware county, Penn'a. He was educated at the West Chester academy, then in charge of that distinguished Principal Mr. Gause. In 1826 he came to Harrisburg, and began the study of law with Frances R. Shunk, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar January 18, 1831. He at once commenced his career as a successful pleader and up to the time of his death was considered one of the leading criminal lawyers at the Dauphin County bar. He was an earnest antagonist of human slavery and during the days of the Fugitive Slave law, was the eloquent pleader in behalf of the poor black. He died at Harrisburg on the 18th of December 1865. Mr. Rawn married Frances, daughter of Joseph Clendennin and Elizabeth Slough of Harrisburg, who survives.

READ, ADAM, was a native of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, where he was born in 1703. He located in Hanover on the Swatara about 1725, and secured the possession of large tracts of land. He was a gentleman of education and became quite prominent in Provincial days. He was for many years one of His Majesty's justices, and during the French and Indian wars held the commission of captain, doing gallant service on the frontiers. Considerable of his correspondence is found among the archives of the State mostly relating to Indian forays and earnest appeals for protection. Capt. Read was an elder in Hanover church, and in the old graveyard on Bow creek rest his remains. He died February 2, 1769; and his wife Mary, born in 1712, on

the 11th of June, 1783. Their two daughters married respectively—*Mary*, John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, and *Eleanor*, Robert Whitehill, of Cumberland county.

REILY, LUTHER, the seventh son of Capt. John Reily of the Revolution, and Elizabeth Myers, was born October 7, 1794, at Myers-town, Dauphin, now Lebanon county, Penna. On the death of his father he came to Harrisburg, and shortly after began the study of medicine with Dr. Martin Luther. In the war of 1812-14 he marched as a private in Capt. Richard M. Crain's company of volunteers to Baltimore, subsequently being detailed as assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of medicine at Harrisburg, and subsequently was at the head of the profession there. Although not taking an active part in politics, he was more or less prominent in public affairs. He was elected to and served as member of the Twenty-fifth Congress. Dr. Reily died at Harrisburg on the 20th of February, 1854, deeply lamented by the community, who appreciated him as "the good doctor." His wife, Rebecca, daughter of Henry Orth, survived her husband only a few months.

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAM, the youngest son of Capt. John Rutherford, of the Revolution, and Margaret Park, was born in Paxtang, August 4, 1776. He received a fair education and was brought up as a farmer. Born amid the thunders of the Revolution, he inherited the military spirit of his father, and became quite prominent as an officer, serving in all the grades from a lieutenant up to that of a commission of colonel, which office he declined. In 1816 he was elected a director of the poor, and served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1819 to 1821, and again from 1829 to 1831. Col. Rutherford was one of the most influential men of his day in the county of Dauphin and a representative man

thereof. He died at his residence near Harrisburg on the 17th of January, 1850, in his seventy-fourth year. Col. Rutherford married, March 17, 1801, Sarah, daughter of William Swan, who died June 18, 1852, aged seventy-three years. They are both buried in old Paxtang church graveyard.—See *Rutherford Family* (N. & Q. xxv.)

SIMONTON, WILLIAM, the younger, son of William Simonton and Jane Wiggins, was a native of Hanover township, Dauphin county, Penn'a, born in 1788. He received a good education, English and classical, and studied medicine with Dr. Martin Luther of Harrisburg, graduating at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. He commenced the successful practice of his profession in Hanover, and became prominent and influential. He was elected county auditor in 1823 serving three years, and represented the district in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses of the United States. Dr. Simonton died May 17, 1846, in Hanover. He married Martha Davis, a daughter of the Rev. James Snodgrass who died in April, 1863; both are interred in old Hanover church graveyard. They left issue—*Martha D.*, m. Rev. Thomas D. Bell; *Jane C.*, m. Rev. John H. Rittenhouse; Rev. *William*; *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. A. L. Blackford; *Anna M.*; *John W.*; *James S.*; *Thomas D.*; and Rev. *Ashbel G.*

WALLACE, JAMES, son of Robert and Mary Wallace was born on the Swatara in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penna., in 1750. He received the ordinary limited education of frontier times and was brought up on his father's farm. He early enlisted in the struggle for Independence, and as a private and an officer he did efficient service. When the new county of Dauphin was formed, he became quite prominent in its affairs,

served as county commissioner from 1799 to 1801 and member of the House of Representatives from 1806 to 1810. He represented this district in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses of the United States (1815—1821) and showed marked ability in that illustrious body. He was a brigadier general of the Pennsylvania militia, and hence the title. Gen. Wallace died at his residence in Hanover on the 15th of December, 1823, and is interred in Derry Church grave-yard. His wife Rachel died February 15, 1823, and is interred in the same burying ground.

WAUGH, BEVERLY ROBERTS, son of Right Rev. Beverly Waugh, of the M. E. Church, and Catharine Bushby, was born at Liberty, Md., July 16, 1824. He received a thorough English and classical education, and entered Dickinson College, where he graduated. His alma mater subsequently conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Mr. Waugh was licensed to preach by the Baltimore conference, but accepted the position of Professor of Languages in the Baltimore Female College, an institution then in the full tide of success. In 1853 the trustees of the Pennsylvania Female College at Harrisburg, secured him as Principal, in which position he labored faithfully and successfully to the day of his death. It was not alone in the capacity of teacher that Mr. Waugh devoted his energies and talents; but his labors were varied, incessant, faithful, in season and out of season, for the good of humanity. His devoted Christian life-work ended on the 24th of March, 1861, in his thirty-seventh year. He married in 1853, Sarah S., daughter of George Beatty, Esq., of Harrisburg, who survives.

WEIR, SAMUEL, the eldest son of James Weir, was born near Ballymony, county Antrim, Ireland, September 29, 1744. He came to America in 1775, and located in

the township of Derry, Dauphin county, Penna. A year subsequently we find him in the Army of the Revolution as lieutenant of infantry, rendering important service at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of the war he removed to a farm he purchased near Harrisburg, but shortly after, in 1787, began merchandizing in that town, and became one of the most prominent business men of the borough. He assisted in organizing the Presbyterian church at Harrisburg and was one of its first ruling elders. He died at Harrisburg on the 15th of August, 1820. He was twice married; by his first wife he had *James*, who died young, and by his second wife he had *Samuel*, who removed to South Carolina, *John Andrew* and *James Wallace*. Mr. Weir, says Rev. Dr. Robinson, "was always esteemed to be a man of probity and honor. In the church he was very active and greatly devoted to its interests."

WILSON, THOMAS, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was born at Philadelphia about 1768. He learned the trade of a printer; was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments and wrote freely on the subjects of his time for the leading newspapers of his native city. In 1811 he removed to Baltimore where he conducted a newspaper. In the defense of that city, when attacked by the British in 1814, he enlisted as a private in Captain James McConkey's company of the 27th Regiment of Maryland volunteers commanded by Lieut. Col. Kennedy Long. In 1816, Mr. Wilson returned to Philadelphia, where he became foreman on Mr. Duane's newspaper "*The Aurora*," contributing also to its columns. He died at Philadelphia about 1828. He married Lydia Oakford of English parentage who survived her husband several years. Mr. Wilson was the author of a number of works, the names of only two, however coming to our knowledge.

"*The Biography of the Principal American Military and Naval Heroes, comprehending details of their achievements during the Revolutionary and late Wars, 2 vols published by John Low, 139 Cherry St. New York, 1821.*"

"*The Picture of Philadelphia for 1824; published by Thomas Town, 38 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.*"

WILSON, THOMAS LOW, the son of Thomas Wilson and Lydia Oakford, was born in Philadelphia, Penna., on the 26th of March, 1800. He learned the art of printing with his father, who was a prominent craftsman in his day. In 1811 his parents removed to Baltimore, where in the defence of that city both father and son enlisted as privates in Capt. James McConkey's company, 27th Maryland regiment. In 1816 the family returned to Philadelphia, where both Wilsons worked on Mr. Duane's *Aurora*. Subsequently the son went to Washington City to work on the *National Intelligencer*. In 1828, he published the *Intelligencer*, Petersburg, Virginia; where in connection, he printed the *Lynchburg Democrat* in 1837. In 1838, on the recommendation of the veteran editor, Ritchie, he came to Harrisburg as editor of *The Reporter*, to combat the errors of the Anti-Masonic party. Upon the return of the Democracy to power, Mr. Wilson was chosen Secretary to the Board of Canal Commissioners, a position he occupied almost uninterruptedly until the abolishment of the Canal Department in 1859. He served during this period one year as collector of tolls at Middletown, and one year as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth at the close of Gov. Porter's administration. He died

at Harrisburg on the 28th of February, 1861. Mr. Wilson married on the 6th of May, 1824, Julianna Margaretta Bender of Washington City, who survives in her 81st year. A gentleman prominent in public affairs thus summarizes the character of Mr. Wilson: "He was an honest man—one of that stern, inflexible and unbending old school integrity, which made him die a poor man rather than become a party to unholy plunder from the coffers of the Commonwealth. Hundreds of fraudulent claims upon the State fell beneath his argus eye from which he could have realized an ample fortune, but that his inward sense of right revolted at being *particeps criminis* to such frauds."

ZEIGLER, GEORGE, the son of George Zeigler a native of the Palatinate, was born in Lancaster county, Penn'a, July 3, 1768. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, came to Harrisburg in 1795 and began merchandizing, in which he was quite successful. In his early life he took an important part in public affairs. He was frequently a member of the borough council, was Lieutenant Colonel of the 66th Regiment Penn'a Militia in 1807, and coroner from Jan. 12, 1809 to Dec. 18, 1811. Col. Zeigler died at Harrisburg August 28, 1845, aged seventy-seven years. His wife Elizabeth, b. Dec. 6, 1777, d. Jan. 2, 1853. They left three daughters—*Catharine* m. George Kunkel; *Mary* m. Rev. John P. Hecht, and *Elizabeth* m. Rev. Frederick Rothrock. Col. Zeigler was an estimable citizen—a gentleman of sterling integrity and worth.

W. H. B.

A YORKTOWN LETTER.

We have had in our possession for several years a copy of a letter written from the "Lines before Yorktown" by Lieut. William Feltman, of Lancaster county, an officer of the First Pennsylvania regiment of the Continental Line, to Lieut. Andrew Johnston, of York, who was then on furlough, not having recovered from wounds received at Paoli and Monmouth. We presume the letter has never been printed.

BEFORE YORKTOWN,
10th 8ber, 1781.

Dear Sir: We have been here now four weeks. The British are hemmed in and they cannot get out. They made a sortie a few nights ago but quickly retired without effecting anything. Yesterday our field pieces opened fire, the General aiming the first gun. I have bet a pair of silk stockings with Captain Davis that Cornwallis and his army would be prisoners of war before two weeks. Poor Col. Scammell is dead. He was accidentally wounded after being taken a prisoner, was released on parole and taken to Williamsburg where he died.

The Third Penn'a Battalion is not up, but we expect it every day.

Lieut. Dixon and self had a fine view of the shells our battery threw into York.

I remain your obedient servant,

WM. FELTMAN.

To Lieut. Johnston

A HERO OF YORKTOWN.

Lieut. William Feltman, in his diary of the Penna. Line at the siege of Yorktown, under date of October 19, 1781, records:

"At one o'clock this day Major Hamilton with a detachment marched into town and took possession of the batteries and hoisted the American flag."

This gallant officer, James Hamilton, was commissioned captain in the First Pennsyl-

vania, Continental Line, March 10, 1776; made a prisoner of war November 2, 1777; subsequently exchanged and promoted major of the Second Penn'a, December 10, 1778; and retired the service January 1, 1783. The parents of Major Hamilton came from the North of Ireland with the Calhouns, Polks and other emigrants who located on the Swatara and its branches about 1730 5. He was probably one of the sons of Hugh Hamilton, over whose remains in old Derry church graveyard is a huge marble slab with this inscription:

*In
Memory
of HUGH HAMILTON
who departed
this life May the 22d, A. D.
1793, in the 68th
year of his age.*

At the close of the war for Independence Major Hamilton was in the Southern Department. There he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Lynch, sen., whose son, Thomas Lynch, jr., was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina. Their son Gen. James Hamilton was Governor of South Carolina 1830-32. He married a granddaughter of Thomas Hayward who was also a signer.

Concerning the ancestors of Major James Hamilton, we have only meagre data. Much of the Virginia and Carolina Scotch-Irish immigration is directly connected with this locality, but the total absence of all parish records make the task of the genealogist almost futile. This family of Hamilton is to be distinguished from the Hamiltons of Philadelphia, who were emigrants from England and members of the established Church, while the family referred to came from the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and were Presbyterians.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.—In view of the Centennial Anniversary of this last struggle for Independence the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, the British Commander, to the Americans and their French allies, on the 19th of October, 1781, we believe that the notes which follow bearing upon that decisive victory will be interesting as well as appropriate at this time. Most of the facts are new to the majority of our readers, and all are worthy of preservation.

A "FEU-DE-JOIE" AT HARRIS FERRY IN 1781.—A letter of John Harris to John Montgomery, of Carlisle, giving him the news of the capitulation of Yorktown, brief though it is, will prove interesting:

PAXTANG, Oct. 27, 1781.

Dear Sir: We have good news from the southward. Cornwallis and his whole army surrendered to Gen. Washington on the 19th. As soon as we get up the Province cannon we will fire a *feu de joey*.

The bearer is waiting and I must close.

Your very h'ble servt.,

JOHN HARRIS.

Indorsed.—"C. I. John Montgomery, at Carlisle, per Mr. Parker."

PENNSYLVANIA AT THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL.—When the General Assembly of the Commonwealth appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars to secure a proper representation of the State at the Yorktown celebration, no one imagined

that any but *representative* men would be selected to appear on behalf of Pennsylvania on that interesting occasion. The average politician of the country is certainly not the *true* representative of the character and ideas of our great State. Others than those who are bent on "having a good time" should appear for Pennsylvania. Descendants of those who participated in that decisive victory for Independence, and gentlemen whose standing in the front rank of men of letters, who would add dignity and nobleness to such a body of men, certainly should have some representation therein. Men like William M. Darlington, of Pittsburgh, E. L. Dana, of Wilkes-Barre, John B. Linn, of Bellefonte, J. Smith Futhy of West Chester, J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon, Samuel Evans of Columbia, J. Lawrence Getz of Reading, S. W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia, and others whom we could name, the ancestors of some of whom "fought at Yorktown," should be among those selected. They are individuals who could talk intelligently of the Revolution and of American History—and would reflect honor upon their native State. But, alas, in these degenerate days of ours, the ward politician seems to be the only one entitled to sing the "popular hexameters."

W. H. E.

YORKTOWN.

The Pennsylvanians of 1781.

To those who "consider such things;" are not conversant with the events which preceded the surrender of Cornwallis, and the figure the men of Pennsylvania made

in that memorable success, this grouping of extracts from contemporary accounts, will, we hope, prove pleasant reading. To the ordinary reader, they are not familiar. They have not up to this time, found their way into general history. As a part of the history of Pennsylvania they are presented to the readers of *Notes and Queries*, with a few explanatory illustrations.

When Wayne was made a colonel, in 1775, he at once gave his soldiers to understand they had a commander. His self-consciousness brought him into frequent disputes with untrained subordinates—officers and men—but he never wavered in his course, finally weaving a chaplet of conduct, efficiency and valor for his *Pennsylvanians*, which becomes more distinct as we moderns are better informed of the events of the stirring days of one hundred years ago. One of his first orders was that every non-commissioned officer or soldier, "who shall come to the parade dirty, with a long beard or his breeches knees open, shall be mulcted of a day's allowance of provision; for the colonel lays it down as a position, that every soldier who neglects to appear as decent as the nature of his situation will admit, is unfit for gentlemen's company and is a coward." Then he informs them that he has appointed barbers and details for washing. Evidently cleanliness was a supreme part of the discipline of Mad Anthony.

His rigid efforts to make soldiers of his material, after a great deal of refractory conduct and a mutiny in the line, were successful, and our extracts, tell the story of that "line," from York to Yorktown and beyond.

April 5, 1781. A detail from six regiments of Pennsylvania troops was ordered to rendezvous at York, Pennsylvania—its superior officer was St. Clair; its immediate commander, Wayne; other

officers, Robinson, Stewart, Harmar, Butler, Humpton, Fauntleroy and Moylan, all experienced soldiers. Several persons who afterward made Harrisburg their home, were in this and other bodies formed at York, "to march to the Southward."

May 26. When Wayne was about leaving York, there was insubordination, approaching mutiny, in a portion of his command. He quelled it promptly, shooting the offenders. After that he had perfect control of his troops. About the 1st of June the troops left York, joining Lafayette on the Rappahannock river on the 10th.

July 6. The brigade fought at Green Spring "under the Marquis."

Oct. 11. Opened the second parallel at Yorktown, Virginia, which Steuben considered "the most important part of the siege."

After the surrender of Cornwallis, these regiments, with the proper artillery, were ordered South and closed their services in the last engagement of the Revolution at Sharon, Georgia. The soldiers were returned to Philadelphia in June, 1783, and disbanded, "poorly clad and unpaid."

This is a very succinct detail of the services of the choice body of men of whom Gov. Lee, of Virginia, "Light Horse Harry," commander under Washington in the Whisky Insurrection, wrote:—"Wayne had a constitutional attachment to the decision of the sword, and this cast of character had acquired strength from indulgence, as well as from the native temper of the troops he commanded. They were known as the line of Pennsylvania, whereas they might with more propriety have been called the line of Ireland. (They were nearly if not all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, from the interior of the State.) Bold and daring, they were impatient and refractory, and would always prefer an appeal to the bayonet to a toilsome march, or insubordi-

nate under the want of food and whisky. The general and his soldiers were singularly fitted for close and stubborn action, hand to hand, in the center of the army. Cornwallis did not miscalculate when he presumed that the junction of Wayne with Lafayette would increase rather than diminish his chance of bringing the latter to action. This was what the British commander wished to do and Lafayette was ordered to avoid.

Another writer, Mathews, in a journal unpublished, calls them "long-legged, most of them without shoes and stockings, and without coats." This was during the faraway Southern campaign, when the protecting hand of their State could neither clothe or feed its sons.

We next come to the private correspondence of Lt. Col. St. George Tucker, of Virginia, with his wife, who by a previous marriage was the mother of John Randolph of Roanoke. Tucker was afterwards a judge of the United States Court. He also served under Greene in the successful Southern campaigns after the surrender at Yorktown. Our extracts are from the "Magazine of American History," a really able work, published in New York. Tucker writes:

June 24, 1781. I had the satisfaction of seeing the Pennsylvania line on their march. They were a splendid and formidable corps. If the laurels which they win, bear any proportion to the plumes they are adorned with, the heroes of antiquity will soon sink into oblivion. Were I a native of Laputa, with the assistance of a quadrant I might possibly calculate the altitude of that which nods over the brow of their General [Wayne.] Their military pride promises much, for the first step to make a good soldier is to entertain a consciousness of personal superiority, and this consciousness of personal superiority is said

to prevail in the breasts of these men, even to the meanest private in the ranks.

July 5, 1781. At an entertainment given by the Marquis (Lafayette) yesterday, I had the pleasure of seeing Col. (Walter) Stewart, who very politely enquired after you. He is the same pretty fellow that ever he was, and wears a plume almost as large as Gen. Wayne himself. I wrote you before that the Pennsylvania line abounded in these decorations. I will venture to say that all the ostriches that ever appeared on the table of Heliogabalus would be insufficient to furnish the whole army in the same profuse style, for the feathers appear before you can well discover the shoulders to which the head that supports them is annexed. We had a splendid entertainment, and in order to assist digestion marched from sunset till the break of day."

Wayne, in his southern campaign, had one thousand men, all Pennsylvanians, brought into the field under their impetuous and daring commander in the best possible condition, as to discipline, accoutrements and personal cleanliness, well prepared for the hard duty they underwent in Virginia, soon after in the Carolinas and Georgia, where they won laurels equal to the anticipations of Judge Tucker and their pugnacious commander.

A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY held its first regular meeting since the summer recess on Thursday evening, October 13th, President Hamilton in the chair. After the routine business of the society had been transacted, the deaths of William Buehler and John Andrew Weir were announced, and the committee on biography were directed to prepare a proper memoir of each. Among the donations received were a pencil sketch of the Kelso

Ferry house on the west bank of the Susquehanna, the oldest dwelling in the Cumberland Valley, from the artist, Mr. J. Aug. Beck; and a fine copy, folded, of Melish's map of the United States, published in 1816, from Mr. A. E. Eyster, for which the thanks of the society were tendered. The librarian was directed to subscribe for the Genealogical Dictionary prepared for publication by R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., and the recently issued History of Cecil county, Md. Several papers of historic value were read, which will subsequently appear in *Notes and Queries*. The society then adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 10th of November.

A GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY of the families of Virginia and those deriving from and connected with them throughout the United States and Canada, is in preparation by R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Richmond, Va., *Standard*. The talented editor is thoroughly competent for the great labor he has undertaken; and as stated in our last number, much of the early immigration of this section is directly connected with the people of Virginia and the South, hence a work of the character projected ought to receive a cordial support outside of the Old Dominion. In order to give a helping hand to our learned genealogist and historian, we will forward the names of any desiring to secure the work, should its publication be decided upon.

W. H. E.

THE REV JOHN MACBETH.

[A valued correspondent has called our attention to the following notice of the Rev. John Macbeth found in Froude's *Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle*, which in connection with the memoranda of our friend will prove interesting reading. Carlyle in his sketch of the Rev. Edward Irving, after alluding to his "quiet seriousness, beautiful piety and charity," goes on to say:]

"Towards all distressed people not absolutely criminals, his kindness, frank helpfulness, long suffering, and assiduity were in truth wonderful to me; especially in one case, that of a Reverend Mr. Macbeth, which I thought ill of from the first, and which did turn out hopeless. Macbeth was a Scotch preacher, or licentiate, who had failed of a kirk, as he had deserved to do, though his talents were good, and was now hanging very miscellaneously on London, with no outlooks that were not bog meteors, and a steadily increasing tendency to strong drink. He knew town well, and its babble and bits of temporary cynosures and frequented haunts good and perhaps bad; took me one evening to the poet Campbell's whom I had already seen, but not successfully.

"Macbeth had a sharp, sarcastic, clever kind of tongue; not much real knowledge, but was amusing to talk with on a chance walk through the streets, older than myself by a dozen years or more. Like him I did not; there was nothing of wisdom, generosity, or worth in him, but in secret, evidently discernible, a great deal of bankrupt vanity which had taken quite the malignant shape. Undeniable envy, spite and bitterness looked through every part of him. A tallish, slouching, lean figure, face sorrowful, malignant, black, not unlike the picture of a devil. To me he had privately much the reverse of liking. I have seen him in Irving's and elsewhere (perhaps with a little drink on his stomach, poor soul!) break out into oblique little spurts of positive spite, which I understood to mean merely, 'Young Jackanapes, getting yourself noticed and honored while a mature man of genius is' etc., etc., and took no notice of, to the silent comfort of self and neighbors.

"This broken Macbeth had been hanging a good while about Irving, who had taken

much earnest pains to rescue and arrest him on the edge of the precipice, but latterly had begun to see that it was hopeless, and had rather left him to his own bad courses. One evening, it was in dirty winter weather and I was present, there came to Irving or to Mrs Irving, dated from some dark tavern in the Holborn precincts, a piteous little note from Macbeth. 'Ruined again, (tempted, oh how cunningly, to my old sin); been drinking these three weeks, and now have a chalk-score and no money, and can't get out. Oh, help a perishing sinner!' The majority was of opinion, 'Pshaw! it is totally useless!' but Irving, after some minute of serious consideration, decided, 'No, not totally!' and directly got into a hackney coach, wife and he, proper moneys in pocket, paid the poor devil's tavern score (some £2 10s. or so, if I remember) and brought him groaning home out of his purgatory again; for he was in much bodily suffering, too. I remember to have been taken up to see him one evening in his bedroom (comfortable, airy place) a week or two after. He was in clean dressing gown and night-cap, walking about the floor; affected to turn away his face and be quite 'astamed' when Irving introduced me, which I could discern to be painful hypocrisy merely, forbade my visit to be other than quite brief. Comment I made none here or down stairs; was actually a little sorry, but without hope, and rather think this was my last sight of Macbeth. Another time, which could not now be distant when he lay again under chalk-score and bodily sickness in his drinking shop, there would be no deliverance but to the hospital; and there I suppose the poor creature tragically ended. He was not without talent, had written a "Book on the Sabbath," better or worse, and I almost think was understood, with all his impenitences and malignities, to have real love for his

poor old Scotch mother. After that night in his clean, airy bedroom I have no recollection or tradition of him—a vanished quantity, hardly once in my thoughts for above forty years past."

Somewhere about 1823, this Mr. Macbeth had wandered to Harrisburg, where he acted as a classical assistant to Mr. Keagy. I think Mr. A. B. Hamilton studied some under him, or probably knows more about him than any other person in Harrisburg. Mr. Macbeth secured the friendship of Mr. Hugh Hamilton, and wrote some articles for the *Chronicle*. Strong drink was his bane, and in consequence he floated out to Paxtang Church, and kept school there a couple of quarters. I and some of my brothers studied under him. He was a remarkable looking man—with great goggle-eyes and distinguished manners. To my boyish eyes his powers of conversation were marvelous, and coupled with the statement that he read in seven languages and professed to be personally acquainted with Moore, Byron, Scott, and the then literati of Great Britain, his image is indelibly stamped on my memory. As Carlyle describes him he was vindictive, and amongst others whom he hated with peculiar venom was Mr. A. B. Hamilton who as press foreman, he said, had assumed to correct his articles for the *Chronicle*. The last seen of Mr. Macbeth was in old Cummings' wagon on his way to the almshouse, his great eyes glaring on the horizon with an immovable daze. When or where he died is to me unknown, but as Carlyle suggested, he no doubt, somewhere, fills a pauper's grave.

H. R.

[From other sources we learn that on one occasion, during the absence of the minister of Paxtang, Mr. Macbeth was invited to preach. He did so, although several of the members of the congregation strongly objected thereto, and it was a powerful ser-

mon. Shortly after, his true character became known, and the Rev. Mr. Sharon was horrified at what he termed the desecration of Paxtang pulpit. Macbeth's "Book on the Sabbath" was a very popular work, and a number of copies are yet in the possession of members of the old church. Mr. Macbeth was kept at the poor house for some time; at last, learning that he had some friends at Philadelphia, the directors of the poor were induced to send him to that city, where he probably died.]

THIS SECTION IN 1748.

Bishop Cammerhoff's Narrative of a Journey to Shamokin in the Winter of 1748

[We are indebted to Mr. Aug. H. Leibert, of Bethlehem, for the following extracts from the narrative of Bishop Cammerhoff of the Moravian church, of a journey to Shamokin, now Sunbury, in the winter of 1748. The narrative is of exceeding interest to us, for it gives us a number of facts relating to this section of country, besides illustrating in a great measure the self denying devotion of those pious men of the Moravian church, who, to spread the power of the gospel to all peoples, thought not of personal comforts, home, or of life itself. The lives of these heroic missionaries are in striking contrast with the self-abnegation of the early Quakers, and shed an undying glory not only upon the church to which their labors were given, but upon the Provincial history of Pennsylvania, tinging its clouds with a silver halo.

[In September of 1742, Count Zinzendorf, Bishop Boehler, Anna Nitschman, and John Martin Mack and wife, with Conrad Weiser, Henry Leinback, and Joshua, and David, Indian converts, visited Shamokin with a view of commencing a mission there among the Indians. The town, in consequence of its commanding position, was one of the most important "Indian towns" in the Province, and was

held by the Six Nations, the well-known Chief Shikellimy residing there as Viceroy. At the date of this narrative, it contained upwards of fifty houses, and three hundred inhabitants, one-half Delawares, and the others Senecas, and Tudelars. The acquaintance which Zinzendorf made with Shikellimy was carefully followed up by the Moravian Brethren, and ripened into a friendship which ceased only with his death. In the summer of 1747, at the request of Shikellimy, a smithy and house was erected by the Brethren Joseph Powell and John Hagan, and in August, Anton Schmidt was appointed blacksmith. J. Martin Mack and wife were also appointed to superintend the mission to be commenced. Zeisberger, Post, Bruce, Rauch, Pyrlaeus and other Moravian brethren visited and labored there until the abandonment of the station in October of 1755.

[In closing his review of the Shamokin mission, Bishop Loskiel writes: "Their house was frequently injured by the violent storms of thunder and rain prevailing in that district. Sometimes their plantations were destroyed by hail; earthquakes shook their dwellings and filled them with apprehension; but their principal danger arose from the drunkenness of the Indians, whose fury in that state threaten the lives of all who interfere with them. The Brethren were also often alarmed by parties of warriors of different nations, then at war with the Catawbas, passing to and fro with captives. They treated their prisoners with great cruelty, and the Brethren, as white people, were in danger of being murdered in their riots. But their confidence in God remained unshaken; otherwise, witnessing such horrid abominations, and subject to great abuse and insult, their courage might have subsided had not the hand of God in mercy supported them."]

January 6.—Accompanied by Brother Joseph Powell I set out for Shamokin in the afternoon. We proceeded this day as far as Macungy.

January 7.—Set out for Tulpehocken. The snow lay deep on the ground, and being covered with a hard crust, the horses which carried our supplies could travel but slowly; and as all traces of a road were frequently obliterated, evening had set in when we struck the Ontalauna. We passed the night at the house of Moses Starr, a Quaker, with whom our itinerant brethren frequently lodged.

January 8.—Early in the morning arrived at the Schuylkill. We found the river frozen in the middle, but open along the banks. Well knowing that we were making a venture, and yet there being no alternative, we leaped upon the ice with halber in hand, our horses following. When half-way across the stream, Brockden's bay, whom I was leading, broke through the ice, but by a well-directed spring regained its footing.

Powell and the grey had a similar mishap near the farther bank. My companion, more unfortunate than I had been, got into the water waist deep. After a ride in intensely cold weather, with no other adventures we entered Heidelberg. Here we met Bro. Neubert, who was on his way to Bethlehem from the Swatara. He informed us that one of his members had set out for Shamokin with supplies for the Mission three weeks ago, but finding the mountain roads obstructed by snow, had returned. In the evening reached Michael Schaeffer's in Tulpehocken.

January 9.—Resumed our journey and at 9 o'clock arrived at George Loesch's. Both parents and children gave us a cordial welcome, and showed us much kindness. They also pressed us to take a supply of provisions with us for the Brethren at

Shamokin, but as we were desirous of husbanding our horses' strength, we accepted only of some meat, butter and dried fruit. We now held a consultation on the choice of a route for the remainder of the journey, and after weighing the advantages and disadvantages offered at this season of the year respecting the mountain road, and the Indian path along the Susquehanna, leading from Harris' Ferry to Shamokin, decided to follow the latter. This decision, it is true, imposed upon us additional miles of travel, but we reflected that we would have the river for a guide, and that at the settlements we could bait our horses. Taking leave of our kind friends at noon, we rode on through the snow, repeatedly sung the hymn, beginning with the lines:

*"Die Wanderschaft in dieser Zeit,
Hat manche rauhe Wege."*

Dismounted at Peter Kucher's, in Quittopshille, and after loading our horses with oats for their use at Shamokin, rode on five miles to Henry Zanders', where we passed the night.

January 10.—Set out for Harris' Ferry. This proved a long day's journey, through a wild and dreary region of country. We struck the great Swatara at noon, and after a short halt crossed it in safety on the ice, although the stream was open along its banks.

We were now seven miles from the Ferry, but losing the way we strayed through the woods till sundown, and it was seven o'clock before we reached our place of destination. We found a large company of traders collected at Harris'. One of them had just returned from an attempt to reach the Allegheny country, in which he had been baffled by the increasing depth of the snow, after he had penetrated the wilderness to the distance of one hundred miles west of the Susquehanna. On making inquiry about the course of the path that leads to

Shamokin, we were told to follow a trail left in the snow by a company of Indians, who had a few days ago come down to the mill above the Ferry.

January 11.—Kept along the river, and after having ridden some distance through the Narrows at the base of the first Blue Mountain, at 9 A. M., came to Chambers' mill, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, seven miles above the Ferry. The people of the house were very courteous; mentioned that Anton Schmidt had lodged with them several times, and evidenced sincere regard for the Brethren. The miller's mother stated privately that she had attended worship in our church in Philadelphia, and that as for herself she sympathized with us in our religious views, having experienced what we taught, namely—that love towards Christ the Saviour was the sinner's only source of true happiness in this life. Although our entertainers sought to dissuade us from venturing any farther, assuring us that in the event of a long continued storm, the journey would be impracticable, we set out at noon. After a few miles ride we struck the base of Second Mountain, at a point where it butts down to the river's edge which point is in a line with the northern limit of the Proprietaries' land as fixed in the last purchase. We were now in the Indian country. The rain continued to beat down, and as we toiled through the snow in the Narrows, we occasionally lost the Indian trail, where it led into the Susquehanna, which had overflowed its banks. Nevertheless we kept up heart, and felt as though we were being carried along on invisible hands. After having crossed several streams, the path left the river (which here suddenly bends to the west, and then returns upon itself several miles higher up, after describing an arc of a circle) and struck up Peter's Mountain, which I am inclined to believe is a continuation of the

Thurnstein. The ridge was high and precipitous, and the ascent tried our loaded horses' strength. Just as we reached the summit the rain poured down in torrents, and in a few minutes we were wet to the skin. Below us the thick clouds were drifting along, the snow lay on the ground to the depth of three feet, and there was no longer any vestige of a trail. Not venturing to make a random descent, we lost some time in searching for tracks, and on discovering what had the appearance of a path, led our horses cautiously down, after crossing several lesser spurs of the mountain, entered the valley in safety. We next forded Powell's Creek, and a mile above the point where we again struck the Susquehanna, came to the house of a trader, Armstrong by name. We were now eighteen miles from Harris' Ferry. Here we resolved to end the day's journey and pass the night, as the rain had not abated, and we were completely exhausted. The trader b'd us welcome and showed us much kindness during our stay. He was well pleased acquainted with Schmidt. Perceiving that I was a minister of the Gospel, he asked me whether I would consent to baptize three children of one of his servants, who were lying ill of the small-pox, and then marry a couple. On stating that it was not my custom to perform such acts rashly and for remuneration, he expressed himself satisfied and dropped the subject. In the evening a violent storm blew up from the South, with rain that poured down in torrents, and about midnight there was an appalling crash, and a booming report like the discharge of heavy ordnance—which told us that the ice in the river had suddenly broken up. Amid the fury of the elements, our thoughts reverted to Bethlehem, where our Brethren we knew were at this moment keeping the vigils of New Year, according to the old style. Day-

light revealed a wonderful change without; for the deep snow that had filled the valleys had vanished as if by magic, and the water courses were running with ice.

[Unconcluded Next Week]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

MAILS FOR HARRISBURG IN 1798.—In an "Establishment of the Mails," issued from the Philadelphia post office, May 22d, 1798, we are informed that "the Mail for Pott's Town, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, Penn'a, will be closed every Tuesday and Thursday, at sunset, and arrive at Philadelphia every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.;" while "a Mail for Carlisle will be closed every Tuesday with the Mail for Harrisburg." It will thus be seen, that eighty-three years ago, our borough was honored with a Mail twice a week, while the ancient town of Carlisle, and "farther west," had to be content with "once a week."

REV. JOHN MACBETH (*N. & Q. xxxiii.*)—I find the following on the Minutes of the Board of Trustees Harrisburg Academy:

Oct. 6, 1829.—"A letter to Mr. DeWitt from Mr. Duffield was read respecting the qualifications of Mr. Macbeth, which was favorable. On motion it was resolved that the Board employ Mr. John Macbeth to teach as Principal of the Academy so long as he shall satisfy said Board as a teacher."

Jan. 19, 1830.—"On motion it was resolved that the connection between the Trustees and John Macbeth be dissolved, and that notice be given him that the Trustees require his services no longer."

The Mr. Duffield above was no doubt the Rev George Duffield of Carlisle

T. H. R.

OLD CUMMINGS (*N. & Q., xxxiii.*)—"Billy" Cummings or Judge Cummings,

alluded to by "H. R." was a character in Paxtang, fifty or sixty years ago. His first appearance was as a bound boy to Thomas McArthur who lived near Paxtang church. What business he followed after obtaining his "freedom," I have not been able to trace, but he seems to have been "a whole-souled fellow" who enjoyed the *present* without taking a thought for the *future*. When he had money, his days were spent at the taverns, where his liberality was proverbial. On one of these periodical occasions, he attained the sobriquet of "Judge" through the following: A stranger came to the neighborhood who had an exceedingly dark skin, and the question arose among those who had collected at Shultz's tavern, whether the individual was an Indian or devil. Both opinions found advocates, and in order that the discussion might be conducted in a proper manner, a judge was appointed and a jury impaneled. After the advocates had been heard the Judge charged the jury strongly in favor of the devil theory, and the jury rendered a decision accordingly. Cummings as the Judge received great praise for the ability displayed in his charge, and ever after went by that title.

By some accident the old man became a cripple, and as a consequence "came upon the county;" but there was always a kindly feeling towards him, and in order that he might not feel too keenly his situation, he was appointed to the position of wagoner for the almshouse. He held this office as long as he was able to mount his cart; died at the poor-house, and is buried in the graveyard connected therewith.

There is a little incident connected with the history of Cummings which deserves to be related in this connection. Amongst those who had known the old fellow in his palmy days was Capt. James Murray, who had removed to Ohio. After an absence of

many years he returned to visit the old neighborhood. Learning that Cummings was at the almshouse, and not wishing to visit him there, Capt. Murray sent for him to meet himself and a few friends at Shultz's. Cummings came, and his old friend received him most cordially, and upon shaking hands deposited a sum of money in Cummings' hand. This act, its delicacy, and the motives which prompted it so touched the heart of the old cripple that the tears streamed down his cheeks. His pauperism was ignored, and he took his place once more among his ancient cronies on a footing of equality, and spent an evening such as he had long been a stranger to. Who furnished him with the money might probably have remained a secret, but Cummings afterwards in speaking of Murray, himself related the circumstance.

W. F. R.

THIS SECTION IN 1748.

Bishop Cammerhoff's Narrative of a Journey to Shamokin in the Winter of 1748.

[CONCLUDED.]

January 12.—The words of Scripture given us on this day for meditation, "Jacob went on his way, and angels met him," reassured us, as we thought of the obstacles that we would, in all probability, have to encounter in the next stage of our journey. The trader pressed us hard to stay with him, urging that we could not possibly continue on our journey, because of the swollen streams and other perils to which we would expose ourselves. Having crossed the creek near his house, and after having passed the plantations of several squatters, we suddenly saw the river before us. In a narrow part of its channel, the ice was dammed up to the height of ten or twelve feet, and the Narrows, through which the path along the river wound, was overflowed and choked with cakes of ice. It was in

vain that we endeavored to effect a passage or keep to the trail. Foiled in this, we were compelled to climb the spurs of the mountain which here abut against the river, until we again struck a wide expanse of lowland. It was a laborious task; but we kept brave hearts, and our poor horses did their part nobly. After toiling on in this way for seven miles we reached the Wiconisco, which ran very far above its banks, with an impetuous current, and was full of floating ice. We were told that any attempt to ford it, would be at the peril of our lives. But Powell rode in, and as I followed, I encouraged him by the words of the text. It was a special Providence that we reached the farther bank in safety. A short distance beyond we came to a house where we halted. Our host was acquainted with our Brethren at Shamokin, and had assisted them in transporting their supplies. He informed us, that on the west bank of the river opposite to his house, began the great path to the Allegheny country, estimated to be three or four hundred miles distant.

The country was populous with Indians, and a trader with a train of twenty or thirty pack-horses, could in a very short time dispose of his wares. He also stated that many of the Indians living along the river were removing thither, among the number Andrew Montour. Continuing on our way, we overtook in the woods two Indian squaws, who lived fifty miles above Shamokin, returning from Chambers' Mill. At three in the afternoon we reached Benigna's Creek, near its outlet, which we found was as wide as the Lehigh at Bethlehem. Turning our horses' heads up the creek we commenced the search for a ford which had been described to us, but were unsuccessful as the large rock which was to be our landmark, was covered with water. Darkness fast approaching, we resolved to build a

fire, and encamp under some pines, but to our great joy, we descried on the other side of the creek, a house in the distance. Our shouts soon attracted the attention of the inmates, who upon learning of our situation, volunteered to first bring us over in a canoe, and afterwards to swim the horses over. At first we hesitated to trust ourselves in so frail a boat, in the creek filled with running ice; but commending ourselves to the care of the Lord, I crossed first, with all our effects, then Powell followed, swimming the horses. One of the latter, at one time, was carried by the current under the canoe, and almost upset it. Being now but three miles from Capt. Thomas M'Kee's, we determined to press on, and took the path over the hills. Losing our way, after proceeding about two miles, we turned and attempted to force our way between the ice-barrier and rocks along the river, but were compelled to return to the house near the creek, where we passed the night; thankful that our Saviour had safely brought us one day's journey nearer to Shamokin.

January 13.—During the night it froze, and the high water somewhat subsided. We have before us twenty long miles to Shamokin, also two bad creeks and the narrowest passes along the river to pass. At nine o'clock we reached Thomas M'Kee's, the last white settlement on the river, below Shamokin. M'Kee holds a captain's commission under the government; is an extensive Indian trader; bears a good name among them, and drives a brisk trade with the Allegheny country. His wife, who was brought up among the Indians; speaks but little English. They received us with much kindness and hospitality. We took the opportunity to converse with him concerning the object of our visit to Shamokin, and of our missions among the Indians. He is recovering from a serious sickness, and is still feeble.

During the past summer, he informed us, probably one-half of the settlers living along the river died from fever and a cough, and that even now many still lay sick. He also asked Powell to request me to baptize his child on my return. At parting, he cordially invited us and our Brethren to always make his house their home, and that he was willing and ready to serve them as the circumstances required.

Proceeding on our journey we came to the long stretch of narrows by the river, and for a short distance worked our way between the rocks and ice, but were compelled to retrace our steps. Thereupon we crossed three steep hills, thence to the low lands, and again to the river. At three in the afternoon reached the Mahanoy creek, up which we rode to a ford described to us by McKee. Powell, heading his horse up stream, crossed in safety, but mine got into a hole, and was carried down some distance,—he, however, swam with me to land. Night overtook us while still five miles from Shamokin, but as it was moonlight we determined to push on. Reaching the precipitous Spangenberg, we laboriously climbed to the summit, and when searching for a path to descend on the other side too late realized that the warnings we had received from the settlers, of the dangers attending the crossing, were not exaggerated. In this search we were unsuccessful; so resolving to trust ourselves to the guidance of the Saviour, we began the perilous descent, leading our horses by their halters. The snow on this side, (north) knee-deep to the horses, was covered with a hard crust, which by the rain had frozen into glib-ice, and at the base ran the impetuous Eva creek into which we would have been precipitated, had we slipped. Thanks be to God! for His angels watched over us, and we descended in safety. While searching for a ford, we found what we thought was

a road leading into the creek, but struck a wrong one as we subsequently learned. Powell insisted upon making the perilous crossing first, with the gray horse, laden with three bushels of oats and other baggage. When but a short distance from the shore, the impetuous current soon swept both several hundred feet down the stream, and all that I could see was the heads of each, and the occasional rearing and plunging of the horse, which threatened to throw both backwards. Fortunately Powell succeeded in grasping the branch of a tree that was hanging over the water, and with his left hand controlled his horse. Lifting himself to the trunk, he walked along it to the shore leading his horse. My heart and eyes overflowed with tears of joy when I saw him land, although so exhausted and chilled, he could scarcely utter a word. He begged of me not to follow him, but await his return from Shamokin with assistance. I then called to him to be of good heart, and prayed to the Lord to give him strength, as I was apprehensive he might from exhaustion, give out and be frozen to death. Meanwhile, Mack, who had been expecting our arrival for a day or so, had a feeling that we could not be far distant, and although nine o'clock, left his house, and when half a half mile from the town, met Powell, now almost insensible from exhaustion and the cold. Together they hastened to the town, where my companion was provided with warm clothing and restoratives by his Brethren. After Powell disappeared, I succeeded in finding a protected spot near the creek for a camp, unloaded my horse and tied him to a tree, and endeavored to make a fire, for I was cold and wet, and my clothes stiff with ice, since swimming the last creek. While thus engaged, my horse tore loose, swam the creek, and went in the direction of Shamokin. I was in a fearful frame of

mind, thinking he might be met by some of my Brethren, who would be terrified lest some accident had befallen me. Fortunately he was not found until three o'clock, when my situation was fully known. After waiting one hour and a half, Mack and Anton Schmidt, who had been informed by Powell of my situation, appeared on the opposite bank, and commenced to construct a raft with which to bring me across. By two o'clock they finished building it, but owing to the wood being green, it would only bear the weight of one person, so this attempt to succor me had to be abandoned. In the meantime I had succeeded in making a fire, when seeing me more comfortable my Brethren returned to Shamokin for some assistance. By five o'clock my heart was gladdened to see Mack, Anton and James Logan dragging a sled after them upon which was a canoe, which Anton quickly launched and crossed over to me. Hastily collecting my things together, I recrossed with him, and finally, escorted by my rescuers, we entered Shamokin at daybreak on Sunday.

[The remaining portion of the narrative is just as thrilling and as interesting, but we have given only such portions as may have a local reference. On some future occasion we will add the *Notes* prepared for the narrative.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXV.

Historical and Genealogical.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.—In the preparation of another series of biographical sketches, the names of the following persons have come under consideration, of and concerning whom any information whatever will be thankfully received:

John Depui,	Col. Wm. N. Irvine,
Dr. Andrew Forrest,	Wm. Lauer,
Samuel D. Franks,	Robert M'Clure;
Col. Philip Greenawalt,	William Musgrave,
	William Moorhead,
Capt. Abraham Gross,	Melchior Rahm,
Jacob Gilbert,	Jacob Seal.

A YORKTOWN ORDERLY BOOK.

[The following portion of the Orderly Book of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania troops before Yorktown, has been furnished us by Col. J. Franklin Reigart, now of this city, from the original in his possession. It is of great value and interest, covering that part of the march immediately preceding the investment of the entrenched army of Lord Cornwallis, and especially appropriate at this time. During the Revolutionary struggle, all orders of whatever nature were transcribed by an orderly sergeant into a small blank book which was carried by him in his pocket. Every detail was noted; unlike later years when copies of all military orders are furnished each regiment, the sergeant of the Revolution took down those dictated or read to him by the commanding officer's orderly, hence it will be found that the orthography in many instances of these Orderly Books is very bad, indeed some are almost unintelligible. The one given, however, seems to be an exception to the general rule. Among the names of the officers mentioned, those of Major James Hamilton and Ensign Sankey Dixon were from this locality. There were at least a company of men from Paxtang, Hanover and Derry, at Yorktown, and with such a representation at that glorious victory, it was exceedingly proper that one hundred years after the volunteer soldiery from the same locality should participate in the Centennial anniversary at that memorable spot.

W. H. E.]

CAMP WATKINS MILL,

August 18, 1781.

Agreeably to the decision of the Court of Inquiry, whereof Capt. Bicker was President, Joseph Howard, a Soldier late of the 3d Pennsylvania Regiment, is to return to the Virginia Line, under the Command of

Col. Gaskins, and William Meins Gal-laughier is to continue in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment.

The General Court Martial held the 29th ultimo, whereof Major Willis was President, Serjt. Berry of the 1st Penna Regt. was found guilty of propagating a false report injurious to the character of Capt. Seely of the same Regiment, which is a breach of the 5th Art. 8th Sect. of the Art. of War, and therefore sentenced to be reduced to a Sentinel, and to receive 100 lashes. The General at the particular request of Capt. Seely remits the Corporeal punishment, but orders him to be reduced agreeably to the Sentence. He also takes this opportunity to observe that assertions tending to injure the character of a gentleman either in public or private life, is generally attended with very disagreeable, if not fatal consequences; and had one commissioned officer been found guilty of traducing the character of another, the same Art. and Sect. would have occasioned his being dismissed the service, unless the feelings of the injured person had brought it to a more summary decision.

A General Court Martial to sit this morning at 10 o'clock at the President's Quarters for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before them. Maj. Edwards will preside.

The troops are to be completed with flour for the day after to-morrow, which they will immediately cook. The General will beat to-morrow in place of the Reveille. The line of march will commence from the right at 5 o'clock. Capt. Read's Dragoons will move in front, and Lieut. Noel's in rear of the column.

The General Court Martial, whereof Maj. Willis was President, is dissolved.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Hamilton; Capt. of Virginia Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders.—Adj't. of the Day, Vanhorn; Sub. to march the sick from 2d Batt.

Regt. Orders.—For General Court Martial this day, Capts Irvine and Bicker, and Lieuts. Blewer and Tilden; For marching the sick to-morrow, Ens. Henderson; For Police, Lieut. Stricker; For Guard, Ens. Dixon.

CAMP NAMARZEEER CREEK,

August 2, 1781.

The General will beat at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Assemblée at half an hour after. The troops will take up the line of march at 5. Major North will direct the route and furnish guides.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Willis; Capt. 2d Batt; Brig Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders—Adj't. of the Day, M'Kinney.

Regt Orders.—Capt. of the Day, Pier-son; For Guard, Lieut. Speer and Ens. Henderson; For Police, Lieut. Tilden.

CAMP RACKANY RUN CHURCH,

August 3, 1781.

The troops will march to-morrow. The General will beat in place of the Reveille, the Assemblée a quarter after, and the troops will take up the line of march by the right as soon after as possible.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Alexander; Capt. 1st. Ba't.; Brig. Maj Fullerton.

Brigade Orders.—Adj't. of the Day, Vanhorn. 1 Sub from the 2d Batt. to march the sick.

Regt Orders.—For Guard, Ens. Herder-son; For Fatigue, Lieut. Stricker; For Police, Ens. Dixon.

CAMP, JAMES RINER,

August 4, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Stewart; Capt. of Virginia Batt, Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brig. Orders.—Adj't. of the Day, M'Kinney.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Stricker and Ensign Denny; For Police, Lieut. Miligan.

CAMP WEST-OVER.

Evening Orders.—The Troops & Artillery will begin to pass James River at 3 o'clock in the morning by the Right. Each Regiment will give a Fatigue Party properly officered, to facilitate passage of themselves and baggage. The Old and New Field Officers of the Day will superintend the business, for which purpose one will take post on the North and the other on the South side of the River. The General will be the signal. Not more than four Companies to strike their Tents at a time. For Fatigue—Lieut. Speer.

CAMP WESTHAM,

August 5, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Lieut. Col. Harmer; Capt. of 1st Virginia Batt. Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders.—Adj't for To-morrow, Vanhorn.

Regt Ordrs.—For Guard, Lieut. Henly; For Police, Ens. Henderson.

CAMP WESTHAM,

August 6, 1781.

At a General Court Martial held the 1st inst., whereof Major Edwards was President, Conrad Smyht, George Hall, Philip Herring and Jacob Smyht, Soldiers in the 2d Virginia Batt. were tried for desertion, plead guilty and sentenced to run the gauntlet once through the brigades. John Garvy, of the 1st Batt, was tried for neglect of duty and unsoldierly behavior in suffering Capt. Fishburn's servant to pass him when on sentry, after the countersign was given out, and for suffering Capt. Henderson and Lieut. Fullerton to pass him without challenging them, and sentenced to receive 50 lashes on his bare back. The General approves of the sentences, and orders the punishment to take place at 6 o'clock this even-

ing; for which purpose the troops will be paraded and furnished with switches proper for the occasion. The Quartermaster will attend to this business in time.

James Marshall was tried at the same Court Martial for deserting his platoon on the 6th ult. at Green Spring, and acquitted. The General approves the sentence, and orders Marshall to be released and join his regiment.

The Court whereof Maj. Edwards was President will sit this morning at 10 o'clock for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before them.

Field Officers for To-morrow—Col. Gas-kins; Capt. of 2d Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams. An Orderly Serg't from 2d Batt. for the Court Martial.

Brigade Orders.—Adj't. of the Day, M'Kinney.

Regt. Orders.—Capt. of the Day, Henderson; For Guard, Lieuts. M' Michael and Lodge; For Police, Ens. Denny.

August 7, 1781

A Court of Inquiry to sit this 5 day, o'clock P. M., consisting of a Capt. and Subs. from the Penn'a Brigade and Artillery, to inquire into the conduct of William Patterson, Wagon Master of Artillery, confined by Capt. Bartholomew on the night of the 6th inst. Capt. Bartholomew will please attend. A Capt from the 1st Batt. one Sub from the 2d and one Capt. Lieut from the Artillery will compose the Court. An Orderly Sergt. from the 1st Batt. to attend the Court.

Regt. Orders.—For Court of Inquiry this Day, Lieut. Stricker.

CAMP WESTHAM,

August 7, 1781.

The General will beat at one o'clock to morning, the Assembly half after. and the Troops will take up the Line of March at 2 o'clock by the Right. The Order of March issued at Yorktown May 25th is to be read

at the head of each Regiment, at Roll call this evening, which orders the General expects to be obeyed in every minutia in future Marches. A Return of Horses wanting, to be made immediately, and one Man from each Regiment with the Wagon Master will set out for the place where they are. The Brigade Quarter Master will call on the General for orders.

At a General Court Martial held on the 6th inst. whereof Maj. Edwards was President, Michael Shaw, a Mattross in the 4th Regiment of Artillery, was tried for desertion, found guilty, and sentenced to receive 100 lashes on his back. The General confirms the sentence, and orders the punishment to take place this evening at retreat beating.

Brigade Orders.—Adj't. of the Day, Vanhorn One sub. to march the sick, from the 1st Batt.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Milligan; For Police, Lieut. Speer.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND,

August 8, 1781.

Field Officers for to-morrow.—Maj. Willi.; Capt. of the 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adj't. of the Day, M'Kinney. One sub from the 2d Batt. to march the sick.

Regiment Orders.—For Guard, Ens. Dixon and Lieut. Speer; For Police, Lieut. M' Michael.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,

August 9, 1781.

The general court martial whereof Maj. Edwards is president, is desolved, and another general court martial to sit at 11 o'clock this morning. Major Alexander will preside for the trial of all such prisoners as may come before them, particularly James Grant, a private in the Virginia Linc, charged with exciting mutiny, as far as in his power, by entering the tent of

Capt. Kirkpatrick, of the same Line, between the hours of 9 & 10 O'clock last night and wantonly shooting him through the left eye and temple.

2 Cpts. and 3 Subs. from the 1st Pennsylvania Batt.; 2 Cpts. and 2 Subs. from the 2d Penna. Batt; 2 Cpts. and 2 Subs. from the Virginia Batt. and an Officer from the Artillery will compose the Court

Orderly Serjts. from the 21 Penn'a. Batt. and Virginia Regt. to attend

The General has lately observed such neglect and indulgence as to render it necessary to order every Officer and Soldier having a Uniform to appear in them on all Parades and Duties. It cannot be unknown to them that the contrary conduct is very reprehensible in all Armies, therefore nothing but the want of a proper Uniform can be admitted as an excuse in future.

Col. Stewart is appointed Officer of this Day vice Major Alexander.

Regiment Orders—For Gen'l Court Martial, Capt. Henderson, Lieut. M^cMichael & Ens. Denny.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,
August 9, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow—Lieut. Col. Gaskins; Capt. 2d Batt; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders—Adj't of the Day, Capt. Isaac Vanhorn.

Regt. Orders—For the Day, C^{pt}. Wilkins; For Police, Lieut. Blewer.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,
August 10, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Gaskins; Capt. of Virginia Batt; Brig. Maj. Willis.

Regt. Orders—For Guard, Lieut. Blewer; & Ens. Henderson; For Police, Lieut. Lodge.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,
August 11, 1781

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Hamilton; Capt. of 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

The officers will immediately arrange their baggage and render it as portable as possible, divesting themselves of the lumber part of it. They must be sensible that the train of wagons we have along are by far too many for the number of troops, and that during an active campaign, we may find it expedient to use fewer carriages and more bare horses. Each regiment will furnish one wagon to transport the lumber part of the baggage to Little York town, in Pennsylvania, together with all the women and children that accede to a company. General Irvine will receive directions to provide for them, so as to render their situation as agreeable as possible. Circumstances will admit of. General Wayne will see these arrangements take place this afternoon, so that the Troops may advance with facility one way, while the women, children and heavy baggage destined for Pennsylvania move towards Hanover, under the conduct of a commissioned Officer to be warned for that purpose—

Brigade Orders.—Adj't. for To-morrow, Capt. Vanhorn.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,
August 12th, 1781.

At a General Court Martial held the 9th Inst, James Grant a soldier in the Virginia Line, was tried for exciting a mutiny as far as in his power, by entering the tent of Captain Kirkpatrick of the same line, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock the night of the 8th instant, and wantonly shooting said Capt. K through the left eye and temple—pleads guilty of shooting said Capt. through the left eye and temple, but not guilty of the other instances exhibited in the charge. The Court are of opinion, the prisoner is guilty of the charge

exhibited against him, being a breach of the 3d Art. and 2d Section of the Articles of War—and so sentence him to suffer DEATH. More than two-thirds of the Court agreeing thereto. The above Sentence is APPROVED, and General Wayne is requested to have it put in execution, hastily. In obedience to the orders of the Major General, the Marquis De Lafayette, General Wayne directs said James Grant be hanged by the neck 'til Dead, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow,

The Field Officers of the Day will see this awful, though just & necessary Sentence put into execution. The Troops will all parade at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the most Soldierly manner possible. The new Guards will remain with their Regiments until Service is over. Dr. Jones will prepare a discourse adapted to the occasion.

August 12, 1781

Regiment Orders.—Some doubts may arise in the minds of Capts., or Officers commanding companies, respecting the number of Women who will be allowed in each Comp. The number allowed by Congress to draw Provisions is four to each Comp. consisting of 52 Rank & File. but as our Companies are not full, the Col. directs if possible, that not more than 3 be detained in each, as they prove on long Marches a great incumbrance, both to the Troops and Baggage Wagons. The Capt's or Officers commanding Companies will retain such as are most useful and least cumbersome.

A Regimental Court Martial will sit this day for the trial of Andrew Pinkerton, a Soldier in Capt Irvine's Company, Capt. Pierson to preside—Lieut Lodge & Ens. Dixon, members.

Brigade Orders.—The General Orders of Yesterday, respecting the superfluous Baggage, Women & Children are expected to

be critically attended to. No more than 3 Women will be allowed to each Company. The Commanding Officers of Companies will give the names of Assistant Quarter Masters, who are to see that they divest themselves of the large Bundles that encumber the Carriages. This is to be done before Troop beat to-morrow morning. The Wagons will move soon after. Lieut. Crawford, of the 1st Regiment, will take charge of the baggage, and see it properly stored at York Town [Penna.] and receive his orders from Richard Butler, Col. Commandant.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj Edwards; Capt. 2d Batt; Brig. Maj. Williams; Adj't, M'Kinney.

Regt. Orders—Capt. of the Day, Becker; For Guard, Lieuts. Lodge & Strickler; For Police, Ens. Dixon.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,

August 13, 1781.

The General Court Martial of which Major Alexander is President is dissolved—and another Court Martial to sit this morning at 10 o'clock for the trial of Capt. Steel, the Members to consist of 4 Field Officers, 4 Capts and 4 subs. Col. Stewart will preside. The Parties and evidences to have notice to attend. Members—Lieut. Col. Gaskins, Majors Hamilton, Willis & Alexander; 1 Capt & 2 subs from the 1st Batt.; 2 Capts and 2 subs from the 2d Batt.; 1 Capt. from the Virginia Batt.; and 1 Officer from the Artillery; an Orderly Sergt from the 2d Batt. to attend the Court.

Regimental Orders—For General Court Martial, Capts. Pierson & Irvine, Lieuts. Blewer & Milligan.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

August 13, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow—Lieut Col. Harmar; Capt. of Virginia Batt. Brig. Maj. Fullerton

Brigade Orders.—Adj't. of the Day, Capt.

Vanhorn

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Ens. Denny; For Police, Lieut. Henly, A Regimental Court Martial, to sit this day at 11 o'clock; for the trial of the prisoners in the Qr. Guard; Capt. Henderson, Presdt. Members—Lieuts. McMichael & Tilden; Ens. Henderson & Dixon.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,

August 14, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Edwards; Capt. 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, M'Kinny.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. M' Michael; For Police, Lieut. Stricker.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,

August 15, 1781.

At a General Court Martial, held the 13th inst., whereof Col. Stewart was President, Capt. Steele, of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, was tried for leaving the Batt to which he belonged, without permission from Lieut. Col. Harmer, then commanding it. The Court came to the consideration of the charges, circumstances and evidences, and are of opinion that Capt. Steele was not justifiable in absenting himself from the Batt, without permission from Lieut. Col. Harmer, and as Capt. Steele's conduct did not proceed from any disrespect or contempt to Lieut. Col. Harmer, and that Col. Butler had some attention to the internal Police of the Batt, he conceived him to command, and therefore requests the General to release Capt. Steele from arrest. Capt. Steele is hereby released from his arrest, and will return to his command. The General Court Martial, whereof Col. Stewart is President, is dissolved.

The officer who is to conduct the Women and Children and spare Baggage to York Town, will call upon General Wayne for

his orders this evening, and be ready to march at sunrise in the morning.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Alexander; Capt. of Virginia Batt; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

CAMP BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,

August 16, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Stewart; Capt. of 2d Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

The General will beat at 2 o'clock, the assemblee at half after, and the troops will take up the Line of March by the Right at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The utmost care must be taken to preserve the new Encampment clean & healthy; for which purpose vaults are to be made as soon as the Troops arrive on the Ground. The Commissary will make standing Rule to cause all the Offals to be buried morning and evening. The Quartermaster will cause the Camp Colour Men to do the same in the vicinity of the Camp. The Officers of Police will see that the Soldiers cook their Provisions properly at the same time. Every possible exertion must be used to prevent any depredations being committed upon the Person or Property of the Inhabitants. The General is confident that the Officers will produce a conviction to the World that the charge of countenancing such conduct is groundless.

Brigade Orders—Adj. of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt Orders—For the Day, Capt. Irvin; For Guard, Lieut. Speer; For Police; Ens. Henderson.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

DAUPHIN COUNTY AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.—It is proposed to prepare a full and accurate History of Dauphin County in the Rebellion, and for this pur-

pose an earnest request is made to those having any papers or memoranda which will give facts relating to the organization of companies or regiments, and the participation of individuals in that civic strife not mentioned in Bates' History, to furnish them to the Editor of *Notes and Queries*. The errors in the work alluded to ought to be corrected, and any such information will be thankfully received. At the present, while many of the actors in that sanguinary struggle are yet living, it is perfectly proper that the effort be made to preserve and print whatever relates thereto.

W. H. E.

THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN, which took place on the 7th of October, 1780, has found an excellent historian in the person of that learned and erudite antiquary, our friend Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He has gathered from many sources all the details relating to that battle and to its heroes, and has, therefore, given, as the labor of years, one of the most valuable and interesting histories of Revolutionary times. Faithful and conscientious, Dr. Draper's work is a noble monument of his unwearied researches into the past. In this connection, we express the hope that his histories of pioneer life, in most of which we Pennsylvanians are deeply interested, may find as enthusiastic a publisher as Peter G. Thompson, of Cincinnati, O., and we are confident a million readers will welcome them to their homes, as the true records of the heroic bravery and daring adventures of their pioneer ancestry.

A YORKTOWN ORDERLY BOOK

[CONCLUDED]

CAMP NEAR NEW CASTLE,
August 17, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Lieut. Col. Harmer; Capt. 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders—Adj. of the Day, Major M'Kinney.

Regt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieuts. Blewer and Tilden; For Police, Lieut. Milligan.

CAMP NEAR NEW CASTLE,

August 18, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Lieut. Col. Gaskins; Capt. Virginia Batt; Brig. Maj. Williams.

The whole of the Troops are to parade at 10 o'clock to-morrow in as soldierly a manner as possible. They will first be reviewed, and then form in the Wood near the Church to attend Divine Service. It is expected that no trifling excuse will prevent any from attending. The Officers to which any Delinquents belong, will be Judges of their ability or inability, and will excuse or punish them accordingly. The new Guards will remain with their Regiments until Service is over. Horses or Cross Trees for the Arms to be laid against, must be fixed in front of the Tents, to prevent the injury which the Arms receive, by frequently falling after having been stacked.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Capt. Vanborn.

Batt Orders.—For Guard, Ens Hender-son; For Police, Lieut. Speer.

CAMP NEW CASTLE,

August 19, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Hamilton; Capt. 2d Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders—Adj. of the Day, Maj. M'Kinney.

Batt. Orders.—For the Day, Capt. Henderson; For Guard, Lieut. Henly; For Police, Lieut. Hovendon.

CAMP NEW CASTLE

August 20, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Maj. Edwards; Capt. 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brig. Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard to-morrow, Lieuts. Hovendon and Stricker; For Police, Lieut. M' Michael.

CAMP NEW CASTLE,

August 21, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Maj. Alexander; Capt. Virginia Batt., Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Lodge; For Police, Lieut. Tilden.

CAMP NEW CASTLE,

August 22, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Col. Stewart; Capt. 2d Batt., Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders.—For the Day, Capt. Wilkins; For Guard, Ens. Denny and Dixon; For Police, Lieut. Henly; For to march the sick, Lieut. Blure.

CAMP NEW CASTLE,

August 23, 1781.

The General will beat to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, the Assembly at half after, and the Troops will take up the Line of March by the Left at 9

Lieut. Col. Harmer is appointed Field Officer of this Day, vice Col. Stewart.

Field Officer for To-morrow—Col. Gas kins; Capt. 1st Batt.; Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Maj. M'Kinney.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Speer; for Police, Lieut. Lodge.

After Orders.—The Troops to march at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning

CAMP WESTOVER,

August 24, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow—Maj. Edwards; Capt. Virginia Batt.; Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Tilden; for Police, ———.

CAMP WESTOVER,

August 25, 1781.

Field Officers To-morrow.—Maj. Alexander; Capt. 1st Batt., Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

The Troops are to improve this Day, in washing and cleaning their Clothes and Arms, and to parade at half after 6 this evening for Inspection; which Duty will be done by the Commanding Officers of Regiments and Companies. As the character of the Troops is an important interest, the General has not the least doubt but that every precaution will be taken to prevent any depredation or waste that can be avoided.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Maj. M'Kinney.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Blewer. For Police, Lieut. Stricker.

CAMP WESTOVER,

August 26, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Stewart, Capt. 2d Batt., Brig. Maj. Williams. The Troops will parade in the best manner possible for Divine Service at 10 o'clock this morning, after which the Guards will be relieved.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders.—For Police, Ens. Denny.

CAMP WESTOVER,

August 27, 1781

Field Officers for To-morrow, Lieut. Col. Harmer; Capt. 1st Batt., Brig. Maj. Fullerton

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Maj. M'Kinney.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Lieut. Milli-

gan; For Police, Ens. Henderson.

CAMP WESTOVER,
August 28, 1781.

The General will beat at 8 o'clock the *Assemblee* half after and the troops will take up the Line of March at 9 this morning—by the Left. The Baggage in front, to proceed the Troops a half hour, in the same order of March.

Brig. Orders.—The Quartermaster on arriving at the new Encampment, will be particular in having Kitchens made in the rear of the Regiments, as no fires will be allowed in Front. Vaults are immediately to be sunk on arriving at the new ground.

Batt. Orders—For Police, Ens. Henderson; For Fatigue, Ens. Dixon; For Guard, Lieut. Speer.

CAMP, August 30, 1781.

Field officers for to-morrow, Maj. Alexander; Capt. 1st Batt.—Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

Brigade Orders—Adj. of the day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt Orders—For Guard, Lieut. Dodge; For Police, Lieut. Milligan.

CAMP PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY,
August 31, 1781.

The General will beat at 2 o'clock; the *Assemblee* at half after; and the troops to march precisely 3 o'clock this afternoon by the Left. The Quarter Master will furnish the necessary Guides.

A Fatigue Party consisting of 1 Sub, 2 Serjts and 20 men to parade immediately, and take charge of the BOATS. They will carry their arms along. The Officer will call on General Wayne for orders.

Brigade Orders—For marching the sick this day, Lieut. Tilden.

CAMP CABIN POINT,
Sept. 1, 1781.

Field Officers for this Day, Col. Stewart; Capt. Virginia Batt., Brig. Maj. Williams.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Maj.

M'Kinny.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard, Ens. Denny; For Police, Lieut. Tilden.

CAMP SURRY COURT HOUSE,
September 1, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Lieut. Col. Gaskins; Capt. 1st Batt., Brig. Maj. Fullerton.

The troops are to draw and cook provisions for this day and to-morrow, clean and *furbish* up their arms, and have everything in readiness for action.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt Orders—For Guard, Lieut. Speer and Tilden; For Police, Lieut. Henly.

CAMP HOLT'S FORGE,
September, 2, 1781.

The Major General, the Marquis De Lafayette, is happy to inform the Army that in consequence of a preconcerted plan, 23 Sail of the Line and a large body of French Troops, under the Marquis De St. Simon have just arrived in the Chesapeake Bay, from the West India. The letters he has received are full of impatience to co-operate with the American forces, and the General knows that it will be reciprocated. The several parts of this army will hold themselves in readiness for a junction with that of his Most Christian Majesty. Orders will be sent to the Commanding Officers.

Whatever may be done to improve appearances, the General is sensible will not be neglected, and he is not less persuaded that in this co-operation every specimen of discipline, good conduct, and gallantry will add to those laurels, the Americans have so justly obtained. While the General joins in sentiments of the most lively gratitude for this Powerful Aid, his first feelings are dedicated to the sense of his obligations to the Army he has had the honour to command this Campaign.

To their military virtues is owing the

present critical situation of the Enemy, and among other things he is happy that our command of the Water will now enable him to have them properly displayed, as a difficult transportation has been the great obstacle to our subsistence.

WILLIAMSBURG,

September 5, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow—Major Alexander; Capt. of 1st Batt.; Adj. M'Kinney.

Batt. Orders—For Guard this Day, Lieuts. Henly and Stricker; for Police, Lieut. Lodge

September 6, 1781.

Brigade Orders—Adj. of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders—For Guard, Lieut. Lodge and Ens. Denny; for Police, Ens. Dixon.

CAMP BURRELL'S MILLS,

September 6, 1781.

Batt. Orders.—For Guard To-morrow, Lieut. Speer and Ens. Dixon; For Police, Lieut. Stricker.

CAMP BURRILL'S MILLS,

September 7, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Edwards; Capt. of 1st Batt.; Adj. Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders—For Guard To-morrow, Capt. Henderson, Lieuts. Henderson and Moore; For Police, Ens. Henderson.

General Orders. The Virginia Regulars, the Dragoons, Riflemen and a detachment from the Militia, will form a Light Corps of observation, of which General Mullenburgh is requested to take the command. The Light Infantry and Pennsylvania Troops will take the Camp that is assigned for them on the Right of the Line. The Maryland Batt. will be detached on the other side of the River, this Wing to be under the orders of General Wayne. The Militia will form a reserve under General Stephens from

which a Detachment will be made to the Right and Left. The whole of the Militia will be under General Stephens.

Brig. Gen'l Du Portail, Commandant of the Corps of Engineers having arrived in this Army, is to be respected accordingly.

As we must as much as possible assimilate the two modes of serving, by giving up something on each side, The General desires that the following Regulations may be adopted: The Parole will also prove a watchword. When more than three men on horseback, or six men on foot, come to the post, the Sentinel will challenge; and upon the answer, Friend, will ask what Corps? what Rank? The answer being made, the Corporal and two men will reconnoitre in the same way, and in the mean while, if a Corp. of Troops or a General Officer is announced, the Guard will get ready to pay them the usual honours. There will be no *Tattoo* beat, but at the Evening Gun, the *Retreat* as usual.

Brigade Orders—The Troop will draw one gill of Rum and one day's Flour immediately, and cook it, and be ready to March at a moment's warning, by the right.

WILLIAMSBURG,

September 8, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Vose; B. M., Fullerton.

General Orders.—General Orders will be given every day at eleven o'clock. The Adj. Genl, Field Officers for the last and present days, The Heads of Departments, or in their absence from camp, their Deputies, will please to attend. The General Commanding on the lines is also requested to send one of his Aids. The General will give the Parole and Countersign to the Adj. Genl, who will deliver it to the Field Officers of the Day, and send it to the Picket and Guards, this being the mode His Excellency General Washington has lately adopted.

Eight o'clock will be as usual the hour of Parade. The Continental Parade and that of the Militia to be in front of their respective camps

When our troops are challenged in the Day by the French Pique they will to the first question answer "Friend," and to the second "American Army," "Officer."— If an Officer, Major Genl. or Brigadier Genl. if they have that rank, or the name of the Corps. In the night to avoid mistakes in language it will be better to come in by the American Piques when practicable, and the Sentinels on both sides take care to make allowance for the difficulty of being reciprocally understood.

The General pities himself in the brave American Troops, which he has had the honor to command. Affection and gratitude renders him jealous of their reputation as able and meritorious officers, daring, venturesome soldiers; he knows they will soon be observed by every military eye, but hopes that even minutiae will not be neglected, and he would grieve to see the least thing going amiss before eyes, who the more friendly they are, the more they will make it a point to get acquainted with the American mode, observing when the French General comes to an American post, the Troops will present their Arms, and if they have Drums will beat a March. In case of his going along the Line, the commissioned Officers of Regiments, are requested to have their men turned out, and the Drummers beat a March without shouting.

Being born of French, and being an adopted son of America, the General has a thousand reasons to wish for the greatest harmony amongst the Troops. The least deviation from it would make him full of the greatest pain.

Lieut. Col. Carrington having been sent to take the command of the Artillery, will be respected and obeyed accordingly. He is, however, requested to lend his assistance to the Department in which he has rendered himself so very useful.

As long as the Army lays in the vicinity of Williamsburgh, the Post Office will be kept at the usual house in Town, where the Post will arrive from the northward every Friday morning, and set out from here eight hours after.

Brigade Orders—Capt. of the Day, 1st Batt.; Adj. of the Day, M'Kiunev.

Batt. Orders—For Piquet, Capt. Henderson and Lieut. Hovendon; for Camp Guard, Lieut. Tilden; for Police, Lieut. Miligan.

September 9, 1871.

Brigade Orders—On the arrival of the Baggage, the Camp is to be pitched in the most regular manner, which the Officers commanding Companies will please to attend to. At 5 o'clock P. M. the Troops will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief and General of the Allied Army. This move over, the General requires the Officers of the Line to attend on him at Head Quarters, from which place he will accompany them to the French Camp, in order to introduce them to the Officers. The Commanding Officers of Companies will please to attend to the appearance of their Men, and be punctual in having them all present.

WILLIAMSBURG,

September 9, 1871.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Col. Butler; B. M., Hobby.

General Orders.—At six o'clock this evening the Light Infantry and Pennsylvania Line will be reviewed in front of their Camps. Immediately after the Review the Gentleman Officers of both Corps are requested to attend at Col. Butler's Marquee. Mr. Livingston who acts as Field Agent for supplying the French Troops, is to be respected accordingly, and the American Commissaries are to receive his orders, and take his receipt for what they may furnish.

Day Orders—Capt. of the Day from the Light Infantry.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the day, Capt. Vanborn.

Batt. Orders—For Guard, Lieut. Milligan; For Police, Lieut. Moore.

WILLIAMSBURG,

September 10, 1871.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Col. Stewart; B. M., Fullerton.

General Orders.—Returns of State arms and accoutrements of every kind in the possession of the several brigades to be made out and given by orderly time to-morrow. Also, the returns of the militia, brigades and corps, with the names and ranks of the field officers.

Col. Vose is appointed President of a Gen'l Court Martial to sit to-morrow at ten

o'clock, in some room in the college. Members to attend the court: Light Infantry, 4 Capts, and 3 Subs; Penn'a, 2 Cap's and 3 Subs; Artillery, 1 Capt; Light Infantry, 1 Orderly Sergt.

Day Orders—Capt. from Penn'a Brigade.

Brigade Orders—Capt. of the Day, 1st Batt.; Adjt. of the Day, M^j. M'Kinney.

A Brigade Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning at ten o'clock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. Major Hamilton to preside.

Batt. Orders—For Piquet Guard, Lieut. Stoker; For Camp Guard, Eas. Henderson; For G. C. M., Lieut. Lodge; For B. C. M., Capt. Henderson, Lieuts. Hovendon, Moore, Tilden, Henly and Ens. Denny; For Police, Eas. Dixon.

WILLIAMSBURG

September 11, 1781.

Field Officers for to-morrow, Major Read; B. M., Hobby.

The General Court Martial whereof Col. Vose is President will sit to-morrow morning at the hour & place appointed in yesterday's Orders and consist of the following members:

Col. Dark, Lieut. Cols. Edmunds & Murray and Major Alexander, 2 Capts and 2 Subs from the Light Infantry, 2 Capts & 1 Sub from the Pennsylvania Line, and 1 Capt from the Park; Capt. Ogden will act as Judge Advocate.

Day Orders—Capt. of the Day from Penn'a Brigade.

Brigade Orders—Capt. of the Day, 1st P. B.; Adjt. of the Day, Capt. Vanhorn.

Batt. Orders—For Guard, Lieut. Henly; For Police, Eas. Dixon.

In future when any of the Soldiers have occasion to go on Pass, they are to be escorted by a Sergt., who will be answerable for them while absent, for which purpose one will be appointed, who is, after parade to collect such as have Passes. He will march them regularly, and when they have supplied themselves with what they want for, he will bring them back in the same order. All washing Parties to observe the same ceremonies. The Officers commanding Companies, are constantly to see that their Men when they go on this business are attended by a non-commissioned Officer of their Company.

WILLIAMSBURG,

September 12, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow.—Major Hamilton; B. M., Fullerton.

General Orders.—His Excellency the Governor (Nelson, of Virginia), having arrived to take command of the Militia, All applications relative to them are to go to him, and in future the Brigade Majors of those Troops, and Officers who take orders for them, will attend at his Excellency's Quarters every day at twelve O'clock. The Rifle men under Col. Lewis are to remain on the lines.

General Louzun's Brigade will be relieved by an equal number from General Stephen's Brigade and encamp on his left.

Brigade Orders.—One Sub., One Serjt and sixteen Men for command immediately. The Officer will call on Col. Butler for instructions.

At a B. G. Court Martial, whereof Major Hamilton is President, John Craig, of the 1st Batt. was tried for mutinous expressions. The Court is of Opinion, the prisoner is not guilty of the charges. The Commanding Officer approves the opinion of the Court, and orders him to be released. The B. G. Court Martial, whereof Major Hamilton is President, is dissolved.

Batt. Orders—For Piquet, Lieut. Blewer; For Police, Lieut. Hovendon.

WILLIAMSBURG,

September 13, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Major Edwards; B. M., Hobby.

Day Orders.—Capt. of the Day from Light Infantry Batt.

Brigade Orders.—Adj. of the day, Capt. Vanborn.

Batt. Orders—For Piquet, Lieut. M^j. Michael; For Camp Guard, Eas. Denny; For Police, Lieut. Tilden. Weekly Returns to be made out early to-morrow morning.

[WILLIAMSBURG,

September 14, 1781.

Field Officers for To-morrow, Major Willis, B. M., Fullerton.

A general Return of the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery to be given in to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Capt. Basky is appointed to do the duty of B. Quarter Master of the Cavalry. The Commissary General will immediately appoint a Commissary to the Staff, who shall also issue to the Park of Artillery and Corps not Brigaded.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

LEECH.—Who was George Leech, who settled in Westmoreland county in 1780, and what is known of his descendants?

H. E. H.

DOCTOR WOLTZ —About 1765 there resided near Middletown a physician by this name. He subsequently removed to Maryland, but further than that we have no knowledge. Inquiry is made of him. R.

LOGAN —John Logan of Londonderry, died February 21, 1788, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He married Hannah, daughter of William and Sophia Sawyer of Londonderry. She was born April 21, 1731, and died October 26, 1806. They left the following children:

i. *Thomas*, b. 1759; d. March 23, 1797.

ii. *William*.

iii. *John*.

iv. *Margaret*, m. ——— Williams.

v. *Mary*, m. Samuel McCleery.

John Logan was a son of Thomas Logan, who was an early settler in the original township of Derry. He was a member of the first company of associations raised for the defence of American liberties in 1775, and his descendants, many of them remain in the same locality. One of them, we believe, is the surviving number of old Derry Church. Information concerning this family is requested. W. H. E.

"BLACK PETE."—A few years since, search was made by a prominent citizen of Harrisburg for the grave of "Black Pete," who died near Linglestown about forty years ago, with a view to marking it with a stone. He found the house in which Pete died, but no one knew where he was buried. It has since been ascertained that he lies in the graveyard of the Dauphin county almshouse. It may be interesting to know who "Black Pete" was, and why he was

deemed worthy of a tombstone. Peter Bung, or Nathan, as he called himself—"Black Pete" as everybody else called him—was a slave belonging to Jacob Awl, and one of those whom the emancipation act of Pennsylvania left in bondage for life, but was permitted by his master to go free with the rest, Mr Awl binding himself to keep Peter off the county. Peter was a genius in his way, and a handy man in the neighborhood—being an excellent cook, a neat housekeeper and an expert at pulling and breaking flax. He never was married, and for many years kept bachelor's hall in a small log house in the woods near Paxtang church, of which establishment he was the sexton. At this time there lived hard by a dutchman who was very fond of whisky. Pete often employed this man to dig graves for him, the compensation being a few drinks. This good understanding was at last broken off by the following circumstance. One of the Awl family died and Pete sent for his man to dig the grave. He came. Pete marked off the ground, gave minute directions as to the digging, told the dutchman where the bottle was, and then went to attend the funeral in capacity of mourner. When the cortege arrived, everything was right, but the dutchman was so drunk that fears were entertained by many that he might fall into the grave. Pete took in the situation at a glance, but held his voice until the family moved away from the grave and were out of hearing when he administered a severe rebuke to his assistant, ordered him out of his sight, and declared that if this was not the grave of one of his own family he would pick the scoundrel in and cover him up. When the woods around Pete's house was cleared away, the house itself was taken down and he removed to the neighborhood of Linglestown, but always paid a semi-annual visit to the valley, ostensibly to see

"the folks," but in reality to collect a supply of provisions which were always given before he asked. On one occasion he mentioned that he was out of lard, and when asked whether there was no lard about Linglestown, declared very emphatically—that there was not lard enough in that whole region to grease your little finger with. I have said that "Black Pete" was a handy man, but it was his mental powers that gained him celebrity. He was a man like Mr. Shandy of whom "Nature could stand up and say, 'This man is eloquent.'" He was entirely unlettered; but his imagination was vivid, his powers of description wonderful and his invective severe. Many of his sayings are still quoted, one in particular is often heard, viz: "There is nothing cuts like the truth." This idea is much older than Pete, but was nevertheless original with him. He was moreover gifted with the power of song, having a voice much like that of a woman. These qualities always gained him a hearing, and contributed not a little to his support in his latter days. He never "came upon the county" until after death, nor was he ever considered "a charge" by any individual.

W. F. R

WEITZEL FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEN — ALLISON — BACHE — BAILEY —
BRIGGS — BOWEN — BOYD — BYERS — CARPENTER — CRAWFORD — DAVIS — EDWARDS
FISHER — HUMMEL — JOHNS — LEBE —
LEHR — MORRIS — QUIGLEY — SELIN —
STONE — SNYDER — WEBB — WHITE —
WILBUR — WOODROW.

I. JOHAN PAUL WEITZEL, and his wife Charlotte, belonging to prominent families in the Fatherland, emigrated to America in the Ship *Loyal Judith*, James Cowie, Master, from Rotterdam, Sept. 3, 1742, and settled in Lancaster county, Penn'a, where

they became possessed of much wealth. They had issue.

2. *i.* CASPER, b 1748.

3. *ii.* PHILIP, b 1750

4. *iii.* JOHN, b. December 30, 1752

5. *iv.* GEORGE,

6. *v.* ELIZABETH.

II. LT. COLONEL CASPER WEITZEL, son of J. Paul and Charlotte Weitzel, was born at Lancaster, Penn'a in 1748. He studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar of Lancaster county in 1769. He subsequently removed to Sunbury, Penn'a, where he was engaged in the active duties of his profession when the Revolutionary War began. He at once threw all his personal influence in the scale on the side of the Colonies. He was a member from Northumberland county, with William Plunkett of Wyoming fame, of the Provincial Convention held in Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, which passed the patriotic resolutions found in "Egle's History of Pennsylvania," page 146. He was Secretary of the County Committee in April, 1775, and as such issued the stirring appeal of April 20, 1775, to the Citizens of Buffalo Valley, which is recorded in "Linn's Buffalo Valley," 176. The original of this appeal in Weitzel's hand writing is in my possession. It is as follows:

SUNBURY, 20th April, 1775.

GENTLEMEN: The time is at Hand when the Spirit of Americans that Love Liberty and Constitutional Principals, will be put to the Trial. What has been by them in their different Resolves avowed, must perhaps at last be put in Execution. The late alarming News just received from England (which we may depend upon) informs that the British Parliament are determined by Force to put in Execution every of their supreme Edicts, as they stile them, together with their late oppressive Acts, which we

have so long, and with so little, or no Effect, hitherto complained of. We consider it absolutely necessary to have a general Meeting of the whole County, in order to form some regular Plan, in Conjunction with our Countrymen, to give every opposition, to impending Tyranny and Oppression either by Force or otherwise. The Time of Meeting we think, will be best on the First day of May next, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and the Place most convenient at Vandike's, near Beaver's Run, in Buffalo Valley. We do, therefore, earnestly request that you will immediately, on the Receipt hereof, in the most expeditious Manner, notify the Inhabitants of your Township of this Matter, and insist on their Attendance without Fail there on that Day. The place of Meeting is such where we cannot expect much Accommodation. It will be therefore necessary that every man shall provide for himself.

We are your humble Servants.

Signed by Order of the Committee.

CAS. WEITZEL.

Directed to John Lowdon Esquire and Mr. Samuel Maclay, in Buffalo Valley.

In March, 1776, he raised a Company in and around Sunbury, at his own expense, as receipts such as the following from his three Lieutenants, Wm. Gray—John Robb and George Graut, now in my hands testify.

"Received, at Sunbury, 27th March, 1776, of Capt. Cas. Weitzel, twenty-five pounds, Pennsylvania money, for the purpose of recruiting riflemen in his company, &c.
GEO. GRANT."

This company, of which he was himself captain, was attached to Col. Miles' Battalion, and participated in the disastrous battle of August 27, 1776, on Long Island. Weitzel fought through the British ranks, and made his way into camp with Lt. Col. Brodhead, his company having suffered a

loss of twenty officers and men. His company, reduced by this battle from 70 rank and file to one half—of whom, October 4, 1776, only 21 were present fit for duty, was consolidated with other companies. Weitzel's commission as captain dates March 9, 1776. He was subsequently appointed lieutenant colonel of the battalion of the lower division of the county. He died, unmarried, in 1782, aged 32 years. The office he used at Sunbury still stands and is occupied as a dwelling. The following letter, written to his brother John, just after the battle of Long Island, is still in existence:

CAMP NEAR KING'S BRIDGE, SIXTEEN
MILES ABOVE

NEW YORK, September 6, 1776.

"DEAR BROTHER: I would have written to you long before this time had anything worth communicating happened me or otherwise since my going into the army. Even now I scarcely know what to say to you, unless it would be to give you an account of the manner of living in the American Army; but that too seems so familiar to me now that I think myself to have lived in the same way all my life, and imagine it repetition to relate anything concerning it. Amidst the marches and movements of the army, and the attention I am obliged to pay to my company, I almost forget relatives, friends, former business, yet while I am writing I find myself a little uneasy when I think myself so far removed from home, the Lord only knows for what time New York is like a wire mouse trap, easy to get in, but hard to get out. You no doubt before now have heard of the drubbing we Pennsylvanians with the Delaware and Maryland Battalions got on Long Island on the 27th of August last, we were prettily taken in.

"The General Sullivan who commanded on Long Island, is much blamed I saw

nothing of him in the engagement or some days before. The little army we had on the Island of about five thousand men was surrounded by fifteen or twenty thousand of the English and Hessians when the engagement began; they gave us a good deal of trouble, but we fought our way bravely through them. The number of English and Hessians killed is surprising great and of ours very trifling; but they have taken about seven hundred of our people prisoners, and amongst them more officers than perhaps ever was known in the like number of men. My Lieut. Gray, Sergeant Gordon, Sergeant Price and sixteen privates are missing. I know of only one killed in my company. The poor fellow was wounded in the thigh, and unable to walk. His name is Speiss; the d—d savage Hessians and English Light Infantry ran their bayonets thro' him, and two of Captain Albright's men who were also badly wounded and murdered by them. I have this from one of my men who was a prisoner and escaped to me, and imagine the rest are prisoners. James Watts among them. I came off with whole bones contrary to my expectations, I was in so much danger that by escaping that I think it was impossible for them to kill me.

"Many a brush we shall have yet before the campaign is over; we expect every day to have another clip. I wish you would endeavor to send such of my clothes as are worth wearing, my blanket and pillow, in my trunk, to Lancaster, and let me know of it when you have sent it, that I may endeavor to have it brought from there to where I may be stationed. There are no clothes to be got here of any kind. I have lost all my shirts and stockings, except two shirts, and two pair of old stockings; what I shall do for more, God knows. I have no hopes to get back to Pennsylvania until

some time in January or February, unless hard weather and bad quarters kill me before that time. I ought to have written to Mr. Chambers particularly, but have not had time. As he has my papers I hope he will do every thing he can towards having my business settled. I hear you are one of the great men of the State of Pennsylvania. Can't you give me a little lift some how or other if there is anything going. I need not give you an account of the officers missing in our regiment; no doubt you know of it before this time. I will mention some, Col. Miles, Col. Piper, two captains and fourteen lieutenants, three of them killed.

"Your faithful and affectionate

"Brother, and humble servant,

"CASPER WEITZEL."

III. PHILIP WEITZEL, son of J. Paul and Charlotte Weitzel, was born in Lancaster in 1754. He was by trade a batter. He removed with his brother to Sunbury, but returned again to Lancaster. He was captain of the Fifth company of the Third Battalion, Lancaster county troops, April 15, 1783; having been sergeant, May 15, 1777, of Pennsylvania artillery, Continental line. Philip Weitzel was married to Anna Margt. Wolff in German Reformed church, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1778.

IV. HON. JOHN WEITZEL, 3d son of J. Paul and Charlotte Weitzel was born in Lancaster December 30, 1752. He received the rudiments of a good education with his brother in his native town, doubtless from the excellent German Protestant schools which were established there as early as 1745. At an early age he was sent to Philadelphia to learn the mercantile business. About 1771 when but nineteen years of age he removed to Fort Augusta, (now the town of Sunbury), Northumberland county, opening the first store started there. March 9, 1774, he

was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Northumberland county. When the war of the Revolution began he became a very prominent actor in county affairs. In those days the county offices were held by the best men. George Washington did not hesitate to act as Justice of the Peace and County Surveyor. John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, held a similar position in his native county. John Weitzel, before he was of age, was appointed, in 1772, one of the first County Commissioners of Northumberland county and Justice of the Peace for the same county, respectively, July 29, 1775, June 19, 1777, and June 19, 1789. He was appointed by the General Assembly July 25, 1775, a "Justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions and of the County Court of Common Pleas" for the same county. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, as a deputy from the counties of Northampton and Northumberland, respectively. This conference was held to take into consideration the resolution of the Continental Congress, recommending the total suppression of all authority under the King of Great Britain, and the adoption of such government as would best conduce to the happiness and safety of America. The conference immediately issued a call for a Provincial Convention for this purpose to meet the following month. John Weitzel was appointed one of a committee at this conference to ascertain the number of members and the proportion of representation which should constitute the proposed convention.

On the 8th of July he was duly elected a representative to this Convention from Northumberland county. On the 15th of the same month, the youngest of the 96 delegates, being then not yet 24 years of age, he took his seat in that body, which

gave to Pennsylvania the Constitution of 1776. Dr. Eggle, in his *History of Pennsylvania*, page 65, says: "The delegates to this Convention to frame a Constitution for the new government consisted of the representative men of the State; men selected for their ability, patriotism and personal popularity. They met at Philadelphia, July 15, each one taking, without hesitancy, the prescribed test, and organized by the selection of Benjamin Franklin, President."

Judge Weitzel was also appointed a member of the Committee of Safety, for Northumberland county, from July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777; Issuing Commissary for the county, July 7, 1780, and Contractor for furnishing provisions to the State troops from 1782 to 1784. He was also County Lieutenant, of Northampton county, from May 16, 1777 to March 30, 1778, according to the State archives, but in a letter addressed to the State Council, written from Sunbury as early as December 26, 1776, he signed his name as "Lieutenant of Northampton Co.," so that his appointment was issued before 1777. In the correspondence he is styled "Colonel John Weitzel." As the office of County Lieutenant conferred the power of assembling and commanding all the military of the county, it is supposed that the commission conveyed the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Under the new Constitution of 1776 Judge Weitzel was again appointed June 19, 1789, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Northumberland county. The log house in which he first resided at Fort Augusta still stands, and the stone dwelling which he afterwards erected, and in which he died, was occupied by his only living daughter *Tabitha* "aged, grey, and saintly in her maidenhood and the memories of 85 years" until her death in 1880. A large log mill erected by Col. Caspar

Weitzel, a few miles north of Sunbury, and which came to John at his brother's death, is still owned by his descendants.

Judge Weitzel died about 1799, and is buried at Sunbury. He was twice married, first, June 15, 1781, to Tabitha Morris, dau. of John and Rose Morris, of Philadelphia; she died May 19, 1785. Second, to Elizabeth Susanna Lebo, daughter of Paul Lebo. She was born in 1764, and died January 22, 1851, at Sunbury.

He had issue by first marriage:

7. i. JOHN, b. March 24, 1772,

ii. PAUL, b. Sept 10, 1775; removed to Norfolk, Va., and died there of yellow fever.

8. iii. CHARLOTTE b. Feb. 25, 1778; m. 1st, James White; 2d, Hugh White.

9. iv. MARY, b. Aug 21, 1781; m. James K Davis.

Issue by second marriage:

10. v. GEORGE, d. 1846.

vi. ELIZABETH, d. 1850.

vii. TABITHA, b. 1795, d. 1880.

V. GEORGE WEITZEL, son of J. Paul and Charlotte Weitzel, was an officer in the Pennsylvania Command, Continental Line, in 1776, but Egle and Linn merely mention his name in index to their history of the Pennsylvania Line.

VI. ELIZABETH WEITZEL, daughter of J. Paul and Charlotte Weitzel, married Mr. Johns, one of the three brothers who lived on adjoining farms, in easy circumstances, on one of the main roads leading out of Lancaster.

VII. JOHN WEITZEL, eldest son of Hon. John and Tabitha (Morris) Weitzel, was b. March 24, 1772. He was a merchant at Sunbury, and a justice of the peace from 1806 to 1830. He married in 1805 Elizabeth Lehr, of Germantown. He died in October, 1837. She died in September or October, 1855. They had issue, all born at Sunbury:

11. i. JOSEPH, b. October, 1808.

ii. ELIZABETH, m. Wm. Bowers; living in Albion, Noble county, Indiana.

iii. PAUL, died at the age of 10 years.

iv. WILLIAM.

v. MARGARET, m. P. K. Fisher.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY held its November meeting on the evening of the 9th, President Hamilton in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Corresponding members:—William M. Darlington, Pittsburg; Isaac Craig, Allegheny City; Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Wilkes Barre; Samuel Evans, Columbia; Rev J. B. Scouller, C. D., Newville; Hon. J. Smith Futhy and Gilbert Cope, West Chester; Rev. J. A. Murray, D. D., Carlisle; J. H. Redsecker, Lebanon; R. A. Brock, Secretary Virginia Hist. Society, Richmond, Va.; and John Ward Dear, Sec. New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.

The following donations were received: "Indians of Berks County;" "Memorial of John A. Smul;" Rev Dr. Robinson's and Rev. Mr. Chambers' Sermons on Death of President Garfield; Annual Report of Union Benevolent Association; and "Hints for American Husbandmen."

Several historical and genealogical articles were read, which will appear in *Notes and Queries*.

THOMAS MCKEE.

In *Notes and Queries*, No. xxxiv, mention is made of Thomas McKee. Was this the same man who gave name to the first river falls above Harrisburg, and was the owner of a farm about a mile above Maclaysburg, known forty-five years ago as the McKee farm. The Journey of Bishop Cammer-

hoff was over a country with which I was once familiar. McKee must have lived at that time on or near the site of Georgetown, above the Mahantonga creek. But to me the most interesting statement of the Bishop, is the casual reference he makes to McKee's Indian speaking wife. The inference the reader would draw from it would be, that she had been a white captive and did not know English. That she was of pure Indian blood, allow me to submit an item or two of circumstantial evidence.

In my early boyhood I once heard my father detail to a guest the story of this same Thomas McKee and his wife; but I do not recollect that he made any statement, as to how and by what means he had obtained his information.

The business of Indian trading in the first half of the eighteenth century was free to all, upon receiving a license therefor, and to young men of enterprise or who preferred a vagabond life with its risks and projects, it had glorious attractions. McKee had early entered into the trade, and to make his success the more certain had acquired a knowledge of the Delaware language. Young and reckless, perhaps, he pushed his trade far into the wilds of the Susquehanna. Here he ventured into a camp of strange Indians and met as it happened with a warm reception. Those unsophisticated children of nature, did not see the necessity of paying furs and hides for what they could grab at will. They took him in, confiscated his pack train and goods, and as he demurred or perchance abused them somewhat, they held a council and decided to burn him, and so finish the whole business. In order to have a good time of it, they postponed the frolic until the next day and in the meantime sent out runners to invite their distant friends to come and enjoy with them the honors of the fire festival. To make every-

thing solid they bound McKee to a tree, and to fill up the vacant interval, they held an orgie over his whisky whilst that unfortunate individual, helpless as possible, lay and waited for his doom.

It is night! the moon shone down on the tall pine forests, and on the revelers beneath it, and on the captive at the foot of the tree; but whisky is no respecter of persons; in this case it did its work effectually. One after another those doughty warriors succumbed to its gentle influences, and soon the whole camp was in a profound sleep. But McKee slept not; he saw his opportunity but it was vain; by no means could he contrive to untie or release himself. In despair he resigned himself to his fate and actually fell into a doze of sleep. What were his dreams or wandering thoughts will never be known, but a hand pressed upon his shoulder and he awoke. It was to see an Indian girl leaning over him, as the bright moonlight fell upon his anxious face. Why she took an interest in him may never be known, but there she was, and as fortunately he could talk to her, he piteously begged of her to release him. She shook her head; if she did, she would have to bear the vengeance of her people. "Then go with me, and we will escape together, you shall be my squaw and shall live in a house and wear rings and ribbons." "Would he make her his squaw the same as a white man's squaw?" McKee solemnly promised, and she cut him loose. They made good their escape together and to his honor, be it said, McKee fulfilled his promise, he legally married her, and lived with her all his days a prosperous man.

McKee as stated, held a commission in the British army and probably drew half pay. British gold had crossed his hand and in his later days he felt no interest or sympathy in the cause of Independence.

He was a royalist, his neighbors called him a *tory*, a name which then bore with it unspeakable bitterness. His lands were not confiscated.

H R

WEITZEL FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

VIII. CHARLOTTE WEITZEL, daughter of John and Tabitha (Morris) Weitzel, born Feb. 25, 1778; was twice married—first to James White, of White's Island, nearly opposite Georgetown, Northumberland county. He was thrown from his buggy and killed, while a somewhat singular catastrophe ended the valuable life of the second husband.

Second, to Col. Hugh White, a soldier in the Revolution. He settled about 1775 in Northumberland county, some five miles above Jersey Shore. He was commissioned Captain of the First Battalion of Associators by the Assembly of the State, April 19, 1776. (See his commission in full, *Magin-niss' Otzinachsen*.) He also acted for some time in the capacity of a Commissary. He was a faithful and valuable officer, and rose to the rank of Colonel in the Revolutionary Army. He was untiring in his efforts to provide supplies for Washington's starving army. He is said by those who knew him to have been "an exceedingly courteous gentleman of the old school." He was killed in 1821-'22 by being thrown from his horse on his farm on Pine creek.

Col. White was twice married: *First*, to Margaret Allison, daughter of John and Ann Allison, of Lancaster county; *second*, to Charlotte Weitzel.

By his first marriage he had:

i. COL. HUGH, who m. Nancy Crawford, d. Robert and Eliza (Quigley) Crawford, and gr. dau. of Major James Crawford of John, of the Penn'a Line. She was his second wife.

ii. JAMES W.

iii. ALLISON.

Charlotte Weitzel White had issue by her

first husband, James White:

i. JAMES, d. s. p.

12 ii. ELIZABETH WEITZEL, m. James White.

iii. MARY, m. Robert M'Cormick. He died in 1866. She died in 1878.

13. iv. ROBERT GRAY.

1. v. TABITHA, m. James A. Crawford.

By her second husband, Colonel Hugh White, she had:

15 vi. ISABELLA.

vii. GEORGE, lawyer, of Williamsport, who died in December, 1876.

ix. JOHN, residing at Williamsport; a lumber merchant.

x. HENRY, d. March 7, 1880, at Williamsport.

She died in November, 1854.

IX. MARY WEITZEL, daughter of John and Tabitha (Morris) Weitzel, born at Sunbury, August 21, 1781; married June 16, 1806, to James Keimer Davis—son of John and Lydia Davis of Berkley county, Virginia. He was born in Virginia, January, 1779, and died March 10, 1847. He was a large contractor on the inland improvements of Pennsylvania. He married three times: *First*, to Mary Weitzel. *Second*, March 1, 1808, to Agnes Selin daughter of Captain Anthony Selin the founder of Selinsgrove, and his wife Agnes Snyder, the sister of Governor Simon Snyder. She died Feb. 21, 1824. *Third*, on September 1, 1825, to Margaret Hummel. Mary Weitzel Davis died near Flemingsburg, Ky., May 20, 1807.

Issue of James Keimer Davis and Mary Weitzel:

i. CHARLOTTE MARY WEITZEL, b. March 23, 1807; m. John A. Byers. (For issue by second and third marriages see *Davis Genealogy*.)

X. GEORGE WEITZEL. He was a Paymaster in the United States Army in 1812.

He died in 1846, but whether married or not I cannot learn.

XI. JOSEPH WEITZEL eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Lehr) Weitzel, born at Sunbury in October, 1808. He continued the business in which his father was so long engaged—that of milling—in the old mill referred to in the account of Hon. John W., built by Casper, and used by each successive generation of John's family to this day. Joseph Weitzel m. in October, 1831, Sarah daughter of John and Sarah Woodrow. They had issue:

17. i. PAUL ROSS, b. Sept. 13, 1832,

18. ii. JOHN, b. Oct. 9, 1833; d. June 30, 1872.

19. iii. CHARLET BENNET, b. April 1, 1835.

20. iv. WILLIAM, b. July 14, 1836; d. July 16 1875.

21. v. MARY ELIZABETH, b. June 2, 1839.

22. vi. LOTT, b. April 10, 1838.

vii. ALBERT, b. June 11, 1842; d. Oct. 27, 1842.

23. viii. GEORGE PATTAN, b. Sept. 7, 1844.

ix. JOSEPH, b. May 6, 1848.

XII. ELIZABETH WEITZEL WHITE, daughter of Charlotte Weitzel and James White, married James White, son of Col. Hugh and Nancy (Crawford) White. He died and she married secondly George Crawford, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Quigley) Crawford, who was the son of Major James Crawford, of the Penn'a Line, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776. She died 1862. He died 1876.

Elizabeth Weitzel White had issue by her first marriage:

i. ALLISON, living in Philadelphia.

ii. JAMES, died in 1852.

By her second marriage:

i. GEORGE A., of Fort Scott, Kansas.

XIII. HON. ROBERT GRAY WHITE, son

of James and Charlotte (Weitzel) White was born near Selinsgrove January 21 1807. He was educated at Jefferson College, Washington county, Penn'a, where he graduated in 1826, in the same class with such men as Rev. A. T. M'Gill, DD. LLD., of Princeton College, Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Ohio University, and Rev. Dr. Hutchison, of Oakland College, Texas. Choosing the law as his life work he entered upon his studies with Judge A. V. Parsons, of Jersey Shore. He afterwards removed to Pittsburgh and continued his studies, completing them in the office of Hon. Henry Shippen, of Meadville then (1829) President Judge of the district which included Crawford, Warren and Erie counties. In the fall of 1829 Mr. White removed to Wellsboro', Tioga county, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession.

He was soon recognized as a man of marked ability, and took a position at the bar of Tioga which he sustained throughout his life. He became intimately associated with every public interest in the county. He was elected the delegate from Tioga and Potter counties to the Constitutional Convention of 1838, where he fully realized the highest expectations of his constituency. He was County Treasurer in 1841 and 1843. In 1851, he was elected President Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pa., comprising the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Elk. He was re-elected in 1861, holding the office for a term of twenty years retiring in 1871. "In this position he was held in high honor by the bench and bar of the State, being recognized as a sound lawyer and an upright judge." He died at Wellsboro', September 6, 1875, aged 68. The following tribute from a distinguished member of the bar at Wellsboro', spoken at the time of Judge White's retirement, is in no sense overdone:

"As a lawyer he was characterized for the care and research which he gave to the preparation of his cases, and for scrupulous fidelity to court and client. His opinions as a counsellor were carefully and deliberately given; and when the case required it, only after careful examination and weighing of authorities, and as a consequence were seldom erroneous. He presided on the bench with integrity and honor, and he retired from official duty respected, honored and endeared—the noblest legacy a man can earn."

At a meeting of the bar of Wellsboro' held on the day of Judge White's death, the following occurs among the many resolutions which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in Judge White we recognize what has been appropriately said to be "the noblest work of God"—an honest man, honorable and high toned in all his thoughts and actions—as such he adorned the profession of his choice Upright and impartial as a judge, the judicial ermine was never soiled by his wearing it; courteous, kind and liberal as a citizen and parent, the world was made the better by his living in it."

He was married by Rev. Charles Beck at Wellsboro', Nov. 13, 1839, to Sarah Bache, daughter of Wm. and Anna (Page) Bache. Wm. Bache was a relative of the Franklin Bache family. He was the son of Wm. and Bridget (Laughor) Bache, of Browns Grove, England, where he was born Dec 22, 1771. He emigrated to Philadelphia May 8 1793, and married Anna Page, daughter of Apollon and Axiy Page, of Burlington, N. J. Bridget Bache was twice married, her second husband being Mr James Penn, of England.

Ann Penn the half sister of Wm. Bache and the aunt of Mrs White, became the wife of the distinguished E. Lant Carpenter of England, whose son William Benjamin

Carpenter, M. D., F. R. S., is the great English physiologist of the age, and whose daughter Miss Mary Carpenter was renowned in England, as a philanthropist. Another son, Rev. Russel Lant Carpenter is among the prominent Unitarian Divines of the Kingdom. Another daughter Susan now Mrs. — Gaskell, is also living. Mrs. Judge White was born at Wellsboro', May 31, 1817, and still resides in the house Judge W. so long occupied. Judge White had six children:

i. WILLIAM BACHE, b. Sept. 19, 1841, now in New Mexico engaged in mining interests.

ii. JAMES LAUGHER, b. Oct. 23, 1849, merchant in Wellsboro'—m. Nov. 25, 1875, Adelaide Wilbur, of Savannah, Georgia.

iii. MARY CARPENTER, b. Feb. 15, 1852.

iv. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 19, 1853; m. to Wm. A. Stone, Esq., lawyer, Pittsburg, in 1878

v. FRANKLIN, b. Nov. 28, 1854; m. Mary Briggs, 1879; living in Elmira, N. Y.

vi. SARAH ISABELLA, b. Sept. 6, 1856; d. Aug. 29, 1868

XIV. TABITHA WHITE, daughter of James and Charlotte (Weitzel) White; married James Allison Crawford, of Lock Haven, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Quigley) Crawford and brother of George Crawford.

XV. ISABELLA WHITE, daughter of Col. Hugh and Charlotte (Weitzel) White, m. 1st Robert S. Bailey who died 1851; m. 2d, James Allen of Jersey Shore.

XVI. CHARLOTTE MARY WEITZEL DAVIS, daughter of James Keimer and Mary (Weitzel) Davis, b. March 23, 1807, m. John Alphonsa Byers, of Hancock, Maryland, son of John and Harriet (Webb) Byers and grand son of Dr. John and ——— (Edwards) Byers, of Pennsylvania. He was b. September 15, 1806, at Lewes, Delaware.

He was distinguished in his day as a

civil engineer, having been engaged in the most important inland navigation works in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. He was a man of more than ordinary mind. Remarkable in early childhood for unusual fondness for learning, his mind became by the study of a life time, a vast storehouse of knowledge. He devoured books, and with a memory of intense power he seemed never to forget what he had seen and read. Left an orphan in the care of an aunt at a tender age, and lacking thus the care and restraint of parental love, he left his home in early youth to seek his own fortune. Where he studied his profession is not known. The first record of him is as Assistant Engineer on the Susquehanna canal, nineteen years of age, at a salary of \$60 a month—which, in 1826, was an indication of no mean ability. The next year (1827) his position was the same, with an increased salary of \$90 a month. He was a master in every branch of his profession, yet so reserved and so averse to notoriety that beyond the circle in which his profession led him he was scarcely known. His last public work was performed as one of the engineers of the James River and Kanawha canal. The books which contained his surveys of this improvement were so remarkably accurate that they were purchased after his death by the U. S. government for the further prosecution of the work. To the writer, as his son-in-law, it became known that even in his declining years Mr. Byers was held in such esteem that he was frequently consulted professionally by some of the most distinguished Civil Engineers in the U. S. He was also largely instrumental in training the five sons of his brother Joseph, also a C. E., in the same profession. One of these, Charles Byers, was the valued Chief Engineer of the Reading railroad, until his death. Another, John M. Byers,

C. E., is the Chief Engineer of the P. V. & C. R. R. of Penn'a.

When the Civil War occurred, Mr. Byers, being by birth and education a Southern man, espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, though then 54 years of age, volunteered with his son James in the C. S. Army, where he served until the death of his son James, who was killed in battle November 8, 1863. He was baptized at Point Pleasant, Va., February 6, 1870, in the Protestant Episcopal church; confirmed there by Bishop F. M. Whittle, D. D., May 16, 1871, and died at the house of his daughter I-ora, Martinsburg, Va., April 7, 1872. Almost to the day of his death he pursued the duties of his profession. Mr. Byers had eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom six are still living. (See "Davis' Genealogy," which will appear later.)

XVII PAUL ROSS WEITZEL, son of Joseph and Sarah (Woodrow) Weitzel, b. Sept. 13, 1832, was educated at the Select School of Sunbury and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. Studied law at Union Law School, Easton, Pa., where he graduated L.L.B., 1856. Admitted to the bar at Easton, Pa., April 25, 1856. Is now practicing law at Scranton, Pa., where he located 1871. He was m. at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., by Rev Jno. Dorrance, January 18, 1859, to Fannie Edwards Boyd, d. of Dr. Eben L. and Ruth Ann (Ellsworth) Boyd, of that city. Dr. B. was the son of Hon James Boyd, of Boston, and grandson of Hon. Robert Boyd, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who was the youngest son of William, 9th Lord Boyd and 1st Earl of Kilmarnock and his wife Lady Jean Cunningham, eldest daughter of William 9th Earl of Glencairn. (See "Burke's Extinct Peerage—Art. Boyd.") The English family is now represented by the Earl of Erroll. Mrs. Weitzel was b. July 27, 1839.

They have issue born at Williamsport and Scranton:

i. *William Ellsworth*, b. February 15, 1860; d. October, 1860.

ii. *Paul Elmer*.

iii. *Cornelia Shepard*.

iv. *Eben Boyd*.

v. *Herbert Edwards*.

vi. *Fannie Eleanor*.

vii *Carrie Leonard*

XVIII. JOHN WEITZEL, son of Joseph and Sarah (Woodrow) Weitzel b. Oct. 9, 1833, at Sunbury, where he was educated; was engaged during his life cl rking for the Northern Central railroad. He md. Adelia Long, of Columbia city, Indiana. He died June 30, 1872.

XIX. CHARLES BENNET WEITZEL, son of Jos. and Sarah (Woodrow) Weitzel, b. Sunbury, April 1, 1835, was educated at Sunbury and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He md. Carrie Ellsworth Boyd, d of Dr. Eben L. and Ruth Ann (Ellsworth) Boyd, of Wilkes-Barre. Charles is a merchant.

XX. WILLIAM WEITZEL, son of Joseph and Sarah (Woodrow) Weitzel, born at Sunbury, July 14, 1836. Educated at Sunbury; m. Susan Kulp, daughter of Peter Kulp, farmer, of Lower Augusta township. He died July 14 1865.

XXI. MARY ELIZABETH WEITZEL, only daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Woodrow) Weitzel, born at Sunbury June 2, 1839. Educated at Sunbury and at Elmira Female College; m. Ellis L Vandling, of Harrisburg, Pa.

XXII. LOTT WEITZEL, son of Joseph and Sarah (Woodrow) Weitzel, born at Sunbury April 10 1836; educated at Sunbury; engaged in milling and farming. He married Gertrude Maize, of Sunbury.

XXIII. GEORGE PATTON WEITZEL, son of Joseph and Sarah (Woodrow) Weitzel, born at Sunbury Sept. 7, 1844; educated

at Sunbury; is a merchant; married first Alice Wolverton, of Upper Augusta, and secondly, Laura Mitchell, of New Berlin.

[Jacob Weitzel was Ensign of Col. Patton's regiment, Penn'a Line, April 7, 1779; Lt. Third Regt., Penn'a Line, Jan. 1, 1781, and First Regt., Penn'a Line, March 11, 1781. He was also a member of the Penn'a Order of the Cincinnati. Whose son was he?] HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXIX

Historical and Genealogical.

"JOHN HARRIS'S RECOGNANCE"—1728
—We copy the following official document from the original in our possession, with all its quaintness. Then as now all persons selling liquor were obliged to take out a license:

"*Pennsylvania*, ss:

"I, John Harris, of Paxtang, in ye County of Chester, & Province afores'd. acknowledg myselve Indebtd to ouar Souvran L^y. ye King in the sune of twenty pounds, & wee Stephen Atkinson & John Linwell, each of us in ye sune of ten pounds, on this condishun, That the s'd John Harris observe the Law of this Province in Relation to the Excise, & behave himselve as a person selling Liquor, by virtue of a Permitt; Taea this Recognance to be voyde, else we are contente the s'd sunes be Levied on ouar goods to the use of the King.

Dated the 27 of May, 1728.

JOHN HARRIS,
STEPHEN ATKINSON,
JOHN LINWELL.

This acknowledged before me the Day aforesaid.

TOBIAS HENDRICKS.

CAPT. JOHN REILY.—Among some old papers which have come to our knowledge, are the originals of the following which relate to the severe wounding of Cap'n

John Reily of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, a biographical sketch of whom we recently gave :

"CAMP AT MIDDLE BROOK,"

June 6th 1777.

"Captain John Reily of my Brigade & of the 12th Regt. of Pennsylvania Regulars, is permitted to return Home, being wounded, to return in Six Weeks or sooner if fit for Duty, to join his Regt., and during his absence to recruit Men for his Company, as many as he possibly can; and this shall be his sufficient Warrant. Given under my hand the Date above.

"Capt. Reily having been shot through the Body, and in a very bad state of health, I pray Major General Lord Sterling to grant the request.

"JNO CONWAY, B. G.

"Capt Reily has my leave accordingly.

"STIRLING,
Major General."

"I do hereby certify that Captain Reily, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, received a wound in his Body in the month of April, 1777, at Bonhamtown, New Jersey, which frequently breaks out afresh, and proves often very troublesome; this together with other infirmities render him incapable of doing field duty. Given under my hand at Tappan, this 11th day of August, 1780.

"JOHN COCHRAN,
Surg'n Gen'l to ye Army."

"LOUISBURG, Feb. 23, 1787.

"Sir: Mr Reily was disbanded on the 24th of June, 1783. The allowance now intended by the Court should commence the 25th of June, 1783. I am yours, &c.,

"THOS. HARTLEY.

"To Alexander Graydon, Esq."

EXPENSES OF THE SURVEY AT KITTANNING.—Joshua Elder, eldest son of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, was sent by John

Lukens, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania in 1783, to survey District No. 5, "situate on the west side of Allegheny river, being part of the land described in the law entitled 'An act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the Certificates of Depreciation given to the Officers and Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line, or their representatives and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned for the use of the said Officers and Soldiers to be divided off to them severally at the end of the War,' which district is described in the plan hereto annexed, Bounded to the North by a Line run due West from the mouth of Moghuckittum to the West by a North and South line at the distance of about forty miles from the Western Boundary of the State aforesaid, and to the Southward and Eastward by the Allegheny River." Such were the original instructions. The following bill of his expenses attending this business, is worth preserving, the only regret being that no dates are given:

Expenses for Making the Proprietary Survey of Kittanning

To 6 Gallons Rum @ 5s 6 P			
Galln	£1	13	0
To 6 Neat's Tongues @ 15d P	0	7	6
To 2 G mmons, 21lb @ 7d P lb	0	12	3
To 10 lb Loaf Sugar @ 15d P lb	0	12	6
To 6 lb Chocolate @ 2s 6 P lb	0	15	0
To Sundry Expences from Carlisle to Bedford, myself & hand	2	6	0
To bill at Stoney Creek for Do.	1	1	3
To Do. at Ligonier	1	17	7
To 4 Bush ls of Oats at Ligonier	1	10	0
To Expnces at Proct rs	1	4	6
To 4 Bushels Corn at Kittanning	1	10	0
To Expnces at Ligonier, coming Down	0	19	5

To Do. at Stony Creek.....	0	12	0
To Do. at Bedford	0	16	4
To Do. at Littleton.....	0	13	9
To Do. at Shippensbro.....	0	10	3
To Do. at Carlisle.....	0	14	10
To Cash paid Hugh Wilson, 23 Days himself & horse, @ 5s P day.....	5	15	0
To Do. paid Jerry Woods, him- self & horse 13 days, @ 5s P day	3	5	0
To Do. paid Geo. Glen, 13 Days at 3s P day.....	1	19	0
To Do. paid Jas. McMullan, 13 days @ 3s P day.....	1	19	0
To the Surveyor Gen'l Fees..	2	1	6
To my Wages, being 23 Days out on that Service, @ 15s P Day	17	5	0
To Cash paid the Baker for Biscuit.	0	0	0
To one Hundred weight flower.	1	5	0
To a Tin Kettle.....	0	5	0
To two Do. Porrengers	0	1	4
To half Doz'n Spoons.....	0	4	0
To a Bag.....	0	7	6
	£52	4	10

REMINISCENCES OF AN OCTOGENA- RIAN.

[Several years ago Tunisan Coryell, Esq., who recently deceased at William-port at the age of ninety-one, wrote us the following, which will no doubt prove interesting to the readers of *Notes and Queries*. The references are to a biographical sketch of Col. Timothy Green, of Hanover, a copy of which had been sent him. Mr. Coryell retained his most excellent memory to the last hour of his long life, and his reminiscences of the "long ago" are entertaining reading.—W. H. E.]

The historical account of Col. Timothy Green, of the Army of the Revolution, in the TELEGRAPH of the 28th of April last, came to hand, which I perused with no

little interest, for which accept my best wishes.

Two of the descendants of Abram Leitch, one whereof was a merchant at Northumberland in 1806 and 1807; the other, Jacob, resides in Lycoming county, about ten miles from William-port at Level Crown, and owned a valuable farm, with whom I was well acquainted. He died several years since. But few of his descendants are alive—one or two are in the West.

Col. Galbraith owned a place called the "trap" just below Conewago falls. One of his sons married a Miss Hulings, a beautiful lady, his name was Josiah, at one time a merchant in Milton, and died on his farm not far distant from Danville. One of his daughters, a widow, is a resident of William-port.

The Paxtang boys were a brave set of men, and were highly commended by the old soldiers of the Revolution. Such was their character given by my father and Gen. Bowers who were in the army.

Col. Hartley's family resided in York, Penn'a. They owned lands in Lycoming county, not far from the city of William-port, on the south of the river, and were relatives of the Hulings.

I knew Dr. Luther Reilly, of Harrisburg. He succeeded Dr. Martin Luther in practice as physician. Dr. Reilly was a member in Congress. He was a gentleman of celebrity in his profession.

I have seen Judge Yeates, some of his ancestors resided in Lancaster and owned lands in Lycoming and Centre counties. Judge A. L. Hayes, of Lancaster, is the agent of the Judge's family, surviving.

John A. Hanna, the attorney noticed, is named as such on the records for court. He was a native of New Jersey. Dr. Samuel Torbert, of Bucks county, married his sister, who died in the City of New York, leaving a large estate; he was widely known for his skill in curing the cancer. Gen. Bowers married Dr. Torbert's sister Mrs. Coryell and myself visited her and Torbert, in New York in 1838. The old lady was very intelligent and evinced a talent of mind and intellectual power, well read in theology and politics, &c. Her family were well

educated, both male and female. The old lady enjoined upon us to call upon our return home to visit the Miss Hannas of Harrisburg. We complied, and had a very interesting interview upon the occasion.

Hon. Thomas Duncan practiced in our courts previous to his appointment to the Supreme Court by Gov. Snyder. He was a gentleman of small stature and successful in his profession. He was a bachelor in law of Judge Walker, and distinguished lawyer and Judge in the U. S. Court at Pittsburgh. They jointly owned a large body of land in Nipponose Valley. Duncan and Huston were considered two of the best land lawyers in Pennsylvania.

David Ferguson is noticed as the guardian of the children of Col. Allen. One of his descendants Andrew bought a farm in Northumberland county, and afterwards purchased a part of the land belonging to Proctor and Dunn. His only son now resides near Jersey Shore; at one time he was one of our associate Judges.

The Rev. Mr. Snowden, who married Innis Green to his first wife, was the father of James R. Snowden, late of the mint in Philadelphia. I have a perfect recollection of Judge Green, who had a distinguished standing as a citizen and judge. He is correctly described in the paper before me. I have thus hastily given you the foregoing for your edification as a historian.

T. CORYELL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XL.

Historical and Genealogical.

PRONUNCIATION OF KERR.—I never knew that the name of Kerr was pronounced otherwise than as *Carr* either in Scotland or in England, so writes the Editor of "Lodge's Peerage," and this must satisfy our correspondent "J. H."

W. H. E.

BARTHOLOMEW, (*N. and Q. vii.*)—In looking over the Orphan's Court records, we find that in 1791, Elizabeth Bartholomew, widow, died "in D. p. towd township, in the county of Gloucester, Western District of New Jersey." One of her daughters married Philip Stout of Lebanon who had previously deceased. Their children were Ann, Bartholomew and Elizabeth Stout, "about fourteen years of age," and Rebecca Stout under the age of fourteen. No doubt

by reference to the Gloucester County, N. J., records, considerable information may be obtained by our correspondent at Austin, Texas.

W. H. E.

UMSTEAD (*N. and Q. v.*)—In August, 1783, George Umstead, of Hopewell township, Cumberland county, sold his farm in West Pennsboro' township same county to James Mitchell of Fannett township. This information may furnish a clue to W. J. L.'s query.

W. H. E.

CAPT. ANDREW LEE.—We are indebted to the Hon. John Blair Lion for the following transcript from the *Susquehanna Democrat* for July 1821. It is the brief obituary of as brave an officer of the Revolution as ever inhaled the breath of liberty. He was a native of this county and after the close of his services in the struggle for Independence, worn out by the exposure incident thereto, like many other gallant officers of that heroic era, engaged in tavern keeping at Harrisburg. He was highly respected and esteemed, and when he removed to Hanover, Luzerne county, Penn'a, his loss was considered a great one:

"Died in Hanover, on the 15th of June last, after a long and severe illness Capt. Andrew Lee, in the eighty-second year of his age. Capt. Lee entered upon his military career when young. Previous to the Revolution he served as a volunteer in Braddock's army, and shared all the dangers and disasters of the expedition which terminated in the defeat of that brave but rash General. In 1776 he entered the Revolutionary army as a Lieutenant in the "Congress regiment" commanded by Col. Hazen. He was actively engaged at the capture of St. Johns. He was taken prisoner by the British at Staten Island, and held in captivity for two years. During his captivity he lost his rank in the Congress regiment, and on applying to Gen. Washington to be reinstated he was told it was not in the power of the General to restore him immediately to his former rank. But he was permitted to select a company of volunteers from the regiment to act as light troops. The question of his restoration to his former rank was not decided until the close of the war, when his services were no longer needed. In the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, he was severely wounded by having his thigh broken, a wound from which he did not soon recover. At the close of the war he returned to Pax-

tang, Lancaster county (now Dauphin) where he continued to reside until 1805 at which period he removed to Luzerne county. He lived in this county until the event which it is our melancholy duty to record. The open generosity and frankness of his disposition, and the philanthropy of his heart, secured for him the warmest affections of numerous friends and the respect and esteem of all within the compass of his acquaintance."

WITCHCRAFT IN PAXTANG.

A belief in witchcraft has been more or less prevalent in all ages of the world. The foundation upon which it rests lies in the realm of the Unseen, a domain we will not now invade. Since the introduction of free schools, witches and all kindred workers in the "black Art" have become scarce, and few people acknowledge a belief in them. Three quarters of a century ago the case was different; every neighborhood had its witches and witch stories, supported by evidence that could not be gainsaid. In these respects old Paxtang valley was fully abreast of its neighbors. As an instance, we will give one of the best authenticated but by no means the most marvelous of the innumerable stories told and believed at the firesides of our ancestors.

Eighty-five years ago, John Wilson and his wife Jean owned and were living upon a farm near the present "Rutherford Station." Mr Wilson was a prominent man in the valley and one whose truthfulness was unquestioned; he was also somewhat skeptical in his views of witchcraft. He loved a good horse and always kept a fine team. On one occasion several of his horses refused to work and acted in a very strange and unaccountable manner. Within the next fortnight these horses, one after another, died without any apparent cause. The neighbors attributed it to witchcraft, and Mr. Wilson reluctantly came to the same conclusion, but as he had hitherto been a doubter and did not wish to avow his conversion until he had put the matter to the proof, he resolved to privately work a spell, which it was popularly believed would bring the witch to light. This spell consisted in certain incantations, together with the consuming the vitals of the victim with fire. This was supposed to torture the corresponding vitals of the witch, that she would come speedily and beg for mercy.

Accordingly when the last horse died, Mr. Wilson, after removing the skin and hanging it in the loft of an old building below the house to dry, conveyed the carcass to a retired spot in the woods, kindled a fire, and with the proper ceremonies, laid the requisite parts of the animal upon it and awaited results. Whilst John was thus employed, Jean, who was in absolute ignorance of his whereabouts, was somewhat startled by the rapid approach from the ravine west of the house of a man and two women with their "tongues hanging out and panting like dogs." The strangers rushed into the house and called for water. Jean pointed to a large bucket upon the table and told them to help themselves. They drank greedily all that was in the bucket; then hurried to the door and stood for a moment "sniffing the air," as if searching for a scent, then ran down to the old building below the house, climbed up to the loft and began licking the blood from the flesh side of the hide. After having been sometime thus engaged they seemed satisfied; came down and disappeared up the ravine from whence they had come.

Mr. Wilson's fire after burning brightly for a time, died out, and no witch appearing he soon after came to the house, disgusted with all success and more skeptical than before; but upon hearing Jean's account of what had taken place in his absence, he perceived that his overhaughtiness had caused his failure.

If, when a spell of this kind is worked, the witch can obtain some of the blood of the victim and drink it, the fire within is quenched and the spell broken. Blood enough for this purpose can be obtained from the skin of an animal that has not been previously bled, and if Mr. Wilson had placed the hide beyond the reach of the witches, he would have had them in his power. This story was told by Mr. Wilson himself and no one ever doubted his word. Later generations unable to discredit Mr. Wilson have endeavored to explain by asserting that Jean was mistaken as to the actions of the man and two women who came into her kitchen. This explanation is a very ungallant one, but is also a very old and very common way of accounting for most of the errors of mankind.

W. F. R.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

OLIVER POLLOCK.

[We are indebted to W. D. Hixson, Esq., Librarian of the Mason county Kentucky Historical Association, for the following concerning an article which appeared in a former number of *Notes and Queries*. We appreciate his kindness and trust that at his leisure he may give us some matters relating to early settlers from this section. The Grahams, Fergusons, and other prominent families of Paxtang, Derry and Hanover, removed to Kentucky about the close of the last century. Their names appear in the early assessment lists, in old wills, and land surveys, but that is all the heritage they have left us. It would be interesting to know somewhat about their descendants. W. H. E.]

In your *Notes and Queries*, you make mention of Oliver Pollock and the purchase of powder by him. Below I send you a notice of that transaction from the manuscript "History of Mason County." In order to secure powder for the use of the Western department, from the Spanish Government at New Orleans, a detachment consisting of three sergeants, three corporals and nine privates, left Fort Pitt July 19th, 1776, in charge of Captain, afterward Colonel George Gibson, and Lieutenant, afterward Captain William Linn. At Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., Linn and Lawrence Harrison landed and proceeded on foot to the falls of Ohio, where they rejoined their companions. The detachment reached New Orleans in safety, and conducted their negotiations through Oliver Pollock, an American resident, in high favor with the authorities. In order to deceive the British residents, who were suspicious and watchful, Captain Gibson was arrested and thrown into prison. The purchase of twelve

thousand pounds of powder was effected for eighteen hundred dollars, as we learn from a deposition of one of the party, and Gibson, after his release, took charge of a portion which was shipped in packages which concealed their contents to a northern seaport. Lt. Linn, with 43 men, left New Orleans September 23^d with 150 kegs in barges. The party reached the falls of Ohio, carried the powder and barges around the obstruction, replaced it in their boats, and arrived at Wheeling in safety, May 2^d, 1777. We are led to believe the expedition was sent out by the State of Virginia, as for this service the Legislature allowed Captain Linn £50 in addition to his regular pay. Ebenezer Corn and another of the party who were sent as expressmen from the Ozganges (?) passing through by land, reaching Harrodsburg, March 9, and from thence to the capital of Virginia, were allowed £25 above their pay of 2s 8d per day. Andrew M'Clure, the clerk, was allowed twenty pounds (£20) above his pay. Seven soldiers were allowed 2s. 8d per day extra. John Smith, who had accompanied James Harrod to Kentucky, and was on his way home up the river, met this party on the downward trip, and being fond of adventure, accompanied them to New Orleans, returned with the powder and assisted in carrying it around the falls, as he tells us in one of his depositions.

We give below a certificate in reference to this transaction:

"I do certify that nine thousand pounds of powder brought from New Orleans by Lieutenant Linn were delivered to Col. William Crawford for the use of the continent.

DAVID SHEPPARD,

January 3, 1791. Lieutenant. Ohio.

(Countersigned.) Philadelphia, Jan. 11, '91.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLI.

Historical and Genealogical.

JACOB ELDER.—Who can give us information as to this gentleman? We have not been able to give him his proper place in the *Elder Genealogy*, although we know that he was connected therewith. He was a printer, and the author of the following:

"Events of the Present War during the years 1812-13," 1814.

"First Half Century of the United States," 1825.

Should any of the readers of *Notes and Queries* know of the existence of a copy of either of the foregoing, they will confer a favor by giving us the full title, size, and number of pages.

W. H. E.

WILLIAM LEHMAN, (*N. and Q. xxii*).—

On the N. W. side of the Zion Lutheran Church on Fourth street, rest the remains of William Lehman, a representative of the city of Philadelphia in the General Assembly of the State. The following is the inscription on the front of the monument:

Dedicated by sisterly love | to the memory of | William Lehman | who died on the 29th of March, A. D. 1829 | in the 50th year of his age, and whose remains | are those of an exemplary son and brother. | An upright man, a liberal friend, a general scholar | and a most useful citizen. The proofs of his public | spirit, intelligence and assiduity, are extant in the | noble Canals and Roads of his native State, | Pennsylvania, which he either projected or considerably advanced during twelve years of | conspicuous service in her legislature, as one of | the favorite representatives of Philadelphia. | The splendid results of his enlightened devotion | to her Internal Improvements will cause his name | to survive the stone upon which it is here | affectionately inscribed, and to shine through all time | in the bright annals of his fortunate Country.

On the reverse side of this positing monument the inscription is not so lengthy nor so laudatory:

Sacred | to the Memory of | William Lehman | who died | on the 29th of March, A. D. 1829. | in the 50th year of his age.

It would be interesting to know, the cause which led to this structure being placed so near to the church. W. H. E.

THE ELDERS OF PAXTANG AND HAN OVER.

[The following record we have gathered from various sources, and publish it at this time in the expectancy of obtaining additional information. We have avoided biographical detail, although considerable material is at our hands. We will gladly receive any addition, whether of biography or genealogy.]

W. H. E.]

1. ROBERT ELDER, b. about 1679 in Scotland, emigrated from Lough Neagh, County Antrim, Ireland, where he had previously settled, about 1730, to America, locating in Paxtang township, then Lancaster, now Dauphin county, on a tract of land near the first ridge of the Kittatinny mountains, five miles north of Harrisburg. He died the 28th of July 1746, in Paxtang and is buried in the old Church grave yard. He married in 1703, Eleanor——, b. in 1684; died October 25, 1742, and by her had issue as follows:

2. i. ROBERT, b. 1704.

3. ii. JOHN, b. January 26, 1706; m. Mary Baker.

4. iii. THOMAS, b. 1708; m. Mary Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, of Paxtang.

5. iv. DAVID, b. 1710; m. Hannah Anderson.

v. JAMES, b. 1712; settled in Fannett township, Cumberland, now Franklin county.

vi. ANN, b. 1713, m. ——— Anderson, of Octoraro. We have no further information of this the perchance only sister of Rev. John Elder.

II. ROBERT ELDER (Robert), b. in 1704 in Scotland; married and had issue:

i. JOHN, b. 1726; d. December, 1756, in Hanover, probably unm.

6. ii. ROBERT, b. 1728; m. Margaret Taylor.

iii SAMUEL, b. 1730.

iv. ISABEL, b. 1732; m. Adam Breaden; concerning whom we have no record.

v. DAVID, b. 1734; m. and removed late in life to Ohio, where he died. He had among other children, Joshua and Robert.

vi ELIZABETH, b. 1736.

III. JOHN ELDER (Robert) b. Jan. 26, 1706, in the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, d. July 17, 1792, and is buried at Paxtang Church. Over his grave is a tombstone with this inscription:

The Body

of

the late Rev'd John Elder

lies interred under this slab

he departed this life

July 17th 1792,

Aged 86.

Sixty years he filled the sacred character
of

A Minister of the Gospel,

Fifty-six of which he officiated
in Paxton.

The practice of piety seconded the precepts
Which he taught, and a most exemplary
life was the best comment on the Christian
Religion.

The Rev. John Elder was twice married;
1st. In 1740 to MARY BAKER, daughter of Joshua Baker and Rebecca (Crawford) Anderson, of Lancaster, b. in 1715, in county Antrim, Ireland; d. June 12, 1749; and had:

7. i. ROBERT, b. Friday, June 11, 1742; m. Mary J. Thompson.

8. ii. JOSHUA, b. March 9, 1744 5; m. Mary McAllister.

9. iii. ELEANOR, b. Dec. 3, 1749; m. John Hays.

iv. GRIZEL, b. May 2d, 1749; d. Sept. 18, 1769.

2d. On Nov. 5, 1751, to MARY SIMPSON, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Simpson, of Paxtang, b. 1732, in Paxtang; d. October 3, 1786, at 6 a m; and had issue:

10. v. SARAH, b. October 19, 1752; m. James Wallace.

11. vi. ANN, b. Oct. 8, 1754; m. Andrew Stephen.

12 vii JOHN, b. August 3, 1757, m. Elizabeth Aul.

13 viii. MARY, b. January 12, 1760; m. James Wilson.

ix. JANE, b. May 21, 1762; d. August 6, 1763.

14. x. JAMES, b. Friday, June 15, 1764. m. Lucinda Wallace.

15. xi. THOMAS, b. January 30, 1767; m. Catherine Cox.

16 xii. DAVID, b. May 7, 1769; m. Jane Galbraith.

17. xiii. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 27, 1772; m. Margaret Esby.

18. xiv. MICHAEL, b. August 9, 1773; m. Nancy McKinney.

19. xv. REBECCA, b. March 1, 1775, James Aul.

IV. THOMAS ELDER (Robert) b. 1708; d. July 1752; married Mary, daughter of William Patterson, and had issue;

i. JOHN,

ii. RACHEL,

iii. ROBERT.

V DAVID ELDER, (Robert) b. 1710; d. 1758; m. in 1730 Hannah Anderson, of Donegal; d. about 1811, in Westmoreland county; and had issue:

20. ROBERT, b. 1751; m. Mary Whiteside.

VI. ROBERT ELDER (Robert, Robert,) b. 1720, in county Down, Ireland, came with his parents to America about 1730. He was twice married. After the death of his first wife he removed to Maryland, returning to his old home near Harris' Ferry.

About 1786 he went to Indiana county, Penn'a, where he died in 1790. His second wife was Margaret Taylor, who died April 15, 1803. They had issue:

21. i. JAMES, b. 1763, in Dauphin county; m. Martha Robinson.

22. ii. DAVID, b. Oct. 16, 1764, in Maryland; m. Ann Nesbit.

23. iii. ROBERT, b. 1767; m. Mary Smith.

24. iv. ANNE, b. 1770; m. Archibald Marshall.

VII. ROBERT ELDER, (John, Robert) was born June 11, 1742, in Paxtang; was a soldier of the Revolution, and commanded one of the Lancaster county battalions of associators, and hence known as Col. Robert Elder; died September 29, 1818; m. on February 7, 1769, by Rev. John Elder, Mary J. Thompson, of Derry, b. October 19, 1750; d. August, 18, 1813. They left no issue.

VIII. JOSHUA ELDER (John, Robert), b. March 9, 1744-5, in Paxtang; was a farmer by occupation; served in the Provincial forces during the French and Indian war; one of the sub-lieutenants of the county of Lancaster during the Revolution, and a justice of the peace. Under the Constitution of 1790 he was appointed by Gov. Mifflin one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin; Gov. M'Kean, a warm personal friend, commissioned him prothonotary January 5, 1800, which position he filled nine years; was elected chief Burgess of the borough of Harrisburg in 1810; he died at his residence, in Paxtang, December 5, 1820, and is interred in the old church-yard; was twice married.

1st. On Sept. 15, 1773, by the Rev. John Elder, to MARY M'ALLISTER, b. 1753; d. November 21, 1782.

2d. On May 23, 1783, by the Rev. John Elder, to SARAH M'ALLISTER, b. 1762; d. Dec. 6, 1807.

By neither marriage did Judge Elder leave any issue and his estate was devised to a large number of relatives.

IX. ELEANOR ELDER (John, Robert), b. Dec. 8, 1746; d. Dec. 12, 1775; m. Dec. 11, 1766, by Rev. John Elder, John Hays, of Derry, b. 1739; d. January 26, 1813; both buried in Doxgal grave yard. They had issue, among others:

i. SARAH.

ii. JOHN, b. Dec. 5, 1775; d. Nov. 27, 1813.

X. SARAH ELDER (John, Robert), b. October 19, 1752; d. February 14, 1822; m. June 19, 1787, by Rev. John Elder, James Wallace, son of Robert Wallace of Hanover, b. 1750; d. December 15, 1823. They had issue:

i. MARY, b. 1790; d. 1846; m. Matthew B. Cowden, son of Col. James Cowden of Lower Paxtang, and had issue, JAMES, JOHN, SARAH, WILLIAM KERR, MARY and EDWARD.

ii. JOHN, b. 1792; d. 1843; m. Jane McCune of Cumberland county, and had, JOHN, SARAH ELDER, MARY SIMPSON, ELIZABETH, ELEN and CAROLINE.

iii. ELIZABETH, b. 1794; m. Robert Clarke of Montrose, Pa., son of Col. John Clarke of the Revolution, and had issue, ANN and SARAH ELDER.

XI. ANN ELDER (John, Robert), b. October 8, 1754; d. August 10, 1814; m. on September 23, 1779, by Rev. John Elder, to Andrew Stephen [Steen], b. 1753; d. December 3, 1800; both buried in Paxtang grave yard. They had issue:

i. ROBERT ELDER,

ii. ANN, b. 1785; d. April 20, 1800; buried in Paxtang grave-yard;

iii. ANDREW, b. May 30, 1791; d. January 12, 1832; buried in Paxtang grave-yard;

iv. JOHN, a physician, who practiced near Halifax.

XII JOHN ELDER (John, Robert), b. August 3, 1757; d. April 27, 1811; m. December 16, 1778, Elizabeth Awl, d. about 1850, at the residence of her son-in law, Gen. John Forster. They had issue, among others:

i. MARY, m. John Forster, and left issue.
ii ELIZA, m. Henry Alward.

iii. JOHN, m. Oct. 17. 1826, Mrs. Mary Thompson, daughter of John M'Cammon, of Middletown.

XIII MARY ELDER (John, Robert,) b. January 12, 1760; d. Jan. 31, 1843, at Harrisburg; buried at Derry; m May 18, 1784, by Rev. John Elder, to James Wilson of Derry, b. 1755; d. April 17, 1835. They had issue.

MARY, m. Rev. William Kerr, of Donegal, and had WILLIAM M., JOHN WALLACE, MARY E. m. Herman Alricks, Dr. JAMES, and MARTHA m. Dr. E. L. Orth.

XIV. JAMES ELDER (John, Robert) b. June 15, 1764; d. Jan. 14, 1827; m. December, 1801, Lucinda Wallace of Virginia; b. May 23, 1781; d. July 26, 1846; removed to Clarksville, Tennessee. After the death of James Elder, his widow married in February, 1829, James B. Reynolds of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Elder had issue:

JOSHUA, b. Jan. 31, 1803

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE HISTORY OF DAUPHIN AND LEBANON COUNTIES has been announced, and it may not be out of place for the Editor thereof to allude to the subject in *Notes and Queries*. Fully appreciating the magnitude of the laborious undertaking, yet in the hope of receiving every assistance desired from all interested in having the work full and complete, much no doubt will accomplished towards the realization thereof. A great deal of the general and local history

is within reach, yet the biography and genealogy, of which it is contemplated to devote considerable space in the volume, are not as accessible, unless those having the knowledge will communicate the same. These will not be eulogistic of any one. What are desired, are facts—and to this end we have made considerable research. The preparation of this history is more a labor of love than pecuniary reward, and the feeling uppermost is to preserve the records of our ancestors,—of old citizens and families—for as a classical English writer observes:

"Methinks it shows a kind of gratitude and good-nature, to revive the memories and memorials of the pious and charitable benefactors long since dead and gone."

"All onely for to publish plaine
Tyme past, tyme present, both,
That tyme to come may well retaine
Of each good tyme the truth."

THE ELDERS OF PAXTANG AND HANOV K.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

XV. THOMAS ELDER (John, Robert), b. January 30, 1767; d. April 29, 1853, at Harrisburg. Concerning him, we have in preparation a biographical sketch. He was twice married:

1st, on March 23, 1799, to CATHARINE, daughter of Col. Cornelius Cox, of Estherton, who died June 12, 1810, and left issue:

i GEORGE WASHINGTON. d. s. p.

ii. MARY, m. Amos Ellmaker, of Lancaster, and has issue.

2nd, on May 30, 1813, to ELIZABETH SHIPPEN, daughter of Robert Strettel Jones, b. December 13 1787 in Burlington, N. J.; d. October 31, 1871, at Harrisburg; and left issue:

iii. ANN SHIPPEN, d. s. p.

iv. CATHARINE JONES, m. Samuel Boude,

son of Col. Thomas Boude of the Revolution, and has issue.

v. THOMAS, m. Margaretta Wilson, and had THOMAS and WILSON.

vi. JOHN.

vii. SARAH WALLACE, d. s. p.

viii. ELIZABETH SHIPPEN, d. s. p.

ix. JAMES, m. and has issue.

XVI. DAVID ELDER (John, Robert), b. May 7, 1769; d. May 22, 1809; m. Jane, daughter of Col. Bartrem Galbraith, b. 1772, d. January 13, 1842. They had issue:

i. MARY, m. 1st Dr. Henry B. Dorrance, d. October 1, 1828, and buried at Paxtang; 2d. Judge David Scott of Wilkes-Barre.

ii. ANN, d. unm.

iii. ELIZABETH, m. Robert R. Elder.

iv. ROBERT, m. ——— Deitrick, and left issue.

XVII. SAMUEL ELDER, (John, Robert) b. February 27, 1772; d. September 26, 1815, m. on March 14, 1851; and had issue:

i. ANN, m. April 25, 1816, Alexand Piper, and has issue.

ii. JOHN.

iii. MARIA, m. 1st Adams Campbell of Elizabethtown; 2d William Lyon, son of Judge Lyon, of Carlisle.

iv. JOSIAH, b. 1803; d. October 30, 1844.

v. SARAH, m. April 13, 1824, William H. Doll, and has issue.

XVIII. MICHAEL ELDER (John, Robert), b. August 9, 1773; d. September 25, 1850, at Columbia, Penna; was twice married.

1st, on June 4, 1795, to Nancy McKinney of Middletown, and had issue:

i. MARY, m. Christian Haldeman.

ii. PRESTON BILLINGS, b. February 6, 1810; d. January 6, 1840; in Columbia m. in 1834, Henrietta E. V. Claiborne; was cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge company, at the same time editor of the *Spy*; was a brilliant writer of prose and verse.

2nd, on April 5, 1827, Charlotte Giberson, and had issue:

iii. WILLIAM, d. s. p.

XIX. REBECCA ELDER (John, Robert), b. March 1, 1775; d. in 1854; m. James Awl son of Jacob Awl of Paxtang, and had issue:

i. JOHN ELDER.

XX. ROBERT ELDER (David, ROBERT) b. in 1751, in Paxtang township, d. October, 1837, in Derry township, Westmoreland county. At the close of the War of the Revolution, Robert Elder accompanied his mother to Westmoreland county, where they settled. He had previously married Mary Whiteside, a daughter of Thomas Whiteside an early English settler in Lancaster county, most of whose descendants reside in Ohio and Illinois. Mary Whiteside Elder d. in February 1823. There was issue:

25. i. HANNAH, b. 1779, m. James Richards.

26. ii. THOMAS, b. 1781; m. Mary McConnell.

XXI. JAMES ELDER (Robert, Robert, Robert,) b. in 1763, in Dauphin county; removed to Indiana county, Penn'a, in 1786, where he died April 13, 1813. He married December 25, 1782, Martha, daughter of Robert Robinson, b. in 1772; d. May 27, 1812. They had issue:

27. i. ROBERT R., b. Oct. 8, 1783; m. Sarah Sherer.

28. ii. DAVID, b. Aug. 22, 1785; m. Juliana, Sherer.

29. iii. JOHN, b. Oct. 2, 1797; m. Elizabeth M'Kee.

30. iv. POLLY, b. Oct. 22, 1799; m. Samuel Russell.

31. v. JOSHUA, b. Jan. 18, 1802; m. Eleanor Sherer.

32. vi. JAMES, b. Feb. 18, 1804; m. Margaret Barnet.

33. vii. RACHEL, b. Dec. 18, 1806; m. Rev. Jesse Smith.

34. viii. THOMAS, b. March 1, 1810, m. Elizabeth Coleman.

XXII. DAVID ELDER (Robert, Robert, Robert) b. Oct. 28, 1764 in Md., d. Jan. 8, 1834 in Fountaine county, Ind.; m. June 3, 1790 Ann Nesbit of Lancaster county; b. Dec 27, 1771; d. July 22, 1854, in Clark county, O. They had i-sue:

35. i. ROBERT (Miller), b. May 28, 1791; m. Elizabeth Sherer.

ii. SARAH, b. May 23, 1793; d. July 16, 1835, in Ohio; m. in 1816, Robert Johnson.

iii. MARY, b. April 21, 1795; d. Aug. 18, 1796.

iv. JOHN NESBIT, b. March 23, 1797, re-sided in Fountaine Co., Ind., in 1850.

v. ANN, b. March 18, 1799; m. in 1820, Abram Brewer and has issue.

vi. JAMES, b. July 7, 1800; d. Dec. 9, 1837; m. in 1830 Susan Noble and had issue.

vii. POLLY TAYLOR, b. Oct. 31, 1802; d. Aug. 17, 1819.

viii. NANCY, b. Dec. 25, 1804; m. Robert Elder, son of Robert Elder and Ann Ingram.

ix. JOSHUA DAVID, b. Feb. 18, 1807; d. Oct. 30, 1836 in Pittsburg, Pa.; m. in 1825, Eliza Murray, who d. at Lewisburg, Pa., and had issue—GLORVINA, m. — McClure, and ANDREW.

x. ELIZA MOORHEAD, b. Feb. 7, 1809; m. Jacob Tice, resides in Fountaine co., Indiana.

xi. MARTHA ROBINSON, b. May 19, 1811; m. James A. White, resides in Vermillion county, Indiana.

XXIII. ROBERT ELDER (Robert, Robert Robert), b. 1767; d. April 12, 1813, at Elder's Ridge; m. Mary Smith; d. Dec. 1857, and had issue

36. i. MARGARET, b. 1796; m. William Ewing.

ii. JOSHUA, b. 1798; d. un'm. Nov. 11, 1825, at Harrisburg.

37. iii. POLLY, b. 1800; m. John Laird.

iv. ANN, b. 1802; d. 1816.

v. JOHN, b. 1804; d. 1823. un'm

vi. HANNAH, b. 1807; d. 1832 un'm.

38 vii. ROBERT, b. Dec. 23, 1809; m. Nancy Douglass.

XXIV. ANNE ELDER, (Robert, Robert, Robert), d. in Indiana co., Pa.; m. Archibald Marshall, and had issue:

i. ANNE, m. James Mowry.

ii. POLLY, m. Alexander Templeton.

XXV. HANNAH ELDER (Robert, David, Robert), b. in 1779, in Lancaster county; d. in September, 1855, in Indiana county, Pa.; m. in 1809 James Richards, who died in April, 1833, in Indiana county, Penn'a. Mr. Richards, in conjunction with his brother Alexander, introduced the first machine for carding wool in Western Pennsylvania. They established a small factory opposite Saltsburg, on the Kiskiminetas, which, owing to the discovery of salt wells in the neighborhood, they sold about 1815, and erected works for the manufacture of salt on Crooked creek, in Armstrong county. Hannah Elder and James Richards had issue:

i. MARY, m. James Smith, of Erie county.

ii. MARTHA, d. unm.

iii. ELIZA, m. Samuel Holmes; they were cousins-germaine, being grandchildren of Thomas Whiteside. She is a widow, and resides at Livermore.

iv. JAMES, died in Erie county in 1880, leaving a large family.

v. ROBERT, d. in 1857; his widow resides in Saltsburg.

vi. LUCINDA, m. Thomas Richards, a distant relative; she, now a widow, resides at Shippensburg.

XXVI. THOMAS ELEER (Robert, David, Robert) b. in 1781, in Lancaster county;

m. Mary McConnell; Mrs. Elder is living at the age of ninety years; They had issue:

i. ELIZA, m. John Cannon; have issue a son Calvin and three daughters.

ii. THOMAS, m. and resides in Armstrong county.

iii. JOHN; who resides in the old homestead.

XXVII. ROBERT ROBINSON ELDER, (James, Robert, Robert, Robert) b. Oct. 8, 1793; d. April 6, 1858 near Harrisburg; was twice married:

1st to Sarah Sherer, b. 1793, d. Nov. 25, 1836, and had issue:

i. JAMES, b. Aug. 1826; d. s. p.

ii. ROBERT, b. May 2, 1830; d. March 8, 1861.

iii. MARTHA, m. Samuel H. Wallace.

iv. SARAH, m. J. Montgomery Forster. 2d. to Elizabeth G. Elder, b. March 17, 1806; d. Feb. 16, 1862, and had issue:

iv. SCOTT.

v. THOMAS.

XXVIII. DAVID ELDER (James, Robert, Robert, Robert) b. Aug. 22, 1795, in Md., d. April 5, 1879, at Elder's Ridge; m. Juliana Sherer, and had issue:

i. JAMES SHERER.

ii. SARAH E.

XXIX. JOHN ELDER (James, Robert, Robert, Robert), b. Oct. 2, 1797; d. at Elder's Ridge April 4, 1870; m. Elizabeth McKee, and had issue:

i. ELIZABETH.

ii. MARTHA J.

iii. REV. THOMAS R.

iv. CAROLINE.

v. J. McKEE.

XXX. POLLY ELDER (James, Robert, Robert, Robert), b. Oct. 22, 1799; resides at Clarksburg, Pa.; m. Samuel Russell, of Westmoreland county, and has issue:

i. WILLIAM.

ii. RACHEL.

iii. DORCAS.

iv. MARTHA.

v. POLLY.

vi. SAMUEL.

XXXI. JOSHUA ELDER (James Robert, Robert, Robert), b. Jan. 18, 1802; resides near Harrisburg; was thrice married; 1st, to Eleanor Sherer, and had issue:

i. JOSHUA ROBINSON.

ii. DAVID ROBINSON.

2d, to Margaret C. Gilmer, and had issue:

iii. ELIZABETH M., m. Wm K. Cowden.

3d, to Nancy Brown, and had issue:

iv. MARGARET, m. J. Q. A. Rutherford.

v. MATTHEW BROWN.

vi. ELEANOR THOMPSON, m. Francis W. Rutherford.

vii. MATILDA

viii. MARY A.

XXXII. JAMES ELDER (James, Robert, Robert, Robert), b. Feb. 18, 1804; d. Feb. 5, 1877, at Elder's Ridge; m. Margaret Barnett, daughter of Thomas Barnett, and had issue:

i. MARTHA ROBINSON.

ii. THOMAS BARNET.

XXXIII. RACHEL ELDER, (James, Robert, Robert, Robert,) b. Dec. 18, 1806; d. Feb. 1840, in Jefferson co., Pa. m. April, 1829, Rev. Jesse Smith, and had issue.

i. SYBIL M.

XXXIV. THOMAS ELDER (James, Robert, Robert, Robert), b. May 1, 1810; resides at Elder's Ridge; was thrice married:

1st, to Elizabeth Coleman and had issue:

i. SARAH.

ii. ROBERT.

2nd, to J. Cook, and had issue.

iii. MAGGIE,

3d, to M. Caldwell.

XXXV. ROBERT ELDER, (David, Robert, Robert, Robert), b. May 29, 1791; d. October 19, 1827; m. March 2, 1820, ELIZABETH daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Sherer, b. 1795; d. February 26, 1860, both interred in Paxtang Church yard. They had issue:

- i. ANNE, m. John Ferguson of Lawrence, O.
- ii. JOSHUA NESBIT.
- iii. SAMUEL SHERER; entered the U. S. Army in 1853, as a private; appointed second lieutenant first artillery, March 23, 1861; promoted, first lieutenant May 14, 1861; brevet captain Sept. 17, 1862; captain first artillery August 1, 1863, brevet major February 20, 1864; and brevet lieutenant colonel May 15, 1864.
- iv. ELIZABETH J, m. Rev Mr. March.

XXXVI. MARGARET ELDER (Robert, Robert, Robert, Robert), b. 1796; d. June 7, 1837; m. in 1820 William Ewing, of Indiana county; d. Aug. 31, 1844, and had issue:

- i. JOHN.
- ii. JOSHUA.
- iii. ROBERT.
- iv. REV. JAMES A.
- v. WILLIAM.

XXXVII. POLLY ELDER (Robert, Robert, Robert, Robert), b. 1800; m. John Laird, and had issue:

- i. ZACHARIA.
- ii. MARIA.
- iii. JUDITH.
- iv. MARGARET.
- v. ROBERT ELDER.

XXXVIII. ROBERT ELDER (Robert, Robert, Robert, Robert), b. Dec. 23, 1809; resides in the old homestead at Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, Penn'a; m. March 20, 1834, Nancy Douglass, and has issue:

- i. MARIA J.
- ii. JOHN DOUGLASS.
- iii. ROBERT T.

- iv. CORDELIA.
- v. JULIA M.
- vi. LYDIA A.
- vii. JOSEPHINE.
- viii. AGNES V.
- ix. LIZZIE E.

[CORRECTION.—Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah Elder (10) and James Wallace, b. 1796; d. 1842; m. Robert Clark, of Montour county, Penn'a, son of Charles Clark and grandson of Col. Robert Clark, of Hanover. He died in 1829, and with his wife are buried in Derry church graveyard, Montour county. They had issue:

- i. CHARLES BROWNFIELD.
- ii. SARAH ELDER.
- iii. JAMES WALLACE.
- iv. ANNIE ELIZA.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

ELDER GENEALOGY (*N. and Q. alii*).—A very provoking error crept into the latter part of this genealogy. In XXVII, MARTHA (3) m. SAMUEL H. WALLACE and not Thomas L. W. H. E.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the U. S. Government is instituting inquiries concerning the efforts made, the plans suggested and the feasibility of improving the navigation of the Susquehanna river. If any of the readers of *Notes and Queries* have in their possession any papers or documents relating thereto they will confer a great favor by sending the same to us, as we desire to facilitate as far as in our power the inquiries made. It is a matter in which we are all interested, and everything bearing upon the subject will be of value at the present time. W. H. E.

OLD WRITS.—Some one has kindly forwarded, for our examination, two writs,

"issued during the eleventh year of the reign of George the Third," by the court of common pleas, of Lancaster county, against Joseph Gundy, Michael Hoffman, and others, "for trespass." These papers are written in the usual style of court documents, during the Provincial era. As to the persons against whom the suit was instituted, Joseph Gundy was subsequently an officer of the Revolution, and became quite prominent in Northumberland county, where he resided, although we believe he died at Harrisburg. Michael Hoffman, another soldier of the War for Independence, was related to the Hoffmans of the "Upper End." It was a long distance to the county seat in those days, and very expensive to attend court. The organization of Northumberland county, in 1772, and Dauphin county, in 1785, was, therefore, a great relief to the inhabitants north of the Blue Mountains.

JOHN HARRIS TO DAVID HOGE.

[We give below a letter written by John Harris, of Harris' Ferry, which is endorsed "To David Hoge, Esquire, in East Pens-boro'. Mrs. Whitehill is Requested to forw'd this Letter Immediately." The lady who was to forward this important message was the wife of Robert Whitehill, and a sister of John Harris' second wife, who were the daughters of Adam Read, Esq., of Hanover. The reference in the letter to Mr. Hoge's son was to James Hoge, a member of Capt. Hendrick's company, who was captured during the Quebec expedition. It subsequently appeared that Mr. Hoge was not a hostage among the Indians, but was taken at the siege of Quebec; and with others confined for some months, and afterwards released. The letter is interesting.]

PAXTANG, Aug. 4, 1776.

SIR—I received a letter last night from Mr. Maclay which informs me that some of the prisoners taken lately at Isle Noix, near St. Johns, by the savages, are now prisoners at an Indian town about 150 miles above Sunbury; he particularly mentions Mr. Hoge's son to be one of the number. The account comes from Mr. Antis, who lives at or near the Great Island, who has heard it from the Indians that came lately from the place or near where said prisoners are.

If the Indian acco't is true, it's probable that at the expected Indian treaty at Pittsburgh our Commissioners might Insist on s'd prisoners among them being delivered up.

I Embrace this opp'ty, being the first I had, Requesting you'l Immediately Inform Mrs. Hoge, as her husband is in Philada, on Publick Business, that she may take any method Judged expedient in Order to get her son Releas'd from Captivity. I suppose the Senecas are the Tribe that has out Prisoners as they are Ever first in all mischief & and has Joined the King's Troops with others of the Six Nations (so-called).

I am, sir,

Your Very Humble Servant

JOHN HARRIS.

"ESTHERTON" ALIAS "COXESTOWN."

In *Notes and Queries* it is stated that "Estherton" was named from one of the wives of Col. Cornelius Cox. This is an error. Believing that the subject will interest your readers, I give somewhat in detail the origin of that place.

On the 11th day of November, 1743, the Proprietors of Pennsylvania issued a patent to REBECCA EDGEELL, then of the city of Philadelphia, widow, for two tracts of land, containing three hundred and thirty eight acres and allowances Mrs. E. died, having

made her will, July 10, 1750, and devised all her real estate to her son William and her daughter Rebecca to be divided equally between them.

On the 31 day of February, 1752, William Edgell made his will, shortly after which he died. He devised his undivided half of said tract of land to his wife, Sarah Edgell, who, shortly afterwards married Dr. John Cox, jr., then of New Castle county, Delaware, but afterwards of Philadelphia. By deed dated April 9th, 1757, they transferred their half of said land to Thomas Lawrence, of Philadelphia, who transferred the same to John Cox. This was done perhaps to vest the title in John Cox. Shortly after this transfer, Sarah, his wife, died.

REBECCA EDGEELL the sister of William Edgell married Samuel Mifflin who deeded the undivided half of said land to John Cox, August 6th, 1764, whose wife at that date was Esther. I find that on the 2d day of October 1767 that Dr. John Cox, jr. and his wife Esther of Philadelphia by deed did grant and confirm to "The Incorporated Society for the 'propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts,' a lot of ground situate in the 'New Town' on the east side of the Susquehanna lately laid out by the said John Cox and called "ESTHERTON" bounded by Third street to the westward; by lot No. 65 to the northward, by a 16½ feet wide alley to the eastward, by lot No. 79 to the southward; in breadth north and south 66 feet and 200 feet long, "for a site for a church and burial ground for a religious society in communion with the Established Church of England for ever."

This place known to the present generation as "Coxestown" was probably laid out about the year 1764, and followed very closely Middle own, which was laid

out about the year 1758 or 1759. In point of time it was probably the second town laid out within the present limits of Dauphin county. What particular advantages the locality had over Harris' Ferry, is not easily to determine. It seems to me strange that the second John Harris did not take advantage of the swelling tide of emigration, and forestall less pretentious places along the river. Estherton must have been "extensively laid out," and was likely at an important ferry. Fifty years ago it was a point where rafts and arks could anchor in safety, and I presume from this fact that the water there is not so swift as other points further down the river. Old river pilots from Columbia and Marietta often went up to Coxestown to pilot rafts from there to Port Deposit. SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

DERRY CHURCH COMMUNION SERVICE.

—(N. & Q., *xxix.*)—In corroboration of "A. B. H.'s" statement concerning the antiquity of the communion service, we present the following receipt for the "cups," and presume that the other pieces of the service had been purchased about the same period:

"PHILADA., Mar. 15th, 1788.

"Robert Clark, Esq.,

Bot of Wm. Will:

'4 Communion Cups at 12s. 6d., £2:10

Cr't by 6 lb. of pewter, 5

2:5

"Rec'd contents.

"WM. WILL."

Mr Will was a pewtersmith of Philadelphia, and having been an officer of the associators, no doubt thereby became personally known to Col. Clark. W. H. E.

AN INDIAN BURIAL GROUND.—In mak-

ing some improvements at the plate mill of the Chesapeake nail works, the workmen in their excavations came upon five Indian graves. Several years ago, in the same locality, the remains of Indians had been exhumed. These go to show that this spot had been used as a burial ground by the red race who once occupied the site of our city on the Susquehanna. The skulls and a few of the larger bones were apparently in good preservation—while others, on being exposed to the air, crumbled into their original element—dust. The graves were about six feet apart, from two and a half to three feet below the surface, and seem to have been dug upon a little rise of ground fifty yards from the bank of the river. The heads were to the north. Only the upper portion of the graves were examined. The relics consisted of beads of various colors and sizes, a pipe of red clay, a few English farthings of the date 1695, which were pierced, showing they had been used as trinkets, and an arrow-head or two, with the remains perchance of some gew-gaws, secured from Indian traders. The date of the coins go to show that these were the graves of the perfidious Shawanese, who had a village at or near the mouth of the Paxtang. The Susquehannocks were the original inhabitants, but in a war of extermination with the Iroquois the remnant fled to Maryland, where they became united with a local tribe and thus lost their identity. Subsequently, in 1698, the Shawanese from the Carolinas requested permission to come into the Province of Pennsylvania. At first they located in the deserted villages of the Susquehannocks on the lower banks of the river, but as the tide of white emigration approached they moved up the Susquehanna and its branches, and finally to the Ohio. It is more than probable that the Indian village of Paxtang was deserted prior to 1720

W H E.

HULINGS (*N. & Q. xviii.*)—The name Hulings is not Swedish, as Watson states, but French. The first of the name to which the family can trace was the Marquis de Hulingues, a nobleman of the South of France, who with his wife and other Huguenots fled to London. They had one son, whose descendant emigrated to America. In the religious wars of Gustavus Adolphus, a prominent participant was the Duke de Hulingues.

The family of Hulings came to America about 1700. In the cemetery at Leves, Delaware, a number of the family are buried. Marcus Hook was originally named for the head of the family, it being corrupted from "Marquis Hook."

James Hulings, son of the first Marcus, it is thought was born in the West, as he was wont to state that he was the first white child born west of the Alleghenies. He resided in or near Nashville, Tenn., and was a successful merchant there. He died in Mississippi at the age of eighty-five years. He married but left no children.

Frederick Watts Hulings, son of Thomas Hulings, and Elizabeth Watts, upon the death of his father, went to his uncle's in Tennessee where he studied law, and subsequently married a daughter of Judge Brown. After practicing law for several years he removed to Holly Springs, Miss., his uncle James accompanying him. He served a term of ten years as judge of the court, afterwards removing to his plantation near New Orleans. He left two sons and two daughters, none of whom survived him. His son James left two daughters, Sally and Octavia, now residing near New Orleans.

Mary Hulings, who married a Mr. Stewart, left two daughters, Frances and Julia, both of whom married brothers, Culbertsons, of Chambersburg. Julia left two sons and two daughters. William Stewart Cul-

bertson resides in New Albany, Ind., a wealthy and enterprising citizen thereof. His brother John lives in California. Their sister, Mrs. Smiley, has two sons, Episcopal clergymen. One of Frances Stewart Culbertson's sons, James, was the first Presbyterian minister to China, and translated the Holy Scriptures into Chinese.

Marcus Hulings, son of Thomas Hulings, left one or two daughters.

[The foregoing information is of exceeding value and interest, and is only indicative of what proper inquiry may call forth.

W. H. E.]

PAXTANG'S SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE SALARY OF REV. N. R. SNOWDEN
IN 1793.

The pastorate of Rev. John Elder, after a duration of more than half a century, closed on the 13th of April, 1791. The congregation, after hearing various candidates, finally united with Derry and Hartsburg in a call to Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, of Philadelphia. The following subscription is probably not a full list of the Paxtang people who contributed to the support of Mr. Snowden, but simply those who were present at the congregational meeting held on the 7th of March, 1793. The paper itself is in the handwriting of James Caldwell, but the names and figures were written by the subscribers, each one for him or herself, and all in the same ink.

"We the under subscribers do each of us promise to pay annually the sums annexed to our names, to the trustees of Paxton congregation, or the collectors appointed by them, as a salary due to the Rev. Mr. Snowden for the one-third part of his labors amongst us, and while he continues a regular preaching pastor in said congregation and we members of it. Given under our hands this seventh day of March, A. D. 1793."

	£	s.	d.
James Caldwell.....	1	2	6
John Means.....	0	15	0
John Willson.....	1	5	0
William Calhoun.....	0	15	0
Richard Carson.....	0	15	0
Joshua Elder.....	2	0	0
John Elder, Jr.....	1	2	6
John Gilchrist.....	1	0	0
Alexander M'Cay.....	0	8	4
Thomas Forster.....	1	17	6
William McRoberts.....	0	15	0
Richard Fulton.....	1	5	0
Thomas Brown.....	0	18	9
Wm. Wanless.....	0	10	0
Daniel Brunson.....	0	17	6
Alex'r Willson.....	1	5	0
Jacob Aul.....	2	5	0
John Rutherford.....	1	15	0
William Smith.....	1	15	0
James Cowden.....	1	10	0
Josiah Espy.....	1	10	0
Thomas M'Arthur.....	1	2	0
Barbara Walker.....	0	7	6
Mary Peacock.....	0	7	6
James Cochran.....	1	0	0
Jno. Willson, jr.....	1	10	0
And'w Stephen.....	0	17	6
Jas. Johnston.....	0	16	8
William Boyd.....	0	8	4
Adam Barbe.....	0	10	0
Alexander Mahargue.....	0	15	0
William Kerr.....	1	15	0

W. F. R.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The readers of *Notes and Queries* will be pleased to learn the success of this great society, as it is set forth in the following account of its library, and the vast number of persons who are members. It was founded in 1804. The nucleus of the library was the private collection of American historical works purchased of Mr. Pintard. In 1809 DeWitt Clinton procured a charter for this society, and in 1816 the

corporation gave it spacious quarters in the New York Institution, in the rear of the City Hall, within the Park. Here it remained until 1832, most of the time in great pecuniary embarrassment. Dr. John W. Francis, the historian, and some of his friends made liberal advances, and in 1827 Frederick De Peyster and DeWitt Clinton persuaded the Legislature to appropriate \$5,000 to help it out of the mire. Subsequently the latter procured another grant of \$12,000. In 1850 a movement was inaugurated to procure a new and special building for the society, and in 1857 the present building, at the corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, was completed. The building is of brick, 50x95 feet, three stories high and of somewhat church-like appearance. The publications of the society, begun in 1809, now number twenty-three volumes, and contain important historical discourses by DeWitt Clinton, Morris, Wheaton, Verplank and Pintard, besides the letters of Major General Charles Lee, the second in command of the Revolutionary army. The library contains 70,000 volumes, and about 15,000 pamphlets, which shed light upon almost every subject likely to interest the student of American history. Of ninety different files, beginning in 1704 none are complete, but the different papers so lap over, as it were, that one cannot fail to obtain a fair idea of the doings of the times. The Historical Library is for reference only. The society has 1,953 members, of whom 206 are honorary, 780 life and 465 resident members. Its receipts average about \$9,000 per annum and its payments about \$7,000. It has also a number of funds, aggregating \$28,400, the interest of which is devoted to the general purposes of the society. In 1856 the society resolved to found a public art gallery, which resulted

in the collection of 629 paintings (all historical) and 57 pieces of sculpture. Many of these works were presented by members. The collection of the New York Gallery of Fine Arts came into its possession in 1858, and the celebrated Bryan Gallery of Old Masters and the remaining pictures of the American Art Union in 1867. The gallery is also enriched by the original water colors prepared by Audubon for his great work on natural history and by an extensive collection of etchings and engravings. The Audubon collection numbers 474. The collections in the department of antiquities, properly displayed, would fill the present building. The famous Abbott collection of Egyptian antiquities was purchased in 1859 and the Nineveh sculptures were presented to the society in 1857 by the late James Lennox. In addition to these, want of room has compelled the storing of a large collection of relics of American aborigines.

[It may be stated in this connection, from the fact that it interests us the more, its collection of pamphlets concerning the "Paxtang Boys" affair is more extensive than any library in the country—the old libraries in Philadelphia from some unaccountable cause being very poor in this respect, as they seem to be in Pennsylvania and particularly.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

HOGG (*N. & Q.*, *xliii*)—We were wrong in stating that the reference in John Harris' letter, to a son of Mr. Hogg's, was James Hogg, of Capt. Hendricks' company. It was Lieut. John Hogg, of Capt. M'Clellan's company, Col. William Irvine's battalion, who was captured at Isle Aux Noix, with other officers, on the 21st of June, 1776. Lieut. Hogg was exchanged

April 20, 1778, having been in captivity nearly two years.

ELDER, JACOB (*N. and Q. xli.*).—"G. H. B." informs us that he "remembers Jacob Elder well—that he was a son of John Elder and Elizabeth Awl, and a brother of General Forster's first wife, etc. He published the first Democratic English newspaper at Harrisburg. His office was in that end of the white building on Bell's corner [Second and Chestnut streets], about where Boyd's furniture store now is." In addition to the foregoing we have this note in one of our memorandum books, Jacob Elder, printer, died at Harrisburg, October, 1816, aged thirty-three years. W. H. E.

NAVIGATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA (*N. & Q. xliii.*).—In 1834, upon petition of a Town Meeting, John R. Poinsett, the Secretary of War under General Jackson, sent an engineer here to survey the Susquehanna from Port Deposit, in Maryland, to the head waters of the river. He and his assistants spent the whole summer at it. It appears that before the report was made he died, and there the matter ended. I learned at the time he would report against it. Henry K Strong was then the editor of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*. He, Judge Krause, General Ayres, William M'Clure, and all our leading citizens, were pushing it. If you could obtain a file of the paper of that year it would furnish valuable information in favor of the project, at least so regarded at the time. F. K. B.

ELDER—*N & Q xli.*—It is stated that Rev. John Elder married Mary Baker, who was a daughter of Rebecca (Crawford) Anderson in 1740. This, I think, must be an error. Rebecca (Crawford), the widow of Rev. James Anderson, of Donegal, did not marry Joshua Baker, the gunsmith, of Lancaster, until 1741. Mary Baker, daughter of Joshua Baker, who married Rev. Mr. Elder, was by Baker's

first wife. Baker died in 1753. By comparing these dates it will be readily seen that Mrs. Elder could not have been the daughter of Mr. Anderson's widow.

S. E.

CRAWFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—We are in receipt of the plan and objects of this society, and hope that it will hold together "as long as two or three" are members thereof. It has our best wishes for a successful future, of which we feel the more assured when we see the names of Crawford's prominent men appended as officers. The society has a far richer field to work in than some of the older counties. The Jesuit fathers and French traders traversed its pathless forests long before Penn and his Quaker adherents located on the Delaware. As far as in our power we will give it a helping hand, and take this occasion to show our appreciation not only of its efforts in behalf of historical and genealogical research, but the kindness which prompted the enrolling of our name as an Honorary Member thereof. W. H. E.

GOV. M'KEAN IN PAXTANG.

The following letter is not generally known, especially to those who at present reside in the locality from which it is dated, Paxtang, now Harrisburg. Judge M'Kean fled with the Congress and State Government from Philadelphia, when that city was occupied by the British. Whilst here he resided as we have been informed, in a hickory log house that stands near the upper ferry" now the water house, belonging to Wm. Maclay, torn down in 1815.

This letter has been published in the life of George Read, of Delaware, and is dated from Paxtang as early as 1777; it has an interest for us in this locality—Paxtang soon after Harris' ferry, whence M'Kean had fled for refuge; an important man, at the time President of "the Delaware State,"

a Colonel in the army, Chief Judge of Pennsylvania, a member of the Continental Congress. These four positions must have left him small leisure for recreation, and his compensation for the performance of the duties of them was not "over \$1,500 a year," let us hope not this time M'Kean, a native of Pennsylvania, was forty-three years of age. When he was elected Governor he was sixty-five years, and bright as ever he had been. He lived nearly twenty years after his election to that office—a sharp-faced, lean, tall, erect, determined man, apt to get into a passion and perform arbitrary acts.

At the time this letter was written, the British had occupied Philadelphia, threatening a conquest of the rest of the State, and the disorganization of the usual routine of disseminating intelligence will, therefore, account for the roundabout way in which the letter it answers finally reached the "President of the Delaware State."

H.

"PAXTANG, *December 6th, 1777.*

"SIR—Having now an opportunity by the bearer, Mr. Holmes, none having offered before, I transmit you a resolve of Congress, which I received on Wednesday last, under cover from the Honorable Henry Laurens, President of Congress, in which he informs me 'that it leads to an inquiry into the State of Delaware, and requires the delegates from that State to attend Congress, and requests of me the needful answer.'

"Mr. President's letter to me had visited General Washington's headquarters, thence it took a tour to Newport, from whence Colonel Duff sent it inclosed to me. It has been directed to me, supposing that I still continued to act as president of your State, You will be pleased, therefore, as com-

mander-in-chief, to give the answer: "It gives me great pleasure to find that the Congress are determined to support the Whigs in the Delaware State, and, of course, you will be happy in receiving such proof of it.

"The warm attachment of the Honorable James Skyes, Esquire, to the virtuous and glorious cause in which his country is engaged, will no doubt induce him to give his immediate attendance in Congress, and the more especially as he is at present engaged in no public business that can prevent it.

"I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

"Honorable George Read, Esquire,"

A fit pendant to the above is a recent event in the Spanish branch of the family of Gov. McKean. It is found in a recent number of the *Pittsburg Post*, and, if nothing else, is grotesque reading, beating our American probates out of sight:

The reported sale of the famous "Spanish Tract" of land near Sewickley, for \$50,000 to Mr. Fleming, and the subsequent proceedings to prevent the sale, have revived an old story, concerning Miss Sarah Maria Theresa McKean, daughter of Governor Thomas McKean, of this State, who married the Marquis de Yrujo, at that time the Minister of the Spanish Court to the United States. Her will was made in 1840, and for fifteen years or more it has been in the office of the register here. The contents of this will have nothing to do with the present article except that clause which bequeaths to Narcisa Maria Louisa Martinez de Yrujo, the daughter of the testatrix, all of the real estate in this country which belonged to the daughter of Governor M'Kean. Senora Narcisa must have been an invalid, as her mother speaks of her 'helpless condition' as an excuse for leaving her so much

property. There are some formalities connected with the document which are curious and interesting. The writer examined the papers several years ago and described at that time some of these peculiarities, but others were not mentioned. First comes a description of the opening of the sealed packet containing the will, in Spain, the affidavits of the witnesses, and the statement that it was filed in court. All of this was sworn to before F. Pochecho, honorary magistrate of the Territorial Court of Zaragoza and judge of the Primary Court of Claims in Madrid. Attached to the foregoing papers and to the will itself is a curious succession of documents, a sort of bombastic legal step ladder. Jose Carillo Albenez, notary public, attests that the will was signed and opened and copied. Don Jose Garcia Lastra, licentiate in jurisprudence, says he copied the will of which Senor Albenez speaks. Two notaries public attest that Don Lastra signed this certificate, and that the will has been truly and faithfully copied. Judge Antonia Maria de Prida certifies that the notaries are properly appointed officers, Don Antonia Casanova, commander of the Order of San Maritius and San Lazarus of Sardinia, and that of Merit of San Michael of Bavaria, and of the Royal Order of Charles III, secretary of her Majesty with office of decrees, gentlemen of the bed chamber of her Majesty with office, ex-sub-secretary of the Ministerial Department of Grace and Justice and superintendent of the territorial court of Madrid (whew!) certifies that Judge Prida is a duly appointed judge. Don Emilio Bernar, Gowned Honorary Minister of the Exchequer of the Kingdom, Deputy of the Cortes, and Sub-Secretary of the Ministerial Department of Grace and Justice certifies that Don Casanova "is what

he calls himself." Don Victoriano de Pedrozeno, Director of the Chancery of the Ministerial Department of State, vouches for Don Bernar, and Horatio J. Perry, secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, winds up the list by certifying Don Pedrozeno is all right. Then comes an affidavit of Charles Grebe, made before the register of Allegheny county, that what precedes it is a true translation of the Spanish papers. These are the old papers, but there now appear on the county will book translations made by Professor Alfonso Dauge, of other papers never before published. They consist of the will of the daughter to whom the American property was bequeathed, together with another "step ladder" of affidavits and attestations.

Senorita Narcisa Martinez de Yrujo married Don Blas Santiago de Pierrard, Camp Marshall of the national forces, Knight of John of Jerusalem, Commander of the Order of Charles III, of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and who was decorated for military deeds of daring. In her will, dated September 13, 1876, she says she is a lady in waiting to Queen Maria Louisa, of Spain, and resides at the Court. She bequeaths to her nieces, the daughters of Narcisa Escano Martinez de Yrujo, 3,000 reals each "once for all" (whatever that means.) To her step-sister, the Duchess of Sotomysers, she leaves one amethyst ring, and to the duchess' daughters is bequeathed all the testatrix's brilliants. To her nephew Don Carlos Manuel Martinez de Yrujo del Alcazar she leaves her gold box with the picture of the King of Naples, and to his brother Don Jose, is left another gold box with the picture of Louis XVIII, King of France. To Don Jose is left all the testatrix's rural property in the United States. The five nephews of the deceased

are made her universal heirs. To her husband she leaves her interest in a mill at Cadiz and some household goods. Her husband and her nephews, Don Carlos and Don Jose, are made her executors. The will was copied in 1875 and sent here in that year, but was not translated and copied on the will book until a few days ago. Don Jose is the one, as will be seen, who sold the property recently, and he is a great grandson of old Governor M'Kean.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

COUNTY LIEUTENANT.—When was this office created, and by what act of Assembly? What was the military title, and the pay? When was the office abolished?

H. E. H.

OLD TAN-YARDS.—“C. F. M.” informs us that Sherer & Dunwoody had a tan-yard on the lot near Dougherty's stable, on the north side of Cranberry alley, extending across River alley. Kurtz's was north of it and Boyer's on the south.

HOW GOODS WERE CONVEYED HALF A CENTURY AGO.—Very few persons have any idea of the difficulties of transportation prior to the era of canals and railroads. Fifty years ago the currency was eleven-penny-bits, six-penny-bits and shillings—eight shillings one dollar. Eight yards of calico at a shilling a yard was one dollar. Goods were marked in this way and groceries sold in the same way. As a general thing families bought articles at the store just as they wanted to use them, one-quarter of a pound of tea, two or three pounds of coffee, or five of sugar, and when more was wanted some youngster of the family was off to the store. Some accounts ran six months, and the merchant made all his purchases twice a year on six months credit. The goods were purchased at Philadelphia or Baltimore, and were

brought from thence in large covered wagons—called Conestoga teams—drawn by six horses; sometimes one horse before the other, and all wearing bells upon the collar. These large wagons held from four to five tons of goods. They were built for regular transportation wagons, on the great turnpikes of the day. In those early years, turnpikes were not the miserable apologies for roads, which grand jury after grand jury report as nuisances and all in vain—but they were well graded rounded from the center to gutters on each side, with all the necessary crossings for water, and most thoroughly macadamized. On these roads no wagon, regularly engaged in carrying goods, was allowed without tire on the wheels less than four inches in width. All along the great highways at distances of ten and twelve miles, were public houses, large two story frame buildings, and here the teamsters would stop to feed and water their horses, and I suppose take something themselves. I do not know precisely what. They carried a feed box with them. This was placed lengthwise of the tongue and the horse placed on either side. These were the kind of wagons in which goods were hauled from the cities alluded to—westward, to Harrisburg and farther on. What is now Harris park was constantly filled with these teams, awaiting their turn to ford or to be ferried over the river.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia was the commercial as well as the political center of this State from 1686 to 1799, not however, without frequent manifestations of discontent on the part of the rapidly increasing population west of this important part of the Province and State. Of a portion of the history of that long period, it is proposed to present a brief review.

Soon after the close of the revolution, the "infant" portion of the State west of Philadelphia, having during those eventful days furnished pretty nearly all the men of the war, felt, and was disposed to exercise its paramount power. Thus, in March, 1787, the Assembly, then a single branch, in obedience to this sentiment, resolved that Philadelphia was 'an unfortunate location,' expressing by votes its determination to build a State house "at Harrisburg, on a plot of ground, the property of the Commonwealth," &c., being four and a half acres, conveyed by John Harris in 1785. Harrisburg was then a town of nearly 600 inhabitants.

In subsequent sessions, as in 1795, the House voted 36 to 34, in favor of removing to Carlisle, Cumberland county. The Senate did not concur. In 1798, the House again agreed to remove to Wright's town, York county, "without delay." The Senate refused to concur. In 1799, the effort in favor of removal was crowned with success. Both branches voted to remove to Lancaster, then a town of great importance, much the most considerable in the interior. Accordingly, in December, 1799, the Legislature met in Lancaster, continuing to do so until the spring of 1812, when (in December) the seat of government was removed to Harrisburg, at which point it was voted it should be, so early as 1785. The provisions of the Constitution now, require that no removal can hereafter be made without the consent of the people, at a general election. Very many attempts have been made to relocate at Philadelphia, since 1812, but it is not probable that that location would be acceptable to any considerable section of the State.

The choice of Lancaster did not appear to have been entirely satisfactory. Agitation for another removal was almost immediately commenced, taking form as early as

1802, or within two years after the removal from Philadelphia. As an abstract proposition a majority was in favor of removal in 1790, but a location was not easily decided upon. The agitation was thus kept alive, until the importance of the Susquehanna valley overshadowed all other considerations.

It is proposed to give an account of the early steps in this contest. In doing so, letters not heretofore made public will be quoted, to show how promptly the people north and west of Lancaster began to urge another removal. These letters vary the dry legislative detail necessarily presented that the subject may be clearly placed before the readers of the present day.

Preliminary—a list of those who represented Dauphin county, then comprising also the present Lebanon, is presented. The legislative experience of these representatives from 1799 to 1810 was of great service to the project they had so much at heart, and the infrequent changes in the representation, show how highly their services were appreciated. The names are as follows:

SENATORS.

To 1803—John Kean.

To 1805—Gabriel Hiester.

From 1806-10—Melchior Rahm.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1799-1800—James Wilson, Christian Ley, Stacy Potts.

1800-01—Christian Ley, James Wilson, Stacy Potts.

1801-02—Christian Ley, James Wilson, Stacy Potts.

1802-03—Stacy Potts, Jacob Weirick, James Wilson.

1803-04—William Maclay, Jacob Weirick, Jacob Bucher.

1804-05—Jacob Weirick, Jacob Bucher, Edward Crouch.

1805-06—Jacob Bucher, Edward Crouch, Jacob Weirick.

1806-07—James Wallace, John Andrew Shulze, Jacob Bucher.

1807-08—John Andrew Shulze, James Wallace, Jacob Bucher.

1808-09—J. A. Shulze, James Wallace, Jacob Bucher.

1809-10—James Wallace, Peter Shindle, Benjamin Kurtz.

December 9, 1801, a few days after the meeting of the Legislature, the subject was introduced. There is no abstract of the debates of that day preserved that I am aware of; none at least in printed form. Extracts from the Journal of the House will inform us what occurred.

[*Extracts from Journal.*]

“LANCASTER, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1801.

A motion was made by Stacy Potts, of Dauphin county, seconded by Mr. Lord Butler, of Luzerne, and read as follows, vis:

As the happiness and convenience of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and the preservation and security of their property, are the primary and important objects of legislative deliberations, it becomes our duty to consider the propriety of placing the officers attached to the government thereof in such a situation as will permit their procuring, for themselves, residences, with convenient accommodations during the time they may continue in office, without subjecting them to the caprice of others; and the immense property held under the records of the State, at least in as secure a situation as the less important records of the different counties; therefore

Resolved, That a grand committee be appointed to take these important objects into consideration, and report the most eligible place to fix the the permanent seat of Government of this State, with such other further observations as the case may require.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, ordered, That Tuesday

next be assigned for the second reading of the said resolution, and that it be the order for that day.

Tuesday, Dec. 22d, 1801.

The motion of Mr. Potts, seconded by Mr. Butler, and read the 9th inst., relative to fixing the permanent seat of Government, was read the second time,

And the same being under consideration, Ordered, That Thursday, Jan. 7, next, be assigned for the further consideration thereof, and that it be the order for that day.

Thursday, Jan. 7th, 1802.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the permanent seat of Government, and

On motion, *Ordered*. That Wednesday, the 13th inst. be assigned for the further consideration thereof, and that it be the order for that day.

Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1802.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Isaac Wayle, of Chester, in the chair, with resolution relative to the permanent seat of government before it.

And after some time

The Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported that the committee of the whole had negatived the resolution; and

On the question, “Will the House agree to the report?”

The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. (afterwards Governor) Snyder and Mr. Painter, of Philadelphia, and are as follows, *viz*:

YEAS—Messrs. W. Anderson, J. Anderson, Barnett, Boileau, Brodhead, Bull, Butler, Cooke, Conrad, Davis, Eichelberger, Engle, Folwell, Goodman, Gordon, Heister, Holgate, Ingels, Kauffman, Kimmel, Mc-

Dowell (Chester), McElroy, J. Miller, A. Miller, Mohler, Neuhardt, Odenheimer, Penrose, Preston, Pugh, Rea, Roberts, Slagle, J. Smith, B. H. Smith, Statler, Steele, Thornburg, Trevor, Wayne, Wetherill, Wilson (Northampton and Wayne) —42.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Alter, Beale, Blair, Brady, Bratton, Buchanan, Cunningham, Dale, Ewalt, Ferguson, Follmer, Franklin, Gibbons, Hall, Helman, Kerr (Washington), Kerr (Huntingdon), Laycock, Lyle, McDowell (Washington), Mitchel, McMasters, John Moore, Jesse Moore, Montgomery, Painter, R. Porter, C. Porter, Potts, Rose, Simpson, F. Smith, Snyder, Udree, Urie Wilson (Dauphin), W. Wilson, Witman, Weaver *Speaker*—41.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

This disposed only of the question of "consideration," leaving the main subject open for future efforts. The opponents of removal, however, were powerful enough to prevent any further revival of the question during this session.

Mr. Potts writes of this defeat the letter of 1802, now quoted exactly as he penned it. The letter has no post mark except "8" cents, then the rate of postage between Lancaster and Harrisburg, addressed "Adam Boyd, Harrisburg."

"LANCASTER, Jan'r 19th, 1802.

"*Friend Boyd*: At thy request of the 2d instant I presented thy Vouchers." [Some business in relation to a settlement of the State Treasury with that of Dauphin county, of which Capt. B. was treasurer.]

"You will undoubtedly feel with me, the mortification of finding the turn our expected removal of the Seat of Government has taken. However, altho' very sensibly chagrined by that measure, yet shall not despair, altho' it may be some time before so great an object can be accomplished. I hope the work

is yet upon the wheel, and all things will yet work together for good; and if the fixing our permanent Seat of the Government seems at present out of sight, there is a preliminary motion on the way, which if carried, I shall think a good point gained toward forwarding the grand object. For yesterday a motion was made, to appoint a committee to enquire and report the propriety of converting all the property of this State, consisting of houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, into an Active Capital in aid of the present deranged finances of the Commonwealth, on which a committee has been appointed and from their completion I have great hopes of a favorable report.

If that measure can be successfully accomplished, the greatest obstacle in our way will be removed. However it has already raised the Hornet's nest, and there is as great a buzzing alarm as my resolution occasioned on the ninth of last month. Our Philadelphia Gentlemen would insinuate that it would be as great sacrilege to sell the old State House and its appurtenances in Philadelphia, as the Aristocrats would persuade us at the city of Washington, it will be to repeal the Judiciary System created by the last Congress, in the last night of their existance.

But however terrible the iniquitous act may be estimated by those scrupulous Gentlemen at both places, I hope and firmly believe, both will be accomplished. And while this is maturing in our house, I hope they will not continue quite indolent in the Senate, and perhaps by the time they are ready to produce any thing to our House, we may not have so many of our members looking back towards the Old State House in Philadelphia. Then we may hope for two votes, at least, for every one of those which we had counted on that deserted us in the late discussion.

"However, as I have written last evening to William Maclay and Thomas Elder, a pretty circumstantial account of the manner we were out-generated by the finess of the Sophistical Gentlemen of our Eastern counties, the subject seems to be so much exhausted that without going again over the same ground I must wait for further occurrences when I may be able to give you some further account, which may be interesting enough to be worth communicating. From thy friend,

"Adam Boyd."

"STACY POTTS

In 1802 the measure was brought forward in a fresh dress, that of erecting a structure for the "safe preservation" of the State papers. Under this thin disguise the subject of a removal of the seat of government was the real point. It was very skillfully avoided by the managers opposed to removal, in a debate extending through December, 1802, and not ending until late in January, 1803. Then the subject was again postponed, without determining the real question at issue. The letter now introduced, shows what Mr. Potts thought "of the situation." It is directed "Adam Boyd, Esq., Harrisburg, per fir. of Mrs. Hoover."

"LANCASTER, Jan'y 21st, 1803.

Dear Friend: I expected to have been able, before this time, to have given you some agreeable information respecting the fixing the offices to secure the Records from fire, but as we have made no progress yet towards establishing the place for erecting them, I have proposed to have them built as soon as possible; as the Records are in imminent danger. When they are once well secured we may take our own time in deliberating where to fix them, since that point seems to be so hard to get the committee to meet. However, as some difficulty might arise in laying a foundation to

build them on, I have concluded to wait a few days longer, as we have sholes of Petitions, Memorials, &c. from Philadelphia, some of which are arrived and more expected to be on the way. It [may be] necessary to near all that can be said on all sides before we determine.

I expect all the wisdom and ingenuity of that great city will be exerted on the occasion, it may afford some improvement to those who are young enough to learn the great art and Mystery of Intregue and persuasion; but for my part I am so old and incorigable, there is little hopes of my reaping any advantage as an individual; therefore I should have been willing to go on without them, but we have been uncommonly engaged this week, in the Tryal of Alexander Addison, and if we continue our diigence it is to be hoped we shall be done with that business next week. Then if the citizens of Philadelphia are ready, it is probable they may condescend to meet, with the expectation that the Committee will report the most eligable place to fix the offices will be in that city, because the State House is there already; not considering that the sale of that will produce enough to build all that is necessary both for State house Offices, and every other building that may be wanted—in the best and surest manner, if fixed at Harrisburg, and leave a good quantity of Dollars to replenish the State Treasury.

"But Patience is an excellent virtue, both in our own progress through life, and also as a companion through the session of the Legislature—for where so great a number of men are to act in concert, and less than a Majority can do nothing, there is no possibility of driving on anything, but pull by little and little and get forward what we can, endeavor to keep what we get, and particularly wait to gain a little more. If there is

too much energy and zeal displayed on almost any occasion, it raises a jealousy which renders the difficulty still greater, and thus I find it is best to be indefatigable in pursuing an interesting object with firmness, without being discouraged by every delay or disappointment; and thus, without being elated with prospects of success, or depressed with discouragements, I still continue my hopes. I cannot doubt but all will end well at last, however we may be impatient of so long a delay.

With respect, I remain

Thy assured Friend,

STACY POTTS.

It would be interesting, if the letters of Boyd, Maclay and Elder to Potts were yet to be recovered among the papers of the latter at Trenton, where his descendant resides.

This year closed the legislative career of "Friend" Potts. The next year the subject had assumed so much importance that Harrisburg was honored with two of the free representatives, to wit: Messrs. Maclay and Bucher.

For other details one may refer to the journals, to the newspapers of the day, to the annals of Harrisburg, perhaps other correspondence of which I have no knowledge, and tradition. It satisfies me when I further state, that in February 1810 on motion of Richard T. Leech, of Montgomery county, the subject of the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg was considered. Passed third and final reading February 21, 1810—57 yeas, 28 noes. The removal was completed in season for the meeting of the Legislature in December, 1812. The Governor and heads of departments came to their new quarters here in October, nearly 70 years ago.

Mr. Leech was for many years an esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, holding many

high public positions, and that of an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was brother-in-law of George Bryan, so long Auditor General. At one time Mr. Leech was State Treasurer. Many of our old readers call him to remembrance with pleasure.

It is unnecessary to encumber this with an account of the sharp sayings and ill blood that this question engendered between the "Eastern gentlemen" and their country cousins, mainly respecting the "city" property, owned by the State and alluded to by Mr. Potts. The end of it was that the property was disposed of, its price covered into the Treasury, and expended, with many more thousands, on the erection of accommodations at the new seat of government. Thus neatly was the project of Mr. Potts brought to a conclusion.

It is noteworthy that the last thing to be removed from Lancaster was the Library. And again, although the Legislature took formal possession of the new State House, January 2, 1822, the Library was not removed from the Dauphin County Court House until the fall of that year. It was not gathered as at present, until 1825, when the books on "The Tables" of the two houses were removed from what had become a dangerous exposure, and thus the nucleus of the present very valuable collection formed. The first custodian of the books was Charles Norris, of Philadelphia, in 1762, at a salary of £100 or \$266 67 a year. The compensation was increased while the Legislature sat in Lancaster and again at Harrisburg, when it reached the sum of \$500. The library until about 1835 was only opened for visitors during the sessions of the Legislature. The appropriation to it small and its growth very slow until the past eight or ten years. At present its collection is one of great value, and particu

larly rich in that pertains to the history of our own State.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

DECEMBER, 1881.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

[THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—The notes herewith presented relate chiefly to the delightful country "west of ye Sasquahannah;" and we commend the same to our friends there to show that we have not lost interest in their history. The memoranda are brief, but they may prove as interesting as they are valuable.

W. H. E.]

YELLOW FEVER AT LISBURN.—In 1803, there were several cases of yellow fever at Lisburn, Cumberland county. The same year there were between three and four hundred deaths from that disease in New York, and also at Philadelphia. Baltimore did not escape, although we have no knowledge of the number. It is probable the cases at Lisburn were simply sporadic, like those in Bald Eagle valley, Centre county, in 1799. Are there extant any documents which may give an account of that epidemic at Lisburn, save the communication of Dr. W. Baldwin, in the *Medical Museum* for 1805. From the account of the latter we must confess to doubting, although it is stated that one of the symptoms was 'black vomit.'

W. H. E.

"WASHINGTON IRVINE CORRESPONDENCE."—The valuable papers of General William Irvine are about to be collected and edited by C. W. Butterfield, of Madison, Wisconsin, the author of that extremely valuable work "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky." General Irvine was one of the "Men of Mark" of the Cumberland valley, although his name is not mentioned in that remarkable book,

and served gallantly during the War of the Revolution. As a Pennsylvanian, the only regret we have is that it has been left to a Western historian to do justice to his memory. Mr. Butterfield is a pains-taking, conscientious and faithful biographer, and Gen. Irvine is safe in his hands. As the publishing of the work depends upon the number of subscribers—we will gladly receive the name of any of the readers of NOTES AND QUERIES to the volume, which will be an octavo of about 450 pages, with portraits of Washington and Irvine, at the price of \$3 50.

W. H. E.

GORDON.—George Gordon settled in the Cumberland valley between 1730 and 1735. He doubtless came from the north of Ireland, though some descendants having learned that the family is Scotch, and possessed of some prejudice against Irish extraction, claim that he came directly from Scotland. As I happen to know that the evidence is trustworthy which places the arrival of the Gordons in Virginia at the same time, and that they were from Newry in Ireland, my own conviction is that George Gordon, who located in the Cumberland valley was, like James and John Gordon, who settled on the northern neck of Virginia, a Presbyterian, and from the north of Ireland. George Gordon died in 1759, leaving children—

I. MARY ELIZABETH, m. — Crumbleton.

II. ARABELLA, m. Joseph Magrew.

III. SARAH, m. George Dement.

IV. PRUDENCE, m. James Matthews.

V. RACHEL, m. William Matthews.

VI. RUTH, m. Arthur Eckles.

VII. GEORGE.

VIII. HENRY, m. Sarah Johnston.

I am anxious to obtain traces of this family and its connections. G. A. G.

[If any of the readers of NOTES AND

QUERIES at Carlisle, will examine the wills, deeds and administration accounts and forward us the result of their researches, they will do service to our correspondent, who is preparing a Genealogy of the Gordon Family. W. H. E.]

WALLACE, SAMUEL.—Among the early settlers from the north of Ireland in Cumberland county was Samuel Wallace, who purchased a farm in Allen township, on the Yellow Breeches creek. After his death it was purchased by Joseph Best. It is now in possession of his son, Martin Best. Of Mr. Wallace's children, Mary married Samuel Weir, of Harrisburg, who were the parents of Samuel, John Andrew and James Wallace Weir. Sarah married William Brooks, whose farm adjoined that of Mr. Wallace. His children were James, William and David; daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan and Hannah. Mr. Brooks lived at the ford of the creek, and built what was known for many years as Brooks' Mill; the property is now owned by Elias Hake. Martha Wallace married John Hays, and were the parents of Samuel W., John A. and Joseph and Miss Margaret Hays, of Harrisburg. Elizabeth married Gilbert Burnett, who had two daughters, Henrietta, who is deceased, and Mrs. Caroline M. Denning; of the sons John died at Columbus, Ohio; Samuel at Chillicothe, Ohio; Joseph at Baltimore, and William, who resided near Paris, Illinois, died at Harrisburg in 1856, while on a visit at the house of John A. Weir. B. <

ALEXANDER.—Oliver Alexander came to Tennessee about and not later than the year 1798, accompanied by his brothers James, Ebenezer and Benjamin. Their father or grandfather, a native of Scot-

land or England, settled first in Pennsylvania, where he married a Miss Paul, and afterward removed to Washington county, Virginia. They had issue: Adam Rankin (a member of Congress from Madison county, Tennessee, 1823-1827), Ebenezer, James and perhaps other sons, and three daughters: Abigail, Susan and Margaret. Desired the names of the parents of Oliver Alexander and information to enable the tracing of his ancestry in the mother country. According to tradition, Oliver Alexander was one of six brothers, two of whom removed to and settled in North Carolina.

E. A.

[The foregoing query from Knoxville, Tennessee, has been referred to us by our learned friend, R. A. Brock, of the Richmond (Va.) *Standard*. We have no doubt, some of our correspondents can help us. It may be stated that Adam Rankin Alexander referred to was named for an aged friend and pastor of his father. A Presbyterian divine of that name is mentioned as having moved from Pennsylvania to Virginia. One branch of the Alexanders became connected by marriage with the M'Ginley's of Pennsylvania, and inquiry is also made of them. Perchance the Rev. Dr. Murray can help us.

W. H. E.]

REV. JOHN STEEL.—In the old grave yard at the northeast section of the ancient borough of Carlisle, and a little distance south of the brick inclosure of the M'Coskry and M'Clure family, rest the remains of the brave captain of Frontier times, the Rev. John Steel. The grave is marked by a plain marble headstone, sufficiently large only to receive the following inscription:

*In
Memory of
the Rev'd JOHN STEEL,
Minister of the Gospel
at Carlisle,
who died August, 1779,
aged 64 years.*

*Also of Margaret Steel,
wife of the Rev'd John Steel,
who died February, 1779,
aged 58 years.*

*Also of
Captain John Steel,
son of the Rev'd John
and Margaret Steel,
who died December, 1812,
aged 68 years.*

The concluding lines of this inscription are near the roots of the grass. It would seem that it was not put up until after the death of the son. Captain Steel was a remarkable man in many respects and we hope ere long to present a sketch of the fighting parson of the Cumberland Valley.

W. H. E.

DISTANCES FROM CARLISLE TO LANCASTER AND SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS IN CHESTER COUNTY.—From an account book of the expedition of Gen. Forbes, in 1759, we have the following:

From Carlisle to Lancaster, the river Susquehanna 2 miles wide included, 54 miles.

	Miles.	P. rches.
From Lancaster to Joseph Steer's at the Red Lyon,	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	and 30
To Caldwell's at the Hat,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 55
To John Miller's at Pequae,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 12
To the Wagon, Jams. Way's,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 64
To the Ship, Thos. Parke's,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 13
To John Nealy's at the Upper White Horse,	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 12
To George Aston's, at the Admiral Warren,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 75
To the Ball or King of Prussia,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 66

To the Plough,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	59
To the Buck,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	06
To the Black Horse,	5	"	34
To the middle ferry, Coultas',	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	21
To Philadelphia Court House,	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	50
<i>Rates of Freight and Distances</i>			
	Miles.	£.	s. d.

From Carlisle to the Ship in East Caln, 85 and 85=	170	6	7	9
To the Upper White Horse, Nealy's, 94 and 94=	180	6	18	0
Miles. Perches.				

From Lancaster to the Ship in East Caln, Chester county,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	32
From the Ship and East Caln to Philadelphia,	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	26
To John Nealy's, the Upper White Horse,	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	38
To George Aston's, at the Admiral Warren,	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	33
To the Ball, or King of Prussia,	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	19
To the Plough,	58	"	78
To the Buck,	61	"	64
To the Black Horse,	66	"	96

Distances Computed from Lancaster to Fort Bedford:

	Miles.
From Lancaster to Carlisle,	50
From Carlisle to Shippensburg,	20
From thence to Loudon,	22
To Littleton,	19
To Juniatta Crossings,	18
To Fort Bedford,	19
I. C.	

FROM HARRIS' FERRY TO THE POTOMAC.—In 1736 the course of the road from Harris' Ferry to the Potomac was somewhat changed. It ran in a southwest course about two miles; thence westerly to James

Silvers; thence westward to John Hoge's meadow; thence westward to a fording place on LeTort's Spring, a little to the northward of John Davison's; thence west, westerly at a little to the southward of Robert Dunning's to the Great Spring head. The road, as first laid out, probably ran south of Silvers' and Hoge's, and I think it quite likely that their complaints caused a review. And the viewers deflected the road somewhat to the northwest from the line as originally laid out. S. E.

HUNTER.—THOMAS HUNTER, of Newberry Township, York county, made his will 22d Sept., 1777, which was proved 18th of Nov., 1777. He left a wife Mary and the following children:

I. NANCY, m.—Ashton, who had dec'd, leaving Richard, Thomas and William.

II. JAMES.

III. EPHRAIM, "if living."

IV. JANE.

V. MARY, m. — Coulter.

VI. MARGARET, m. — M'Donald.

VII. ALICE, m. — Hoge.

VIII. JOSEPH.

IX. WILLIAM.

X. [A dau.] m. — Hay, leaving a son Allen.

The executors of the will were William Hunter, his son, and Tobias Hendricks. The witnesses, Robert Cunningham, Arthur Irwin and Samuel Wallace.

[We will be under especial obligations if any of our readers can supply the names in blank, as the foregoing is of considerable genealogical value. W. H. E.]

HISTORICAL SKRAPS

Relating to the Cumberland Valley.

I have gathered up a few fugitive notes, which may give some data leading to other matters of more importance.

William Walker in 1744 owned a farm of 354 acres in Pennsboro', on Conedo-

guinet, adjoining the land of James Laws; and in December, 1745, William Trent and George Croghan owned 355 acres on the Conedoguinet, adjoining James Laws' land. From this description it would seem to be the same land owned by William Walker. This was probably located at or near the mouth of that stream, where Trent had a trading post, which had been established by other Indian traders many years before that date. Subsequently Trent removed to Carlisle.

George Croghan lived for some time near what is now known as "Sterrett's Gap." From thence he removed to the vicinity of Fort Littleton, at the "Burnt Cabins," and from thence to the vicinity of Pittsburg.

There also lived along the Conedoguinet in 1745 John Collins. Robert Henry also owned a farm and grist mill on the same creek adjoining the land of James Quigley, Samuel Collins and Joseph Woods, in 1747. He had 150 acres.

In the same year John Scott also owned a farm of 210 acres on the same stream.

In 1746 James Sterrett, sheriff of Lancaster county, sold a farm of 600 acres in the "Manor of Paxtang," at the mouth of Yellow Breeches creek, which belonged to Peter Chartier, the Indian Trader. This was sold to Thomas Cookson, Esq., who sold it to Thomas Lawrence a merchant of Philadelphia. Chartier had long before removed to the Ohio.

In 1743 and 4 David Wilson and James Betty owned large farms along the Yellow-Breeches creek.

David Preist settled at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek in 1737. This land probably laid opposite to Chartiers'. He died about the year 1746, and left a widow, Susanna, and a son, William, and three daughters. This land adjoined John Harris' land.

In 1745 James Galbreath, Esq., owned 395 acres of land on a branch of the Cone-doguinnet creek, in Hopewell, adjoining the lands of John Findley, Thomas Alexander, David Osborne and John Kilpatrick. He was sheriff of Lancaster county in 1742 and 3. He then resided in Lancaster borough, but finally moved to the west side of the river, shortly after Cumberland county was organized.

John Hendricks took up 1,100 acres in 1716 along the Conestoga creek and above the mouth of Mill creek, which empties into the former a few miles below Lancaster. Adjoining the above named tract on the south side of Mill creek, and about half a mile from its mouth, David Priest took up in 1720 one hundred and fifty acres, and immediately southwest of this last named tract there was a grant of land to Priest in 1719. From their proximity at this time and their subsequent removal to the Yellow Breeches, leads me to infer that these families were connected by marriage.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

ELDER, JACOB (*N. & Q.*, *xli*, *xlv*).—By referring to the Orphans' Court records, we find that Jacob Elder was the oldest son of John Elder and Elizabeth Aul, the children of whom were as follows:

- I. MARY, b. 1781, m. Gen. John Förster.
- II. JACOB, b. 1783.
- III. JOHN, b. 1785:
- IV. ROBERT, b. 1787.
- V. JOSHUA, b. 1789.
- VI. SALLY ANN, b. 1791.
- VII. ELIZA AUL, b. 1793, m. Henry Alword.

Jacob Elder was a representative man of the family, intelligent, and wielded a facile pen. He died at the early age of thirty-three years.

W. H. E.

A TRAVELING COURT.—The Orphans' Court of Dauphin county in the first years of its organization seemed to have traveled around the country, and by this means, no doubt, the business thereof was greatly facilitated. The first court was held at Louisburgh, the name given to Harris' Ferry upon the formation of the county, and by which it was known in the official records until the incorporation of the borough of Harrisburg by the act of 1791. It was subsequently held at Jones town, Myerstown and Lebanon, and this "itinerancy" was kept up for ten or fifteen years.

A NOTED CATHOLIC DIVINE.

[The following description of an old citizen of Bedford, Pa., the Rev. Thomas Hayden, D. D., is worthy of preservation. It is the testimony of a writer as thoroughly Protestant as myself to the lovely character of a Christian Priest. The Rev. Thomas Hayden is known by reputation, among men of letters, as the author of "A Memoir on the Life and Character of the Rev. Prince Demetrius A. de Gallitzin, Founder of Loretto, and Catholicity in Cambria County, Pa., Apostle of the Alleghenies. By V. Rev. Thomas Hayden, of Bedford, Pa. Balto. J. Murphy & Co., 1859." He published also a discourse (preached in 1848, on Rev. F. X. Brosius) in the *Catholic World*, November, 1865. And in February, 1866, delivered a lecture on the Life of Gallitzin at Birmingham, Pa., which was not published. But I quote from the letter referred to.]

"To write of Father Hayden is, to me, a very great pleasure. I knew him intimately and respected and loved him, as did everybody who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was an eminently pure, good man, and in many respects a remarkable man. With talents far above mediocrity, and a native intellect of high order, developed by edu-

cation, extensive reading and travel, he was as innocent and unsophisticated as a child. His piety was as unaffected as his faith was simple and undoubting. He was as ready to give his money as his prayers or counsel to the suffering. No one ever dreamed of suspecting his sincerity in anything. He was that rare character "a great man who didn't know it." With many chances for advancement in the church, he remained here of his own choice, as the pastor of a little parish for 47 years, and ministered to his people without salary, and often times he paid the incidental expenses of the church from his own resources. He refused to accept a bishopric: was a power in the church; his society was sought after by great men in "Church and State" Ex-President Buchanan and many others of our public men visited him annually when at our Springs. The little children of our town were as easy in his presence as if he were the grand-pa of them all.

He was a native of Ireland and came to Bedford when in his twelfth year, with his parents. His father was one of our early wealthy merchants and Father Hayden inherited his large estate from him. He was worth about \$100,000 when he died, which he bequeathed to his nephews and nieces, and the Church. His remains lie beneath a beautiful monument in the Catholic churchyard here, beside his parents and surrounded by his relatives and parishioners whom he baptized, married and buried.

He was a welcome guest in all the best families of the town, Protestant as well as Catholic. He was usually invited to the funerals of Protestants and went in company with the Protestant ministers, and at his own burial all the Protestant clergy attended in a body.

He was a fragrance in spirit, yet consistent as a priest in the Roman Church. He never

sacrificed his principles to expediency, but he was so mild and gentle that it was to be said that "invectives were like other people's pet names."

If he felt it a duty to discuss in sermons what he believed to be errors, he never called his opponents by any stronger terms than his "dear erring Protestant brethren." If his people were derelict or tardy in their alms-giving (he required them to give to general charities and church purposes in lieu of the salary not exacted by or paid to him) he would sometimes lose patience and say: "Really you must do better; I am afraid I am spoiling you. If you don't give more I will be obliged to insist on having a salary so I can give more myself."

When he died, his people bewailed him and I think we Protestants felt nearly as much bereft as they.

His monument is a massive cenotaph of white marble, surmounted by a very large cross of same material. The inscriptions are as follows:

East Side.

"Sacred
to the memory of the
Very Rev. Thomas Hayden, D. D."

West Side,

"Very Rev. Thomas Hayden,
Born in County Carlow, Ireland,
Dec. 21, 1798,
and departed this life
Aug. 25, 1870."

South Side.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is
the death of His saints."

North Side.

"He was the beloved and zealous pastor
of the Bedford congregation upwards of
47 years."

His memory is a fragrance here still and
his influence in the social cordiality between

the Catholics and Protestants is still apparent."

[As the letter in which the above quotation occurs, was not written for the press, I will not give the name of the writer.

H. E. H.]

THE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-MASTERS OF PAXTANG VALLEY.

No records of the schools of the valley have been presented earlier than those relating to the free schools of the present day. All that we know concerning them is gathered from a few entries in old memorandum books, receipts for tuition, "the memory of men still living," and tradition. The first settlers were principally Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and the present site of Paxtang Church was early fixed upon as a suitable place for a church and school house. In 1732, the church was organized under the pastorate of Rev. William Bertram, but a building had been erected and religious services conducted at stated times by Rev. Mr. Anderson and others, long before. And there is every reason to believe that the school was coeval with the church. Three different buildings were used at different times as school houses—the first and oldest was a log cabin which stood a short distance north of the church on Thomas McArthur's land—the second, a log house on Thomas Rutherford's land, west of the church—the third was known as the "study house"—a building belonging to the congregation, erected for the convenience of the minister, into which he could retire for meditation between sermons. The buildings have all long since disappeared and with them this old type of school masters. The pedagogue is now spoken of as "*the teacher*." In those days he was called "*The Master*"—terms which sufficiently indicate the difference between the past and the present position of that important personage.

The names of the masters who taught here before the Revolution are all forgotten save that of Francis Kerr, who immortalized himself by organizing a clandestine lodge of masons, whose temple was the old Log Cabin. During the quarter century immediately following the Revolution, the celebrated "Master Allen" surveyor and school-master—fills the most prominent place. His reputation as an educator was great and his services in demand. In connection with the common branches he taught latin and surveying, and was looked upon by his cotemporaries as one who had almost reached the summit of the hill of knowledge. In the the course of his long career he conducted schools in Paxtang, Derry and Hanover; and almost all the surveyors, squires, and scribes in these townships, who were in active service forty or fifty years ago, had in their youth sat at the feet of Master Allen. It is not known precisely how long he kept school at the Meeting House; it is however certain that he was teaching there on the 29th of April 1783; also that he opened school on the 9th of May, 1785, at 7 shillings and 11 pence per scholar per quarter—and that he was teaching there on the 12th of January, 1789. After this date we have been unable to find any record, but have frequently heard it stated that the first school attended by Capt. J. P. Rutherford was Master Allen's, at the Meeting House. Capt. Rutherford was born in 1801. This would indicate that Allen closed his career as master of the school, about 1808 or 1810. He afterwards taught at Gilchrist's near Linglestown.

It is a curious fact, that the Christian name of one so famous and who filled so large a space in this community for so many years—should be forgotten. His character as "*Master*" seems to have overshadowed his very name. And he is known

to fame, only as Master Allen. Among the many traditions concerning him, is one which represents him as a firm believer in the efficacy of the rod as a promoter of good morals and a quickener of the intellectual faculties. All were soundly drubbed daily, and those unfortunate youngsters whose indulgent parents spared the rod, received at his hands a double portion, in order that they might have as fair a start in life as their more favored friends who were properly whipped at home. His stern and forbidding aspect, as he stalked about the school room, rod in hand, struck terror into the hearts of all meditators of rebellion, and left such a lasting impression upon the mind, that old men of three score and ten have been known to shudder as they recalled it.

In the cemetery near Harrisburg, among those brought there from the old burying-ground in the city, is a grave marked by a marble slab resting upon four pillars of sand stone. The inscription is as follows:

*In
Memory of
Joseph Allen
who departed this life
Feb. 13th 1819
Aged about 80 years.*

There are many reasons for believing this to be the last resting place of the old autocrat of the school-room.

Joseph Allen by his will, dated July 4th 1812, bequeathed his books and MSS. to his nephew David Allen of the New Purchase. These documents may still be in existence somewhere, and doubtless contain much that would be interesting to us to-day, and it is to be regretted that he left them to one living so far from the scenes of his life work and where his name and fame were unknown.

From Master Allen's school went out many young men who afterwards became

prominent in their respective walks of life. Among these may be mentioned Thomas Elder, member of the Dauphin County Bar, and eleventh Attorney General of Penn'a.

John Forster,—A distinguished citizen of Harrisburg, and Brigadier General in the war of 1812.

Jonathan Kearsley,—An officer in the 2d Reg. U. S. Artillery—served throughout the war of 1812, and lost a leg in the defense of Fort Erie—was afterwards Collector of Internal Revenue for the 10th district of Penn'a. And in 1820 was appointed by Mr. Monroe, Receiver for the Land Office at Detroit, a position which he held until 1847; was elected Mayor of Detroit in 1829, and was four times elected Regent of the State University of Michigan, and received from that Institution the Honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Joseph Wallace — merchant — Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1838, and an eminently useful citizen of Harrisburg.

John Rutherford, surveyor and farmer, represented Dauphin county, in the 28th Legislature of Penn'a.

Wm. McClure, a leading member of the Dauphin county bar.

Wm. Rutherford, farmer, Colonel of Penn'a Militia, and represented Dauphin county, in the 30th, 31st, 40th and 41st Legislature of Penn'a.

Joseph Gray, surveyor and farmer, filled, with credit, the office of Surveyor of Dauphin county.

James P. Espy—for many years a leading merchant of Harrisburg.

These are a few from Paxtang. Had we the roll of Allen's scholars from first to last many distinguished names from Hanover and Derry would undoubtedly be found upon it.

Cotemporary with Allen at the Meeting

House was Mr. Thomson, who began a quarter on the 29 of May, 1786, at 5 shillings per quarter; and Mr. Armstrong, who opened school on the 31st of October, 1786, at 5 shillings. Of this school, we find recorded in Rev. John Elder's memorandum book, (which through the kindness of Dr. W. H. Egle, we have been permitted to examine) the following:

"Dec. 11th, 1786—This day he discontinued ye school on acc't of ye severity of ye weather."

Allen, as has been noted, closed his career as teacher at the Meeting House, about 1810. He was followed by several men whose names we have been unable to ascertain.

In 1814 and 1815, Francis Donley an Irishman, conducted the school.

In 1816, Mr. McClintock.

In 1817, Benjamin White, of Vermont, noted for the severity of his rule. He is common with all bachelor school masters, of that day, boarded around.

In 1818 and 1819, John Jones lived in the house and taught the school.

In 1820, Thomas Hutchison, of Union county, Penn'a. Mr. Hutchinson is still living in Stephenson county, Ill.—A hale old man of more than four score. The rule for boarding which governed the master in his peregrinations around the neighborhood, may be gathered from some instructions given to Mr. Hutchison, when he opened school, by an Irish lady, who was one of his patrons; she had but one scholar, and he was a bound boy.

"Now Tammy, where ye hae but the one scholar, ye stay but the one night."

In 1821 James Cupples an Irish weaver, and a man of some attainments, particularly in mathematics, kept school in the winter, and worked at his trade in the summer. His loom, for want of room in the house, was kept in the west end of the church,

which at that time was separated from the audience room by a board partition. As a school-master, Mr. Cupples cannot take rank as a great man, yet he was in some respects far in advance of his age. He ruled with little or no assistance from the rod, a system of government which his patrons who had been brought up under the stern and vigorous rule of Allen could not fully appreciate. He stands out as a solitary example among his compeers of one whom no little boy ever determined to thrash as soon as he should be able, and from him dates the decline of the reign of terror in the school room. For these things he deserves to be greatly remembered. After teaching several terms at the Meeting House, he removed to Churchville, and in 1826 to Cumberland county, where he probably spent the remainder of his days.

In 1824 Mr. M'Cashan was master of the school.

In 1825 Samuel S. Rutherford. Mr. Rutherford was a native of the valley and for many years one of its leading citizens. He died on his farm near the church in 1872. From 1825 to 1839, when the school finally closed, we have a long list of teachers, none of whom seems to have taught more than a single quarter. Among them are the names of Mr. Lockhart, Francis D. Cummings (a man of varied attainments), Cornelius Kuhn, Rev. John Macbeth (a sketch of whom appeared in a former number of *Notes and Queries*), Mr. Martin, David Calhoun, Thomas Mifflin Kennedy, Robert Cooper, John Ebersole, and William Gold.

In the fall of 1839, the free school system went into operation in Swatara, and the light from the old school at the Meeting House, which had cast its rays upon the valley for more than a hundred years, was extinguished. From the earliest times, down to 1812, this was the only lamp by

which the feet of the children of the valley were guided along the pathway to learning.

In 1812 the over-crowded condition of the school compelled the erection of another building. The site chosen was the North East corner of Jacob Walter's farm, in the woods, near a spring of water. The logs were contributed and hauled to the spot by the farmers around, and John M'Clure of Hanover, afterwards of Ohio, was the architect. The house was about 16 feet by 18 feet, with a ceiling so low that a tolerably active young man could stand on the floor and kick the joists. This building is still standing, and has been used for more than thirty years as a pig-pen, a use to which it is much better adapted than it ever was for a school house.

David Calhoun, of Paxtang, a lame man and a distant relative of the great South Carolina Nullifier, was the first master. He afterwards taught in Paxtang township, and at the Meeting House, and finally went to the West, where he died. He was followed by Thomas Wallace, who wielded a rod of such prodigious length that he was able to reach any scholar in the room without leaving his chair.

Joseph Gray, of Paxtang Valley, came next, in 1815. Mr. Gray afterwards became distinguished as a surveyor—died on his farm in the valley in 1861, and was buried in Paxtang grave-yard. From Mr. Gray's time down to the close of the school many different men were employed as masters, among whom may be named Tilyer Neal, a New England man and an excellent teacher; John Karr, an Irishman; Benjamin White, of Vermont; Mr. Burrett, a Yankee; Curtis M'Neal, a Scotchman; William Walker, of Hanover; Murray Manville; P. K. Burke; Mr. Runyan; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Norwood, an Irishman, and a great lover of strong water, who once de-

clared that when his bottle was empty he felt like the man described in the first lines of the "Beggar's Petition," "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," &c., but when it was full "No king upon his throne was happier." Following Mr. Norwood was a man of pompous carriage and courtly manners, known as "Old Quality." What his name really was, no one now seems to know. And lastly, Mr. Anderson. Most of these men, and others not remembered, taught but a single quarter, and disappeared.

The new Board of School Directors divided Swatara township into seven districts and erected a school house in each. Two of these, Nos. 1 and 5, were located in the valley and supplied the places of the two old houses. The new buildings were light frame structures and stood for twenty-five years, when they were replaced by the present substantial brick houses.

We shall not go into the history of the free schools of Swatara, but cannot close the subject without mentioning two distinguished teachers of Nos. 1 and 5—Edwin L. Moore and George Gunn. These two men were relatives and came to the valley in 1840—young men from Massachusetts, and were examined as to their qualifications by Rev. James R. Sharon and received from him first-class certificates. Mr. Moore taught several terms at No. 1, then opened a school in Harrisburg, and was for many years Principal of the Mount Joy Academy. In 1861 he entered the army as paymaster and served until some time after the close of the war, when he settled in Nebraska, where he died about 1870. Mr. Gunn took charge of No. 5, or Hockerton, as it was called because of its location on lands of George Hocker, in November, 1841, and taught the school, with two or three intervals, until 1856, when he married and

engaged in farming near Mentor, Ohio, where he died in September 1862. Mr. Gunn was a gentleman of many social virtues, and when he left the valley for his new home in the West, he bore with him the good wishes of all classes, and left no enemy behind him. One old gentleman with whom he boarded for a time, charged him nothing. "For," said he, "I consider his company worth his board." As a teacher he was second to no man of his day. His capacity for work in the school room was enormous. His ability to impart knowledge and his skill in the government of schools, unsurpassed. The majority of his pupils are still living and in the prime of life, and all look back with pleasure and satisfaction to the time spent under his instructions.

W. F. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XLIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

WALLACE, SAMUEL (*N. & Q.* *xlvi*) — Sarah, daughter of Samuel Wallace, married in 1785 or 1786, Samuel Brooks, and not William, as you have it. They resided in Hopewell township, York county, two miles from the Maryland line. On this estate was a stone grist mill, well known as "Brooks' mill." The children of Samuel Brooks and Sarah Wallace were — William, Margaret, Susau, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph and John.

I. M. H.

FORDS OVER SWATARA (*N. and Q.* *xxviii*.) — "B. H. A." makes a little mistake in the details of his information about Sherer's Ferry. It was the widow of Joseph Sherer not of Samuel Sherer, who held the half interest in the bridge. John Earnest and Samuel Sherer built the first bridge at the old ferry. Samuel Sherer's wife, who was Elizabeth Barnett, died September 24, 1816, and Samuel on the 26th of December, 1821. On his death his interest in the

bridge fell to his son Joseph Sherer, who lived in a house standing close to where turnpike crosses the canal. Joseph Sherer died March 5, 1824, and of course his interest fell to his wife. I cannot tell when she sold her right, but she removed to Ohio about 1838. The statement that the bridge was swept away in 1851, I think is a mistake.

J. S. E.

PATTERSON — POTTER. — The will of Mary Patterson, widow of James Patterson, of Fermanagh, Cumberland county, Pa., is recorded at Harrisburg, having been proved April 29, 1785. She died at or near Middletown, at the residence of her daughter, Susanna Moore. In her will she mentions the following children:

- I. WILLIAM, deceased.
- II. MARY, m. Gen. James Potter.
- III. SUSANNA, m. James Moore.
- IV. JAMES.
- V. GEORGE.

Gen. James Potter, above mentioned, died in November, 1789. In his will he mentions the following children:

- I. JAMES.
- II. ELIZABETH, m. James Poe.
- III. MARTHA, m. Andrew Gregg.
- IV. MARY, m. 1st. George Riddle; 2d. — M'Clelland.

V. MARGARET, m. Edward Crouch.

He then mentions his brother Samuel Potter and wife Susanna; and also directs that tombstones be erected over the remains of his former wife ELIZABETH and later, MARY.

W. H. E.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS. — John Frazier, Indian Trader, resided in Paxtang, along the river, in 1737. His farm, of 122 acres, was patented to Arthur Park, who died in 1739. His son Joseph got this farm. It adjoined the land of Joseph Kelso and James Alcorn. This was the same Frazier who had a trading post on the Monongahela River,

at whose house General Washington stayed when returning from the Allegheny, in 1753.

Moses White, in 1747, owned a farm by Spring Creek and Meeting House Run, adjoining the land of John Montgomery, in Derry, 353 acres.

On January 10, 1745, James Galbraith and Elizabeth, his wife, sold to Richard Peters 309 acres of land along the river in Paxtang, adjoining the land of Thomas Rennick, Alexander Stephens and the Proprietor's land.

In 1744, Henry Smith, of "Tobo," Indian trader, owned farm along Swaratawro creek, adjoining the lands of Rudolph Myers, Thomas Freanes and the land of Richard Penn, 520 acres.

In 1745, Joseph Chambers (miller) and Catharine, his wife, owned 258 acres along the river, adjoining lands of Thomas Gardiner, Robert Rennick and William Rennick.

SAMUEL EVANS.

[NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.—In examining some old papers in the Land Department of the Commonwealth, we made the following memoranda, which are of greater or lesser value. Like other disjointed information we have printed, they may prove to be interesting.

W. H. E.]

DURKEE, JOHN, was from "Norwich, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut."

JACK, PATRICK, resided, on the 15th of June, 1789, in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county. In March, 1807, he was a resident of Armstrong township, Indiana county.

TATE, ELIZABETH, widow—Tate, Margaret, m. Paul Barnet—Tate, Dr. John, were wife and children of John Tate, of Southampton township, Franklin county, Pa., in 1789.

POLLOCK, JOHN, resided in German township, Fayette county, in Sept., 1791.

PATTERSON, WM., on the 16th Dec., 1774, gave a Deed Poll to Benj. Jones and Jean, his wife, of a tract of land on Cocolamut creek, in Cumberland county, to which are the signatures, as witnesses, of Margaret Finley, Esther Patterson, Catharine Ferguson

TRENT, JAMES, of Trenton, "in the county of Burlington and the Western Division of son of William Trent, of Trenton aforesaid, Esq., by Mary, his wife, lately deceased, and heir-at-law of the said Mary, she being one of the children and Legatees of Sarah Eckley, deceased), transfers to Benjamin Goddeffroy a lot of land belonging to the said William Trent, in the city of Philadelphia the twenty-third of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two.

MOYER, HANS—Purchased, 10th February, 1719, three hundred acres of land on Conestoga creek, from John Farrer, to whom it was warranted 2d August, 1716. Moyer subsequently died leaving children—

JOHN,

JACOB,

ONELA, m. Jacob Kendig,

ELIZABETH, m. Henry Musselman,

MARY, m. John Shank, who, for the sum of £75, deeded the same to Casper Loughman on the 25th December,

THE PENN PORTRAITS.—Is there any authentic portrait of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania? Was there ever one?

The authenticity of those in the State Gallery of Governors of Pennsylvania, as well as in private hands in England and America, are not beyond dispute. They are warmly disputed, as they should be, for they are not alike in expression or features. Certainly the one purporting to have been taken in his youth, in the martial dress of a cavalier, bears no resemblance

to the bust in the Loganian Library given in Proud, or of those in Janney; that by Miss Webb, or the one in Egle's History of Pennsylvania. The latter gives a better idea of what one supposes should represent Penn, than any other we know of. The modern ideals of Inman and others are certainly not to be taken. So that just upon the eve of the celebration of the founding of our State, it happens to be a question whether we have a certain representation of its founder. The accepted conventional portrait from which all others are borrowed, is not of Penn but of the rich brewer Gurney, of a family with which that of Penn was connected. Acute English "Friends" concur in this supposition. The portrait of Gurney was painted before the year 1700, when he, as well as Penn, were upwards of forty years of age. The great brewer was almost as distinguished a Friend as his illustrious contemporary. The representation given as the frontispiece in Egle, is in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and its history can be traced for many years. In the absence of any authentic likeness, that had best be adopted hereafter, in all representations of William Penn. Fancy should not be permitted to prevail upon this subject, longer than 1882. A. B. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—I.

Historical and Genealogical.

DOCTOR WOLTZ (*N. & Q.* xxxvii) removed to Maryland about 1770. Mr. George Woltz, by trade a silversmith, resided in Hagerstown, Maryland, at that early day. He or his wife was related to Jacob Bowman, of Hagerstown, and subsequently of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, whither, after George Woltz's death, his widow and two children, George and Mary, removed. Mary Woltz married Jacob Bowman Mc-

Kennan, sr., the son of Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennan, and is still living, a widow, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. It is more than probable that George Woltz was the son of Dr. Woltz. H. E. H.

[Doctor Woltz resided near Middletown and practiced medicine at an early period. His name is prominently mentioned as being the physician who examined the fatal wounds inflicted upon Henry Cowan in an attack upon James Derry, a negro slave belonging to Colonel Burd. This was in March, 1768. Dr. Woltz subsequently removed to Hagerstown, Md. Some of his descendants were residing, at the beginning of the present century, in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, and probably some of the name are now residents of the 'Old Dominion.' W. H. E.]

DUNCAN'S ISLAND IN 1767.

[By the following petition, printed as in the original, we have the main fact presented, that the widow of William Baskins the first settler on Duncan's Island, and who was murdered by the Indians, married her neighbor, Francis Ellis. Ellis established a ferry across the Susquehanna during the Revolution. The paper is interesting, so far as it goes to show that the early settlers had their troubles. The endorsement on the petition is as follows: 'David Rose's Pet'n. May 19th, 1767, wrote to Francis Ellis not to turn him off the Island this year, but suffer him to remain till the fall, and between this and then the Governor would consider what to do with the Island.' It would be interesting to know how this question was settled. The probabilities are that David Rose was allowed to take out a warrant for land elsewhere, and by fall his family and "creatures" were removed thence. W. H. E.]

To the Honorable Governor, &c., & Secretary:

We the petitioners Doth certify when David Ross Ren'd the Iland of the Widow

Basquin's, that all the Buildings and Fences was all Burnt, ye Place lying six or seven years & no Person Living on it, was as hard to Clear when Roes came on it as Ever it was. He hired hands & with his own Industry cleared Fifteen Acres, Fenced it & put Grain in ye Ground, and Builded a House on said place, and Before he Received any Benefit thereof the Indian War Broke out, he was Forced to Fly, Loosing several of his creatures which he left Behind him. Two years he worked Dya Labour to maintain his Family. By this Time he was Reduced very low by loosing all his Labour and his creatures, & Having his wife & Eight small children to Maintain, ye said Roes Refused to go again to the Iland to live, for he had but one year to stay, according to his first Agreement. But she, ye said Baskins Insisted he should go on again or pay ye Rent; then the said Roes agreeing to go if the s'd Basquins would let him stay as long as he was Drove ot by ye Indians, which was two yiers, she the said Baskins agreeing Before Evidence He should stay on as long as he was Drove off the Iland. But as soon as his first time was out by an article of his first agreement, she & her Husband & several of their Friends came & bid him go of the Iland. or they would put him of by Force, he Insisted to stay as long as his last Agreement was. You may Judge what order ye place was in when he was from it two yiers, & what a great hardship it would be to put him of Before he Receives the Benefit of his Labour. He has Payed his Rents Honestly. Needcesity doth not make Franis Ellis Distress this poor man in the Manner he is agoing to do, for he and his wife has two Large Farms of their own Besides the Iland Roes lives on; he hath put spring grain in the ground, Likewise nasa crop of winter grain in the ground,

and has no place provided to take his small Family too, Expecting He should Have Kept the place according to Bargain. Hoping your Honour will consider this poor Man's case, and not suffer him to be Turned out of Doors Before his Time is Expired.

May ye 5th, 1767.

WM. RICHARDSON
SAM'L GOWDY
MARCUS HULINGS
JAMES REED
SAMUEL COCHRAN
ABRAHAM JONES
SARAH FFORSTER
THOS. FFORSTER
SAMUEL HUNTER.

MARCUS HULINGS AND HIS FAMILY.

[In *Notes and Queries* No. xxiii. we presented some valuable noitia concerning Marcus Hulings, an article which seems to have been extensively copied from the fact that it interested many families, far more than it was thought it would when the meager data was put together. In a recent number we inserted some notes which reached us from the South, and to-day we present two articles which came to us at the same date. One from Allegheny City, from a gentleman who has made history a study, and whose every communication we have perfect confidence in; the other from Fitchburg, Mass., from one who has devoted considerable research in gathering up the records of the Hulings. The first article is in contradiction of the statements of a former correspondent, while the second reiterates some facts heretofore given. We may state in this connection that we have found Watson and Ferris frequently in error, and hence neither one is at times authority. W. H. E.]

I. You say "the name is not Swedish, as Watson states, but French."

Ferris in his "History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware," pages 305-307, gives a "list of the Swedish families residing in New Sweden in 1693," &c., in which I find the name of LARS HALLING, and on pp. 307 and 308 he gives a list of changes made in the orthography in many of the preceding names, in which name HALLING is transformed into HEWLINGS. By referring to *Pennsylvania Magazine*, II, 224, in Notes on Early Swedish Records, I find that the name finally assumed the form of Huling. LARS HALLING is as unquestionably a Swedish name as Olle Derickson, Nils Mattsson, Lasse Cock or Sven Svensson. I may add that most of the early Hulings belonged to the Swedish church, as will be learned by examining the early records of Gloria Dei Church of Philadelphia.

II. You say: "Marcus Hook was originally named for the head of the family, being corrupted from 'MARQUIS HOOK.'"

It never bore the name of Marquis Hook. *Ferris*, p. 134, says: "Marcus Hook probably derived its name from a distinguished Indian chief who resided on the point of land where the village now stands. In the report of Commissary Hudde, dated in 1645, and directed to the authorities of New Amsterdam, he speaks of 'two of the principal Sachems' on the west side of the Delaware, named 'MAARTE-hook and Wissemenets;' as grantors of land to the Dutch. This fact suggests the supposition that the Hook, which means a promontory or point of land, took its distinguishing appellation from the old Indian Maarte, as the creek about two miles lower down took its name from the old Indian chief and orator of the Minquas tribe, called Naaman." See *Hudde's Report* p. 437. and *Hazard's Annals of Pa.* p. 99. The latter p. 138, says: "The foregoing land is the site of the present *Marcus Hook*, formerly MARITTIES

Hoeck;" this was August 20, 1653. Again *Hazard* p. 454, says: "June 28, 1678, Jan Henricksen acknowledges a deed to Roger Pedrick, for all his right, &c., in the land and appurtenances lying and being on west side of Delaware, called and known by the name of Maritties Hoeck, (now Marcus Hook.)" See also page 462, and *Record of Upland Court*, pp. 73, 80 and 135, by which it will appear that the Hook was named long before any one bearing the names of Halling, Hewlings or Hulings, came to the Delaware.

Query:—When did James Hulings die in Mississippi?
I. C.

1. Mary Hulings (daugh. of Thomas, son of Marcus), after the death of her first husband, Mr. Stewart, married a Mr. Simpson and had one son, Michael J. Simpson, who left a daughter, lately dead, named Martha. Martha married Brook Mackall, of Washington, D. C., and left sons and daughter, one of whom, Louisa, married a Dr. Jones.

2. In an old book (name and owner unknown, but once seen in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) was the following biographical sketch:

"Thomas Paul Frederic, Marquis de Hulingues, a distinguished Bearnese nobleman who followed the fortunes of his Prince and kinsman, Henry of Navarre.

He was one of those heroic men who defended La Rochelle, and finally in April, 1572 accompanied Henry to Paris, to be present at the nuptials of that Prince with Marguerite de Valois, daughter of the cruel Catharine de Medicis (18th Aug.)

He witnessed the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.) and was one of the young noblemen who waited in the ante-chamber of the Prince and his bride on that fatal eve, and alone of all their personal attendants, escaped alive from the Louvre as by a miracle, through the grati-

tude of one of the Catholic soldiers. After various perils he succeeded in reaching Dieppe. Here he was soon joined by his betrothed wife, Isabella de Portal, who, although a protegee and maid of honor of Queen Catharine, was a member of one of those rare old French families of Languedoc descended from the Albigois, whose war cry and armorial device "Armet nos ultio regum" was renowned through Southern France; whose name is inscribed in the "book of the Capitouls" which like the "golden book" of Venice, contained the names of all the patrician families of the ancient nobility. She was a native of Toulouse, and was rescued by a caprice of Catharine's from the fate of her once powerful but now persecuted family, and though carefully educated in the Catholic tenets was secretly faithful to the religion of her family.

The Marquis and the Lady Isabella were privately married at Dieppe and sailed for England, but, fearful of pursuit, and the weather proving stormy, they were landed on the Danish coast, whence they afterwards proceeded to Gothenburg, Sweden, where they lived but a few years and left an only son, whose descendants emigrated to America about the year 1700."

3. A great granddaughter of Marquis of the Juniata writes me that he had his leg broken at the capture of Fort Duquesne, and thereupon his wife had him placed on horseback, and with their little children they returned to the Juniata. This same energetic woman was so sturdy an Episcopalian that she took her little children thirty miles to Carlisle to have them baptized.

4. I am informed that James Hulings, son of Marcus of the Juniata, died at his nephew Frederick's plantation in *Louisiana*, aged 84. Your account is slightly different.

5. It is possible with your sources of information you can make more out of the following hint than I at this distance can do:

In 1720 a Marcus Hulings was active in getting a Swedish clergyman settled over a church on the Schuylkill about four miles from Pottstown. He had a daughter Magdalena, who married *Matthias Holstein**. You remember that Marcus Hulings of the Juniata in 1762 had "left orders for Mr. Matthias Holston . . . to take out two warrants, etc., . . ." I conjecture that the Marcus of 1720 was father of the Marcus of the Juniata. Probably also, the Marcus of 1720 was son of Lars Halling or Huling, mentioned in Clay's Annals of the Old Swedes Church in Philadelphia, as a contributor to that church in 1693. This Lars had in 1657 a wife Catherine and son Lawrence, and lived in Cinnamensing Township, now, I think, in New Jersey.

6. Thomas Hulings was June 19, 1778, made an Ensign in the 3d Pennsylvania (called 2d Penn. until December 9, 1775.) Probably this was the youngest son of Marcus of the Juniata, and the same who in 1790, with Bertram Galbraith and others served as Commissioner to view the Susquehanna and Juniata with reference to improving navigation. The wife of this Bertram Galbraith was a Henrietta Huling. She certainly was not a daughter of Thomas. Could she have been his sister? Her second husband was George Green.

7. Marcus Hulings, born 1747, (acc. to you) son of Marcus of the Juniata, is said by one informant of mine to have moved to the Susquehanna from Pittsburg, about 1796, but again to have removed to Franklin, Pa., about 1798, being dissatisfied with his treatment by relatives in the division of his father's estate. (For the same reason he is said to have altered his name from Huling to Hulings. The letter quoted by you, date 1762, shows that his father used the final s, however.)

I have a copy of his family record, but the dates are not sufficiently consistent. He married Dec. 24, 1764, "Massar" Daugherty. They had:—

- I. MARCUS, b. 1764; d. 1813, unmarried.
- II. JOHN, b. 1767; d. 1800, leaving issue.
- III. MICHAEL, b. 1770; d. 1797, unmarried.
- IV. REBECCA, b. 1776.
- V. SAMUEL, b. 1780; d. 1854; m. (1st.) Elizabeth Hicks, and had five children; m. (2d.) Isabel Lee, and had six children.
- VI. SUSANNAH, b. —.
- VII. THOMAS, b. 1784.
- VIII. JAMES, b. 1787; who had seven children; his widow was recently living with her son, at Louisville, Ky.

I have heard that some of the descendants of this Marcus are striving to recover some property once owned by him on the Susquehanna, but the title of which was obscured by his sudden death; this is mere rumor.

I spoke of the family record as being inconsistent. There may be an error in copying. Here are three entries which seem to relate to the same person:

(1). Marcus Huling, sr., was Born Oct. 22, 1742. Departed this Life Nov. 17, 1800.

(2) "Marcus Hulings departed this life November 17, 1802, aged 67 and 24 days. (This would place his birth at October 24, 1745.)

(3) A granddaughter of his says he died in 1809.

I cannot make the account consistent. The figures on the old record are probably dim, and my informant was not skillful in deciphering such documents. R. G. H.

*We are indebted to a lady who has prepared for publication a genealogical record of her ancestry for the following:

MATHIAS HOLSTEIN, youngest son of Matthias and Brita Holstein, b. December

2, 1717; m. in 1744, MAGDALENA HULINGS, daughter of Marcus and Margaret Hulings, of Morlattan, now Douglassville, Berks county, Penn'a. The wedding party came to Christ church, Swedes, Upper Merion, Montgomery county, in their canoes. Matthias Holstein d. December 12, 1768, aged 51 years; his wife Magdalena d. December 4, 1799, in her 82d year. They are both buried at the south end of Swedes church, Upper Merion, their graves plainly marked. They had children as follows:

- i. Samuel, b. Jan. 1, 1745; m. Rachel Moore, of Delaware county.
- ii. Hannah, b. Dec. 15, 1748; m. 1st, Isaac Hughes, 2nd, Rev. Sator Clay.
- iii. Rachel, b. Jan. 29, 1753; baptized at Upper Merion, 13th May, 1753—god-fathers, Marcus and Andrew Hulings—god-mothers, Margaret and Catharine Hulings and Mr. Lindsay Coats, of Philadelphia.
- iv. Rebecca, b. Dec. 19, 1750; m. Jesse Roberts.
- v. Sarah, b. July 31, 1755; m. Hugh De Haven, of Philadelphia.
- vi. Mary, b. July 11, 1758; m. Septimus Coats.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LI.

Historical and Genealogical.

DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

—This society held a regular meeting Thursday evening, February 9, at their room in the court house. The president announced the committee for 1882, as follows:

Executive.—George W. Buehler, Daniel Eppley, George Irwin.

Biography.—Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., Hamilton Alricks, Wm. H. Egle, M. D. County History.—William Mitchell, John W. Simonton, A. K. Fahnestock.

State History.—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, D. D., Rudolph F. Kelker, Benjamin M. Nead.

Publication.—William H. Egle, M. D., J. Montgomery Forster, A. Boyd Hamilton.

On Centennial of 1885.—A. Boyd Hamilton, Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., William H. Egle, M. D., George R. Irwin, George Wolf Buehler.

A number of donations of books were received—the most important of which was from Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, "The Proceedings of the Sesqui-Centennial of Baltimore, 1880"—a large quarto volume, elegantly printed and illustrated with designs of the pageantry displayed during the first day's celebration.

Several papers were read, which will subsequently appear in *Notes and Queries* published in the supplement to the Saturday's edition of the TELEGRAPH.

McCONNELL.—Wanted information of the Diary of Squire McConnell, made while on a tour to Kentucky, 1773-74, quoted by Col. Jacobs in his life of Cresap.

W. D. H.

THOMPSON.—In 1773, Capt. William Thompson, of Penna., came to Mason county, Kentucky, and laid out large tracts of land, which were divided by lot at Pittsburgh. Information of the members of the party is desired.

W. D. H.

WILLIAM PENN.—"When did William Penn die, and what was the date of his wife's death?" In answer to this query it may be stated that the Founder of Pennsylvania died on the 30th of July, 1718, (O. S.) in the seventy fourth year of his age. He was twice married. His first wife, Gulielma Springett died February 23d, 1793-94 (O. S.) Hannah Callowhill, the second wife, died about 1727. By his first wife, Penn's children were *William* and *Letitia* who married William Aubrey, of London. By his second wife there were *John* (born in Phil-

adelphia) *Thomas*, *Margaret*, *Richard* and *Dennis*. Richard Penn married Hannah Lardner, and their children were John, Richard, William and Hannah. E.

"FLOTSAM" AND "JETSAM."—A correspondent inquires as to the meaning of these words which recently appeared in an article in *N. & Q.* In reply we would state they are legal terms used in maritime law. "Flotsam" is anything which floats at sea when a ship is sunk or wrecked. "Jetsam" is anything thrown overboard at sea from necessity, when the vessel is in danger, which sinks. There is another word which generally keeps company with these two words, namely "ligan," which denominates goods cast into the sea and tied to a buoy, so that they may be found again. These three terms, flotsam, jetsam and ligam—which come from the ancient law, are pronounced barbarous by modern writers who affect elegance in style. R.

EARLIEST DATE OF AMERICAN COINS.—

The first issue of coin from the United States Mint was in 1792. Before the Mint went into operation Gen. Washington deposited one hundred dollars in silver bullion, which was coined at his request, into half-dimes—or "dismes," as they were called at that time. This was the first coinage of Federal money. A long time previous to this, the General Court of Massachusetts passed a law for establishing a coinage of shillings, six-pences and three-pences. Captain John Hull, Mint master, was appointed to manufacture this money, and was to have about one shilling in every twenty to pay him for his trouble in making them. Each had the date 1752 on the one side, and the figure of a pine tree on the other; hence they were called "Pine tree shillings." This was the first money coined in North America. X. Y. Z.

BITTINGER.—In 1736, Adam Bedinger, as now written, but possibly then Bittinger or Biedinger, emigrated from Alsace to America, with his wife and children; landed at Philadelphia and settled at Lancaster, but afterwards removed to York. Henry, the son of Adam, born before coming to this country, was naturalized in 1769. He married Magdalena Schlegel and subsequently removed to Frederick, now Jefferson county, Virginia. Information is wanted to prepare a sketch of the family.

W. D. H.

[Nicholas Bittinger, a son of Adam Bittinger, was a member of the committee of safety for York county in 1775. He then resided on Great Conewago creek, in Menallen township. John Bittinger, probably another son of Adam, resided in November, 1788, in Berwick township, York county. If any of our friends at York will give us information concerning this family, to be obtained from the wills and administration accounts, they will confer a favor upon our correspondent from Kentucky.]

W. H. E.]

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.—Through the courtesy of W. D. Hixson, Esq., of Maysville, Ky., we are indebted for certain memoranda, gathered from a copy of the *Oracle of Dauphin* for January 26, 1795. Many of the facts noted have heretofore appeared in *Notes and Queries*. The following, however, showing the representation Dauphin county had in the Western Insurrection of 1794, is of value, and it is desirable that rolls of the companies be secured. We will be thankful for any additional information:

General pay-roll of 2d Regt. Pa. Militia, who were on the Western expedition:

Thos. Forster, Lt. Col., 1 mo., 20 days, \$75 00—\$125 00.

Fred. Hummel, Major, 3 days, \$50 00—5 00.

John Brown, Pay Master, 1 mo., 20 d., \$6 67—\$10 00 additional, \$27 77.

Philip Stober, Sgt. Major, 1 m., 20 d., \$9 06—\$1 00 additional, \$16 00.

Infantry—Capt. Wallace's Co., 1 capt., 1 lt., 1 ensign, 4 sgts., 2 corps., and 32 privates, 1 m., 20 d., \$6 67—\$586 81.

Capt. Ainsworth's Co., 1 cap., 1 lt., 1 en., 2 sgts., 1 corp., and 19 privates, 1 m., 20 d., \$6 67—\$442 32.

Riflemen—Capt. Devin's Co., 1 cap., 1 lt., 1 en., 4 sgts., 4 corps., 30 privates, 1 m., 20 days, \$5 09—165 66.

Additional pay to corporals 33c. per m.

JOHN BROWN, Asst. P. M. Gen.

THOS. FORSTER, Lt. Col. Com.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The many actions of the United States Congress and the Legislatures of the several States in voting monuments (which were never erected), to the memory of those who died in the Revolution of 1776–1783, have been eclipsed by the late action of the Hon. Stewart Pearce, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn'a. Mr. Pearce is the well-known author of "The Annals of Luzerne County," and one whom Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., has justly called a "careful and conscientious historian." He is now, and has been for some years, laboring under a total loss of sight, but this infirmity has not lessened his interest in historical research, or his natural pride of ancestry. He has lately done that to perpetuate events in the history of Wyoming Valley, which ought to find imitators in all parts of the original thirteen States.

On the 14th of October, 1778, William Jameson, a grand uncle of Mr. Pearce, and a citizen of Wilkes-Barre, who had been wounded in the battle of Wyoming on the 3d of July previous, but who had partially recovered from his wounds, was waylaid by savages some two or three miles below Wilkes-Barre, at what is now called the

Buttonwood bridge, shot and scalped. In this condition he lived for two days—losing, however, a portion of his brains, and died on the 16th.

On the 8th of July, 1782, Lieutenant John Jameson, the grandfather of Mr. Pearce, and the elder brother of William Jameson, while riding with his companions on horseback, through Hanover township, from Wilkes-Barre, was waylaid by Indians, killed and scalped. His was the last blood shed and the last scalp taken by the Indians within the limits of the Valley of Wyoming.

During the past two years Mr. Pearce has had erected on the spot where these two men fell, a plain and substantial shaft of marble to mark the place of their fall, and to commemorate the dead patriots. One of the stones stands beside the road from Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke, near the Buttonwood bridge, and has on it this inscription:

"Near this spot October 14, 1778 | William Jameson, who had | been wounded in the battle of | Wyoming, was mortally wound | ed and scalped by a band of Six | Nation Indians lying in ambush. | He was going from Wilkes-Barre | on horseback to his home near | Nanticoke. His remains were buried | in Hanover Cemetery."

Further down the same road, a mile or two, opposite the old Hanover Church, the second stone stands, with this inscription:

"Near this spot, July, 8, 1782, Lieut- | enant John Jameson, Benja- | min Jameson and Asa Chapman | going to Wilkes-Barre | were attacked by a band of Six | Nation Indians lying in ambush. | Lieut. Jameson was killed and scalped, | Chapman was mortally wound- | ed and Benjamin es- | caped. They were | the last men killed by Indians | in Wyoming valley."

But not satisfied with thus designating the place where these early patriots fell at

the hands of their hidden enemies, Mr. Pearce has erected, in the old Hanover church cemetery, near the second stone, a handsome marble column, surmounted by a mourning urn, on which is recorded these inscriptions:

NORTH SIDE.

"The Jamesons emigrated | from Scotland to Omagh | Ireland 1688. John mar | ried Rosanna Irwin | emigrated to Boston 1718. | their son Robert born in | Omagh, December 25, 1711, died | May 1, 1786, married | Agnes Dixson born 1723 | died 1804. Emigrated | from Voluntown, Conn., | to Hanover 1776. He was | one of the original mem | bers of the Connecticut | Susquehanna Land Com | pany. Children: John, | Mary, Anne, William, | Robert, Eliza, Ros | anna, Samuel, Hannah, | Joseph, Alexander, Agnes, | Benjamin."

EAST SIDE.

"Lieutenant John Jameson, | born in Voluntown, June | 17, 1749, killed by Indians | near this spot, July 8, 1782 | married Abigail Alden, | born 1750, died 1795, | daughter of Major Prince | Alden, third descent from | John Alden, one of the | Pilgrims who landed on | Plymouth Rock, 1620. | Children: Samuel married | Hannah Hunlock; Mary | married Jonathan Hun | lock, children: Andrew | Jameson, Samuel, John; | Hannah married first, | James Stewart,* children: | Abigail, Martha, Lazarus, | Caroline, Mary, Francis; | married second, Rev. | Marmaduke Pearce, | children: Stewart, Cromwell, John."

SOUTH SIDE.

"William Jameson | born in Voluntown | Dec. 19, 1753, killed | by Indians near | Buttonwood Bridge | October 14, 1778."

"Robert Jameson | born in Voluntown | June 10, 1755, killed | in the battle of Wyoming | July 3, 1778."

WEST SIDE.

"Samuel Jameson | born in Hanover, August | 29, 1777, died March 27 | 1843,

married Hannah | Hunlock, born July 11 | 1779, died March 6, 1851 | children, Maria born | June 14, 1801, died Dec | 22, 1827. Eliza born April | 22, 1803, died June 8, 1816 | Ann, born Jan. 1, 1806 | died May 27, 1832, married | Anderson Dana—children | Maria E. Dara, born | March 6, 1828, died December | 19, 1849. Augusta P. J. | Dana, born May 31, 1830 | died October 26, 1847. | Family Extinct."

Mr. Pearce has also caused to be erected in Hollenbach Cemetery, Wilkes Barre, a large marble shaft, also surmounted by a mourning urn, which stands upon the Holy Bible. On the front of this shaft is cut a miniature copy of "Old Mortality," as seen at the entrance of Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, and on the sides of the shaft are these inscriptions :

NORTH SIDE.

"Paternal,"

"Edward Pearce | married | Frances Brasington | emigrated from Ireland | to Philadelphia, 1837.

"Cromwell Pearce | married | Margaret Boggs.

"Marmaduke Pearce | married first Jane Potter | children | Fanny, Nancy, Jane | second married | Hannah Jameson | children | Stewart, Cromwell, John."

SOUTH SIDE.

"Maternal "

"John Jameson | married | Rosanna Irwin | emigrated from Ireland | to Boston, 1718 | Robert Jameson | married | Agnes Dixon | John Jameson | married | Abigail Alden | Hannah Jameson | married first | James Stewart | children | Abigail, Mary, Martha | Caroline, Frances, Lazarus | second married | Marmaduke Pearce | children | Stewart, Cromwell, John."

EAST SIDE.

"Cromwell Pearce | born in Wilkes-Barre | July 18, 1823, | died July 16, 1872. | Mary Stewart | born in Hanover, Luzerne

county, Pa., | January 18, 1804, | died June 4, 1874. | Lazarus Stewart | died January 14, 1837, | aged 29 years"

WEST SIDE—FRONT.

"Hannah Pearce | born in | Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pa., | September 17, 1782 | died | Wilkes Barre Oct. 21, 1859."

On the base of monument is this inscription:

"Erected by | Stewart Pearce | in memory of his kindred."

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

*This James Stewart was the son of the famous Captain Lazarus Stewart, who commanded the Paxtang Boys in the attack on the Indians at Lancaster, Pa., 1763, and who fell, fighting gallantly, at the head of his troops, in the massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, one of the bravest men Pennsylvania ever gave birth to.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LII.

Historical and Genealogical.

GOV. THOMAS PENN AT HARRIS' FERRY.—From the affidavit of George Hildebrand, "being one of the People cal'd Quakers, of Mainton, in the County of Salem and Province of West New Jersey," we learn that "in the Later End of October, in ye year one thousand seven hundred thirty-six, Thomas Penn, Esq., Propriet'r of Pennsylvania, was at John Harris' ferry at Susquehanna River." W. H. E.

CARSON, JOHN.—From the will of John Carson, merchant, of Paxtang township, in the county of Lancaster, and Province of Pennsylvania, made August 23, 1763, the original of which is in the register's office at Philadelphia, we learn that Jeremiah Warder, merchant, John Ord, merchant, and John Pyewell, carpenter, all of the city of Philadelphia, were the executors of his estate. He mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and her two daughters, Sarah Willis and

Tilley Gillespie, his two sisters, Mary Meally and Rachel Kenton, and children as follows:

I. WILLIAM.

II. JOHN.

III. ELIZABETH.

Allusion is subsequently made to "Susanna Pyewell, daughter of my father-in-law, William Pyewell." W. H. E.

REV. WM. STOY.—We hope some person can give us information concerning the discoverer or inventor of "Stoy's Hydrophobia Cure." He seems to have been a clergyman and also a physician, and was considerably noted for his strength as well as his eccentricities in the Revolutionary era. The following letters are characteristic:

LEBANON, January 4, 1770.

Mr. Yates—Right Worthy Sir: By the bearer hereof I make so free as to send you a Grouse or Heath-Hen. I look upon it as a rarity in your town, or else I should not have been so bold as to trouble you with such a trifle. If it should prove acceptable to you, sir, I shall use the same freedom hereafter, I remain, with humble respects to your espouse and yourself, Right Worthy Sir,

Your ob. svt

W. STOY.

LEBANONTOWN, December 23d, 1775.

SIR: As you are the chairman of the Lancaster Committee of Observation, you certainly know the complaints I have laid against John Philip de Haas as a Tory. I expected to have been called before your Committee ere now, but in vain. My determination will be frustrated by nothing, neither de Haas's connexion nor anything else shall hinder me. If the Committee of Observation, in Lancaster, hath a mind to take no notice of the matter, I know a place where notice will be taken of it. I would have you to consider that de Haas's Toryism is the foundation of several writs

against me. But at the same time Lawyer Hunt's behaviour and treatment is to recent an instance as not to be remembered. No more, I expect to be heard soon, and am, Sir, Your h. s.

WM. STOY,

[So far as we can learn, the trouble was with Mr. Stoy and not Mr. DeHaas, who a few weeks afterwards was elected by Congress, colonel of one of the battalions raised by Pennsylvania for the War of the Revolution. He was an officer of considerable experience, and at the period to which the foregoing letter refers, was a justice of the peace for Lebanon.

W. H. E.]

THE FIRST BELLS IN HARRISBURG.—

Previous to 1822 there was but one bell in the borough of Harrisburg, that of the old Court House. Its weight was six hundred pounds, was cast in Philadelphia, and was a pleasant-toned bell until it became cracked, which occurred a few years previous to its removal. Apart from its use in assembling the Court, it was the only means of notifying the people of a fire, and when rung produced a general alarm. For this purpose it was used until about 1860, or until the present fire engine houses with cupolas were erected, and bells placed therein. The Court House bell was rung almost constantly on election days when the voters of the several wards of the borough, as also of the adjoining townships, were summoned to deposit their ballots at the front windows of the Court House. The labor of ringing on these days was done by volunteers or by any one who chose. The congregation of the old original Presbyterian church, on the corner of Second street and Cherry alley, were summoned by this bell to church and Sunday school from 1805 until the erection of their new edifice in 1841, when they

placed a bell on their steeple. It was used by St. Stephen's Episcopal church from 1827 until 1842 or 1843. To designate the difference, the Presbyterian sexton tolled first, then the sexton of St. Stephen's would toll six strokes and pause for half a minute, and then toll six more, until he was done. When the old Court House was demolished to give place to the present one in 1860, the old bell was given to the Citizen fire company, who used it until it was broken. The first bell placed upon a church was on that of the German Reformed church, Chestnut and Third streets, on the twenty-first of June, 1822. It weighed about six hundred pounds, and was cast in London especially for that church. The following inscriptions are on it: "T. Mears, of London, February 1822, may all whom I summon to the grave, the blessings of a well spent life receive." This bell is still in use. The next church bell brought here was for the First Lutheran church on Fourth street in 1832. It was made in Philadelphia, and weighed about six hundred pounds, but it was destroyed when the church building was burned in 1838. ■

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

[The brief notes forwarded by Mr. Hixson, published in *N. & Q.*, No. *li.*, reminds us of the 'Reminiscences of Capt. Samuel Dewees,' from which we copy the following. Of Col. Thomas Forster's battalion, the names of Captains Wallace and Ainsworth are familiar to us—but who was Captain Devins, commanding the company of riflemen? The absence of the rolls of the officers and men from Pennsylvania who served in the Western Expedition of 1794, is due to the fact, that although paid by our State, it was a claim against the Federal Government, and hence *all the rolls*

were subsequently taken to Washington city, where they were destroyed by the burning of the War Department building, in 1800. Had duplicates of these rolls been saved by Pennsylvania, as also of those of the War for Independence, they would be invaluable. W. H. E.]

NARRATIVE OF SAMUEL DEWEES.

In the fall of 1793 I disposed of my house and lot in Womelsdorf and in the spring of 1794 I removed my family to Harrisburg. I was not long at Harrisburg until it became known to some of the leading men there that I could play the fife. Lawyers Fisher, Dentzel, Elder and a store-keeper of the name of Reitzel, and others of the citizens were engaged in raising a volunteer military company. Lawyer Fisher was elected Captain, Lawyer Dentzel, Ensign, Reitzel, First Lieutenant, and ———, Second Lieutenant. The company was a large one, and each member uniformed and equipped himself in handsome style. Captain Fisher found out the residence of a drummer of the name of Warriour, who then lived some two or three miles from Harrisburg. Warriour had been a British drum-major, but had at an early stage of the Revolutionary struggle deserted from the British and joined himself to the Continental army, and had beat the drum for it until the end of the war. Warriour was chosen drum-major in Capt. Fisher's company, and I was chosen fife-major. Warriour was decidedly the best drummer that I had ever seen or heard beat during the Revolution. His music was not of the loudest kind, but it was sharp, clear, well-timed and rich in its spirit-stirring melodies.

Captain Fisher's company was composed of the most patriotic, intelligent, respectable and wealthy young men of Harrisburg and vicinity, who prided themselves very much in exercising and perfecting themselves in the school of the soldier.

When there were any (it is always the case in the formation of new companies) of the members slow in learning their *facings* and that could not *handle* their muskets, and *maneuvre* as well as others, or, that were awkward in their file or platoon *marchings*, *steppings*, *wheelings*, &c., those would be detached from the company, and to every *squad* of four men one well or better versed in military knowlege than themselves, would be attached to teach them. These would march to the distance of eight or ten rods from the company and there be schooled by their appointed instructors. As the formation of "*an awkward squad*," (as it was always called) was a habit throughout the Revolution, Warriour and myself advised its adoption by Capt. Fisher, and it was not long before it was acknowledged to be a superior method of conducting the school of the soldier.

Capt. Fisher, on parade days, always requested me to have an eye to Warriour—to act in the capacity of guardian to him, and if possible to keep him from taking too hearty a glass. I always strove to obey him in this, and satisfy his wishes. Sometimes when Warriour would not hearken well enough to my counsels he would make a stagger occasionally. I would say to him in a plain good humored way, "Warriour, you are drunk now, you must not drink any more for awhile ; if you do, Captain Fisher will be very much mortified, for you will be staggering whenever we march" As soon as we would march and beat around to Capt. Fisher's, Warriour was sure to lodge his complaint against me to the Captain, saying, "Captain, what do you think, Sammy says I am drunk." The Captain and myself understood each other. The Captain would laugh and say, "Why Sammy, Warriour is not drunk, why, what do you mean? I think he is very cautious to-day.

He is going to do us all honor, as well as himself credit to-day," &c. He believed the Captain altogether sincere in what he said. The Captain's soothing manner towards him, and seeming upbraiding of myself, stimulated him to a more temperate use of liquor throughout the day, and had a far better effect than harsh upbraiding would have done.

About this time an insurrection broke out into an open rebellion in the Western counties of Pennsylvania. * * *

* * * Captain Fisher's volunteer company was called on, and it volunteered to a man, for the purpose of going on the proposed expedition. It still remained, however, at Harrisburg until the time that the concentrated army of the East was about to move on from Carlisle westward. During our stay, there were a number of companies passed through Harrisburg on their way to Carlisle. I have gone out a mile or two often to play in escort for companies coming in. I played the fife for one company that came from Reading commanded by Capt. Keim, with whom I was very well acquainted. I played one or two (and perhaps more) companies in that came from Philadelphia, and some from Jersey.

There was a company of Light Horsemen came into Harrisburg from Philadelphia, and made a halt for a few days. There was a member of this company who was very much troubled in mind, and when the Company moved on to Carlisle they left him behind, at Bombaugh's, in Harrisburg, then a tavern kept by Boyer. This Light horseman had his horse with him, hung about there for several days, until the fatal circumstance transpired, which I am about to relate :

I had an acquaintance by the name of Youse in Harrisburg, who called at my house about "sun-up" one morning, and ask me to go over to Boyer's and take a

glass of bitters. I stepped over with him, and after we had taken our drink we sat down in the bar-room. Whilst sitting there in conversation, the Light horseman came in and called for a glass of liquor. After he had drank his glass he stepped out of the room into the entry and entered a back parlor on the opposite side from the bar-room and closed the door after him. It being early in the morning, the window shutters were still closed. In a few minutes after he had left the bar room we heard a great noise. Youse jumped up and exclaimed aloud, "What is that? I believe the back sheds have all fallen down." We all started to run back by passing through the entry. Whether it was that smoke came out at the parlor door and that caused Youse to stop and open it, I do not recollect, but upon his opening it the room was discovered to be full of smoke. Youse rushed in for the purpose of opening the back shutters, but had not proceeded far through the smoke and darkness of the room until he stumbled over the dead body of the Light horseman, who it was discovered (as soon as the light of day was thrown into the room) had blown his brains out. He was a gun smith by trade and had made his own pistols. These he had charged heavily. It was supposed (and no doubt justly) that he had held the muzzle of one pistol to one side of his head, and the muzzle of the other to the other side, and had discharged them both at the same instant. By this arrangement he had blown off the whole of the upper part of his head, and his blood and brains were scattered upon the ceiling and upon the floor in every direction. My readers may imagine what the loads were like, when I state that the pistols had been thrown from his hands in opposite directions and with such violence against the walls as to break the cock from

off one, and making quite an indent in the wall at the same time, and to dig a hole out of the wall where the other pistol struck against it.

We buried him on the hill, not far from where the Capitol now stands. I think we did not bury him with the honors of war. I recollect, however, that we placed his pistols crossways and his sword lengthways across them upon his coffin and above or over his breast. From papers found upon his person his name was obtained. His horse, clothing, &c., were sent in the course of a few days thereafter to his wife at Philadelphia. The person sent with them found upon his arrival in that city, that upon the same morning and about the same hour, th's light horseman's wife had also committed suicide by drowning, she having thrown herself into the Delaware river at Market street wharf.

* * * * *

Captain Fisher's company being about to move on to Carlisle, I then broke up house-keeping. I put my household goods into the house of a French barber named Rongee, who accompanied us in the expedition to Pittsburg. I then sent my wife off by stage to her father's, or at least by stage to Reading, which was within three miles of her father's.

Previous to our marching, His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived from his farm near Reading, and paid to each man in the corps the sum of six dollars. This sum each man was to leave with his family. Whether this was out of his own private purse or on account of the State of Pennsylvania, I do not know, but I recollect it was said at the time that the Governor had made a present of six dollars to every man for the purpose above stated. Captain Fisher received orders for his company to march on

[CONTINUED IN NEXT NUMBER]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST NUMBER]

to Carlisle. We all got in readiness, paraded through the principal streets of Harrisburg, and then marched for Carlisle. When we left Harrisburg we crossed over the Susquehanna river in flats. These were a kind of boat 20 or 30 feet long and 10 or 12 feet wide with sides a foot and a half or two feet high. The banks of the river on the town side were covered with women and children, and there were great weeping and mourning. Our country called, and duty was clearly spread out before our eyes. We had therefore to steel our hearts against the cries of mothers and children, and brave up against the tide of weeping and wailing by playing and beating up merrily "Charley over the water." This we continued to do until Harrisburg was partly lost in the distance behind us.

* * * * *

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE WHISKY INSURRECTION (*N and Q, li*)—We are in receipt of a copy of the "General Pay-roll for the Second Regiment of Penn'a Militia under command of Lt Col. Thomas Forster, agreeable to the requisition of the President of the United States," from which we find that beside the companies of Captains Wallace, Ainsworth and Devins, there was a company commanded by a Capt. Fleming, of Hanover. Mr. Hixson of the Mason County, Kentucky, Historical Society, will accept our thanks for his favor. Owing to the interesting "Narra-

tive of Samuel Dewees," occupying our limited space, a number of *Notes* of value are postponed for future issue.

W. H. E.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

[Narrative of Samuel Dewees—Continued]

Upon our arrival at Carlisle, we pitched our tents upon the "commons" beyond the "spring," and very soon after the camp was formed, ten or twelve men were detached from our company to join Gen. Washington's quarter-guard. President Washington had arrived, but that day or the day previous, at Carlisle; he had been there, however, several times previous to our marching thither. Warriour and myself played the detached portion of our company up to the Court House, where the General's quarter-guard was stationed, and then returned to camp.

In a few days after our arrival at Carlisle, President Washington issued his orders for all to be in readiness to march. On the next or second day thereafter, in the morning, we were ordered to beat up the "General." This was a signal tune. As soon as we would commence to play it, all the men would set themselves about pulling up the tent-pins, and arranging matters for a general strike. At a certain roll in this tune (called the "General"), all things being in readiness, the tents would be all thrown down in one direction, and all fall at once, in the same movement, or as nearly so as could be done. This done, some of the soldiers would then engage in rolling

them up, whilst others would carry them to the wagons and pack them, camp-kettles, &c., therein. For the amusement and use of my young readers I will here insert a part of two old verses (now recollected), which was set to the tune of the "General:"

"Come, brave boys, it is almost day,
Strike your tents and march away."

"Don't you hear the General say,
Strike your tents and march away."

After we had beaten up the "General" our tents were all struck to the ground at the signal, rolled up, and they with all other camp equipage packed in our baggage wagon. When this task was accomplished, the long roll was then beat up, and all formed into line. The army then formed by regiments into marching order, then marched and formed the line in the main street of Carlisle. The regiment to which Captain Fisher's company was attached, was formed in the main line of regiments, and upon the right of that line. Captain Fisher's company occupying the right of that regiment, constituted the extreme right of the entire line, and rested in the main street, opposite the Court House. The rear of the main column or line rested at a great distance from town on the old Philadelphia road, and beyond the "gallows ground." This line, besides being formed preparatory to the march, was also established for the purpose of passing the review. All the officers were at their posts in front of the line in order to receive and salute the Commander-in-Chief and suite. President Washington, the Governors of States then at Carlisle, formed at the head of the line. The brigade and field officers that accompanied the President and Governors, took their positions in the line preparatory to the review.

All things being in readiness, the President and suite moved on to a review of the troops. The method of salute was, each regiment, as the Commander in Chief and suite drew near, was ordered to "present arms." Field officers, captains, lieutenants, &c., in line in advance of the troops saluted by bringing the hilts of their swords to their faces and then throwing the points of their swords towards the ground at some little distance from their bodies on their right side, the musicians at the same time playing and beating a salute. The flag-bearers at a certain roll of the drum would also salute by waving their colors to and fro. The musicians in this grand line of military varied very much in their salutes. Some drummers no doubt knew what tune was a salute, and could have beaten it well, but their fifers could not play it, and some fifers knew how to play it, but their drummers could not beat it. An acquaintance of mine of the name of Shippe, who played the fife for a company from Philadelphia could have played it, and well too (for many a time we had played it together during the Revolution), but his drummer knew nothing about it. Some musicians played and beat one thing and some another. One fifer, I recollect (within hearing distance of us), played Yankee Doodle, and his drummer no doubt beat it well too, but it was not a salute. When President Washington and his suite arrived at our regiment I struck up and Warriour beat the old "British Grenadier's March," which was always the music played and beat, and offered to a superior officer as a salute during the Revolutionary war.

This tune had a great many *flams* and *rolls* to it. President Washington eyed us keenly as he was passing us, and continued to do so, even when he had passed to some distance from us. After this duty was per-

formed, upon the part of the soldiery, Washington, in conversation with the officers, asked Captain Fisher if his musicians (Warriour and myself) had not been in the Continental service during the Revolution? Captain Fisher informed him that we had been; upon which the President replied that he had thought so, from the manner of playing and beating, and observed that we performed the best of any in the army, and were the only musicians that played and beat the old (or usual) revolutionary salute, which he said was as well played and beat as he had ever heard it during the Revolution. Capt. Fisher was very proud of our having so far excelled as to attain the just praise of the President, and said to us upon his return, "Boys, you have received the praise of President Washington to-day for having excelled all of the musicians in the line in playing and beating up Washington's favorite revolutionary salute. for he says not a musician in the whole army has played it to-day but yourselves." If Capt. Fisher was proud of Washington's commendation of us, my readers may judge that we were not less proud of it than himself.

In the course of an hour or two after the troops had been reviewed by President Washington, at Carlisle, the order of "forward" was given. The whole army then took up its line of march westward, and in the evening of that day it reached Mount Rock, and encamped. This place was about seven miles from Carlisle. The next day we passed through Shippensburg and reached Strasburg, at the foot of the mountain, where we encamped. I do not recollect whether we remained at this place longer than a night or not, but think that we were a day and two nights encamped there before we began to ascend the mountain.

* * * * *

We broke our encampment at Strasburg

and set out upon the march up the mountain. It is nothing to travel over the mountains now to what it was then; the roads were both narrow and steep, as well as crooked. Owing to the zig-zag nature of the road, soldiers in the front could behold very many soldiers towards the rear, and the soldiers in the rear could behold many of the soldiers that marched between it and the front. This march not being a forced one, ample time was given us to ascend to its summit. Nature had strewn her moss-covered seats about in profusion upon its side, and we, grateful to her for the favor, occupied them often in our laborious journey as well upon this mountain as others, upon all the other mountains which laid in our way between Cumberland Valley and Pittsburgh.

When we were going down Sideling hill one of our soldiers that had taken sick, and that had been placed in one of the baggage wagons, died. We made a halt, long enough to bury him. A kind of grave was dug, but when we came to bury him it was found that a spring had issued forth which had filled the hole more than half its depth with water. A quantity of bushes was then cut down and placed in it. On these, wrapped up in his blanket and without a coffin, we laid him. We played the dead march to the spot and interred him with all the military honors circumstances permitted us to bestow upon him. Truly he found a soldier's lonely and quiet grave, or rather a grave in a lonely and quiet place.

* * * * *

In marching over the first mountains I was taken with fever and ague, and upon its commencing to rain, I obtained permission from Capt. Fisher to walk on ahead to a little town that lay in our way. Here I obtained the comforts of a roof, fire, &c., and was (I may state) at home in part, until the army arrived and encamped.

From here we resumed our march in the morning, and after a toiling march of several days, over mountains and valleys in which we endured different kinds of hardships, we arrived at Bedford.

Soon after our arrival at that place, portions of our army were re-organized. Here we lost our captain (Fisher), who was promoted to the rank of major. Lieutenant Reitzel became our captain and Ensign Dentzel became lieutenant. After these changes were made we had to hold an election for ensign. A member of the company whose name I have forgotten, except that we always called him *Pete*, was very anxious to be elected. Pete was a rattle-brained, good-humored and good-hearted clever sort of a fellow. He ran from one to another, electioneering for himself. "Come, Bill, you'll vote for me, won't you. Dave's going to;" "Tom, you and Joe will make me ensign, won't you, say?" "Here, Sam, come along and give us a hoist, you may as well do it as Jim, he's going it to the nines." Seeing the fellow's industry in electioneering for himself we voted for him and elected him, and easily too, for he had no opposition. There were many worthy, active and intelligent members of the company that might have been proposed, but there were not any in the company who wanted the office. Pete had all the benefits arising out of the exercise of the military franchise within the company. Lawyer Elder, a clever fellow, and much beloved by the company, could have had the office at a word, had he but consented to have been a candidate.

* * * * *

Shortly after this there was intelligence received that the "Whisky Boys," in great numbers, were lying in ambush awaiting our approach. Some believed the report, others scouted at the idea. The whole army received an ample supply of ammu-

nition. The rifle companies were ordered to mould a great many bullets, and much preparation was made to repel any attack which the insurgents might feel disposed to make. The orders to march upon a certain day were general. Each man drew a double or triple quantity of provisions, and received orders to cook the same.

All things being in readiness, we then took up the line of march and pushed for the Allegheny mountains. I do not recollect anything worthy of notice until we were descending the western base of the Allegheny mountains in our approach to the "Glades." Here we had a hard time of it. It was now November, and the weather was not only quite cold but it was windy and rain was falling. By an oversight we were pushed on a considerable distance in advance of our baggage wagons, and at length halted at an old waste barn that we supposed belonged to some one of the insurgents, for had it not been so our army would not have been permitted to burn the fences thereon. We collected rails and built fires, but owing to the rain and the marshy nature of that section of country, the ground around our fires with our continued tramping became quite miry. Tramping about in order to dry and keep ourselves warm, made our situation about the fires quite an uncomfortable one, for we were often times shoe mouth deep in mud and water. There was an old house, as well as a barn upon these premises. These the officers laid hold of and *billeted* in; their condition, however, was not the most comfortable one in the world, although they had the name of having a roof over their heads. The night was a very dark one, and the weather was cold, and the rain was a remarkably cold one. It is true it did not freeze, but Jack Frost and his binding powers could not have been far off. I went out into the woods and groped

about in the dark in search of a hollow tree or hollow log into which (had I found one) I was determined to crawl and quarter for the night, but I groped about in vain. The ground, out from the fires, was so wet that it was impossible to lie down, and the ground around the fires was so much like to a mortar bed, that it was impossible to lie down there. None of the soldiers then dared to lie down.

Our sutler arrived with his wagon some time after midnight. A short while after his arrival, I espied a *fockle* or handful of straw lying near to his wagon; this I picked up, and then hunted for a dry spot to lie down on, but it was Hobson's choice, mud and water or nothing. I at length spread out my straw upon the ground. When I had placed my knapsack in the baggage wagon I had kept my blanket out and had carried it with me. In this I wrapped myself as well as I could, and laid me down upon my handful of straw to sleep. This was not long done, until worn out Sammy forgot all his sorrows, sufferings and cares, and fell soundly asleep. * * * * This was a dreadful night's rest with us all, and had not each man had a bite of something to eat with him in his *haversack*, we would have been much worse off indeed, for our baggage-wagons did not reach us until near ten o'clock on the next morning. No blame could attach itself to our wagoners, for they had been at work all night in doubling, trebling and quadrupling their teams of horses in helping each other through the swamps, which were in a manner altogether impassable; but we did think rather hard in our officers for pushing us so far in advance of our baggage-wagons. In this, however, we might have been wrong, as they could not have conceived any idea of the wagoners encountering such difficulties as they did in passing

through the swamps. Another thing was obvious, that our having entered them in our march on foot, no encamping ground could have been procured short of where we had halted, and, miserable as it was, it must be viewed as excellent ground compared with that which lay between there and the Allegheny mountain. My readers may judge of the land's surface and of the state of the roads through the Glades, when I inform them that when some of the wagons arrived in the forenoon, at where we halted the night previous, they had each from twelve to twenty horses attached to them, and the axle-trees were sweeping or shoving the mud and water before them as they moved onwards. None but regular wagoners could have navigated these mud swamps, and none but regular teamsters or men acquainted with bad roads, or roads in their worst state, can conceive the impassable state of the roads through the Glades in the year 1794.

Upon the arrival of our baggage wagons, we were ordered to beat up the "troop." This done, all the soldiers fell into line, the rolls were called, we stacked our arms, and were then dismissed. The quarter-master in our regiment then dealt out the provisions to each company. The meat which fell to our lot was the poorest we had drawn from the time we had started from Harrisburg. * * * * Poor as it was, we had to hurry and cook it, and poor indeed was that drawn by other companies, if poorer than that drawn by ours. After we had prepared and ate our breakfast (which was not until nearly or altogether twelve o'clock A. M.) we placed the balance in our haversacks, and then beat up the long-roll. The line of march was soon formed, the word "forward" was given, and we then resumed our march towards the Laurel Hill. Owing to the late rain, the road was still very bad, and we

were, unable to proceed very far that day before night was setting in upon us. A halt was called, and our baggage-wagons not being far behind us, we were not long before we had our tents pitched, and in the enjoyment of all the comforts that our circumstances could afford us, we laid down early, and enjoyed a tolerable nights rest. As soon as we partook of breakfast next morning, we beat up the long-roll and marched off in better spirits than we had the day previous. We continued our march until we arrived at the top of Laurel Hill mountain. Here a halt was ordered and each soldier seated himself and partook of a bite of cold victuals. * *

* * We next made a halt at Greensburgh, in Westmoreland county, and the next halt that we made was not far from the "Bullock Plains," known by many as Braddock's Fields. When we arrived at Braddock's Fields we formed our camp and laid there a few days. Whilst there, the soldiers, many of them, amused themselves by climbing up into the trees for the purpose of cutting out leaden bullets which had been lodged there in 1755 when Gen. Braddock was defeated by the Indians in the campaign of that year. From Braddock's Fields we moved on to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) and encamped within a mile of the town.

Whilst we laid at Fort Pitt I obtained permission to visit the town every day or two. The old Fort (Duquesne) which had been built for the protection of this post, I do not recollect whether it was occupied by any of our troops, but believe it was not. It was so built as to command the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers above and at their junction, as also the Ohio river below. The hills around Pittsburg particularly those on the opposite sides of both rivers were very high. The hills above Pittsburg, and between the two rivers were

(some of them) quite high, and were called by different names, as Grant's hill, Scotch hill, Forbes' fields, &c.

Instead of being met, as was threatened, by a formidable foe, we saw nothing in the form of enemies. The disaffected (those who organized themselves) had disbanded and gone quietly to their homes. The insurrectionary spirit was every day growing weaker and weaker, and in proportion as this had manifested itself, the insurgent force had diminished. Mustering from 7 to 10,000 men only, and they promiscuously and hastily drawn from their homes—young and old—without proper leaders, proper discipline, military stores, &c., they had thought it altogether futile to attempt to resist (or cope with) a well disciplined army of upwards of 15,000 strong. After a number of the more active leaders were captured and handed over to the proper authorities to be dealt with according to the laws of the land, the expedition was considered at an end. Governor Lee, believing that it was altogether necessary and loudly called for, left Gen. Morgan with a strong detachment in the centre of "this disaffected country." The main body of the army was then withdrawn from Pittsburg and the surrounding country, and were marched on their way homeward. Many who sought discharges obtained them—some of these enlisted in the United States regular service and marched on to join Gen. Wayne, who was then engaged in a war with the Indians on the Miami in Ohio. A journeyman shoemaker whom I had in my employ, and who was with us, enlisted then, and I never saw or heard tell of him afterwards.

* * * * *
The weather had been very bad much of the time during our stay at Pittsburg. Rain and snow, with clear weather, would be seen twice or three times in one day, por-

tions of the time, and the weather continued bad for the most part until we arrived at home. I suffered more from exposure to cold, cold rains, chilling damps, wet and deep roads during this expedition than I had at any time during the Revolutionary war. I was very unwell when we arrived at Greensburg, on our return homewards. At this place a horse was put into my possession to be delivered at Strasburg, situated at the eastern base of the mountains in Cumberland Valley. After this good fortune attended me, I obtained permission to travel on ahead of the army. I started from Greensburg in fine spirits. * * * * After climbing and descending alternately for a number of days together, the different mountains which laid between Greensburg and the Cumberland Valley, I at length arrived at Strasburg, where I delivered the horse that had served, carried and eased me so much on my return journey. Setting out from Strasburg, in Franklin county, it was not long until I reached Harrisburg. A number of days elapsed before Capt. Fisher's (then Dentzel's) company arrived at Harrisburg. This company broke up soon after, and I removed to Reading, in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

M'CLUNG—I am anxious to know the ancestry of Matthew M'Clung, who lived on Pequea creek, Lancaster county, Penn'a., about 1750-90. He had sons named Matthew, Charles, and I think James and John. His wife was Martha Cunningham.

E. A.

[Matthew M'Clung resided near Leacock church, Lancaster county. He married the daughter of Davi Jones; unless he married the second time. He went to Virginia and Tennessee at the close of the Revolution, and took up several hundred thousand acres of

land for the officers of the war. Joseph Strickler of Columbia married a daughter of Charles. The M'Clungs were intermarried with the M'Causlands, Caldwells, Buyers, Clemsons, &c. S. E.]

A GREAT WORK.—Among our collection of "Literary Curiosities" is a little book printed in Harrisburg fifty years ago, by the inventor of printing picture books in oil colors, old Gustavus Peters. It is in a glaring red cover, with red pictures, illustrating the "Wonderful Adventures of Dame Hubbard and her Dog"—and we were sensibly reminded of this printer's curiosity by the receipt of two ponderous volumes, bound in red, with red edges, edited by that genii of the newspaper press, H. P. Hubbard, a "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World." This name conveys but the smallest idea of the great information contained on 2,600 octavo pages. In every clime where there is a remote trace of civilization, lists comprising 34,000 newspapers are given and something said of the country. and these descriptions are generally printed in the four principal languages of the world—English, German, French and Spanish. As regards the United States, a description of each Commonwealth and territory is given, concise it is true, and the author of that on Pennsylvania finds himself in good company. There are facsimiles of newspapers, portraits of leading journalists, specimens of one hundred and sixty-four languages in which the Bible is printed, maps of countries, with such other information of value relating to trade and commerce, that stamps the Editor as one of the most enterprising, pains-taking and conscientious gleaners in the harvest-field of Thought we have ever come across. Like in the old nursery rhyme of his namesake, that *Press* "cupboard" will be "bare" to

those who come after him for years to come, and these stupendous volumes will be his most enduring monument. W. H. E

IRISH PEDIGREES.

There has just come into our hands one of the most important genealogical works we have ever had the pleasure of examining. It is entitled 'Irish Pedigrees or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation, by John O'Hart, Q. U. I. F. R. H., Dublin, 1881.' It is the first history of Irish families that has ever been published excepting those which relate to the Peerage of Great Britain. The learned author has drawn from all legitimate sources and especially from the 'Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Four Masters,' a work of the seventeenth century, and from private or family records, which have been kept for generations—besides the vast treasury of Trinity College Library and that of the Royal Irish Academy.

The work is dedicated to Sir J. Barnard Burke, C. B., LL. D., Ulster King of Arms, whose works on the "English Peerage," "Landed Gentry," "Extinct Families," &c., have placed him in the front rank as a genealogist, and is commended highly by him.

Pennsylvania descendants of the Scotch-Irish will find many interesting facts in the pages of this work, which contains pedigrees of the Irish nation from Adam down to Milesius of Spain, and from Milesius through all the ancient Irish families from Heber, Ithe, Ir, and Heremor, followed by one hundred pages of pedigrees of the *Anglo Irish*, *Scotch-Irish* and *Anglo Norman* families of Ireland. A large part of the work is devoted to the ancient Irish clans—the new settlers—and the modern nobility of each county.

Among the pedigrees are those of

Andrew,	Forbes,
Aylmer,	Fox,
Ball,	Foo'e,
Bennett,	Hamilton,
Blake,	Ingoldsby,
Bourke,	Hart,
Brown,	O'Hart,
Burnside,	Keene,
Butler,	Lee,
Cole,	Lemon,
Coleman,	Lacy,
Crosby,	Lane,
Cunningham,	Lindesay,
Conyngham,	Lloyd,
Cooke,	McCloskey,
Crawford,	McKenna,
Dalton,	McDonald,
D'Arcy,	McDonnell,
Dunt,	McCoun,
Daly,	Maguire,
Dawson,	O'Brien,
Everard,	O'Neill,
Fay,	Vance,
Fitzgerald,	Purcell,
FitzMaurice,	Richardson,
Flood,	Wall.

The following are directly and fully traced to the American descendants

M'Carthy.

MacGrath.

Coffey.

O'Ferral, of Va., Berkley co.

Christian, of Va.

O'Hart.

Boyle.

Falvey.

Hoolihan (Oulahan) Hillihen.

McDonald, of Va., Ky. and Cal
Sweeny.

MacSweeney.

Meade, of Penn'a.

O'Carroll, of Maryland, of which the sign C. C., of Carrollton, is one.

Ca'on.

Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Stewart, of Baltimore, Md.

M'Kiernan, of Alabama.

Nicholson, of Wis., Pa., Ill., Mich., Cal.

Felan (Whelen), Chester co., Pa.

O'Ferrell, Md.

O'Neil, of Ky. and N. J.

O'Neill, ancestor of Robert T. Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Bennett, family of James Gordon Bennett.

Purcell, represented by Rev. J. B. P., Prot. Epis. Church, Md., and many others.

H. E. H.

THE WALLACE'S AND RALSTONS.

In reading the interesting numbers of your *Notes and Queries*, I found an article on Judge Benjamin Wallace, and also a note from an Erie correspondent. In looking over my notes I find a few that will prove of interest to those persons, and will also make some corrections. There are errors in names, and in the Genealogy. The following record will, I trust, make all plain:

James Ralston, of Scotch descent, born in 1699, married Mary McCummuck. It is said that they were married in Bellamony (or Bellamory) church, County Armagh, North of Ireland. From this congregation they, and probably the Walkers, Kings, McNairs, Latimers, Wilsons and other allied families, removed, about 1738, to Craig's (or the "Irish") Settlement, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. This settlement, I believe, was in the Manor of Fermor, established by order of William Penn. James Ralston died there in 1775. They had four (or five) children:

I(?). In the burial ground of the English Presbyterian congregation in East Allen township, Northampton county, is a stone marked MARY RALSTON, Jr., died Nov. 20, 1745, aged 16 years.

II. JOHN RALSTON, Sen'r, b. 1736; d. Feb. 17, 1795; mar. Christianna King, who was b. 1744; d. 1826. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of July, 1776, and of the Provincial Congress for three years. A Biographical Sketch by Dr. Wm. H. Egle, is to be found in the *Pennsylvania Magazine* for 1880. They had nine children:

I. JAMES, b. Sep. 1, 1767; d. Nov. 7, 1832; mar. Apr. 12, 1792, Frances Grier, dau. of John and Agnes (Caldwell) Grier, b. 1767; d. Jan. 3, 1828; they had six children.

II. POLLY, m. William Latimer; had ten children.

III. LETTY, m. Thomas Martin.

IV. ANN, m. James Berry.

V. JOHN, b. Sept. 13, 1779; d. Oct. 5, 1804; m. Apr. 7, 1801. Isabella Hays, b. May 25, 1776; d. Mar. 28, 1855; had two children.

VI. JANE, m. Thomas Walker.

VII. CHRISTIANNA, m. Richard Hays.

VIII. ROBERT, m. Mary Rosebrugh.

IX. SAMUEL b. Dec. 31, 1786; d. Jan. 1, 1857; m. Apr. 30, 1811. Nancy Hays Grier, b. March 29, 1792; is living; had ten children.

III. SAMUEL RALSTON, Sen., m. Sallie King, sister of Christianna. They are buried at the "Settlement." They had six children:

I. JAMES, m. Betsy Palmer.

II. GABRIEL, died unmarried.

III. ISAAC, m. Marie Endreas.

IV. SAMUEL, m. Lettice, dau. of Rev. John Rosebrugh.

V. POLLY, m. William Patton.

VI. LETTICE, d. unm. at Bath, Northampton county.

IV. JEAN OR JANE RALSTON married Rev. John Rosebrugh about 1766. This celebrated man, who was a fervent patriot during the war for Independence, raised a

company, and went in the ranks as a common soldier. He was appointed chaplain of the regiment when they assembled at Philadelphia. In the early part of January, 1777, he was captured by a company of Hessians, near Trenton, N. J., and was brutally murdered by one of them. The wretch boasted of his act at a hotel in Trenton, but, he added, that it was too bad that he should have been praying for them while they were murdering him. Mr. Rosebrugh is buried in Trenton, but no monument marks the spot. He left five children.

V. LETTICE RALSTON married Benjamin Wallace, whose biography has been sketched in *Notes and Queries*. I would call the attention of the family, in this connection, to the sketch of "Andrew Ralston of Big Spring," Cumberland Valley. He was also from county Armagh, Ireland, and very probably a relative.

WILLIAM S. LONG.

Philadelphia.

DERRY CHURCH.

Admissions from May, 1823, to September, 1845.

On the 12th of May, 1823, the following persons composed the session of Derry congregation: James Wilson, James Rogers, Moses Wilson and Joseph Moody. This was the last meeting attended by Mr. Rodgers. The three remaining elders officiated until the 9th of October, 1825, when the name of Moses Wilson appears for the last time. The two remaining members served alone until the 21st of September, 1828, when Christian Sheller, David Mitchell and William Clark were associated with them. No more changes occur until September 16th, 1832, when the name of Christian Sheller is recorded for the last time. The last meeting of session attended by David Mitchell was on the 15th of September, 1833; and the last one attended by James Wilson the 11th of May, 1834.

The two remaining members—Joseph Moody and William Clark—served until September 10th, 1836, and possibly longer, as the minutes of 1837, if any were ever written, have disappeared. On May 16th, 1838, William Simonton and James Clark were the elders, and continued to be until the death of Dr. Simonton, May 17th, 1846.

W. F. R.

1823.

May 12 Thomas Ramsey.

September 20, Thomas Bullock.

September 20, Agnes Bullock, wife of Thomas.

1824.

May 15, John McLaughlin.

May 15, Julia McLaughlin (wife of John).

May 15, Margaret Sheller.

May 15, Mary S. Sharon.

1825.

October 9, Mary Moody, by certificate from congregation of Alexandria.

October 9, Christian Sheller.

1826.

May 13, Alexander McFadden.

May 13, Elizabeth McFadden, wife of Alexander.

May 13, Jane Wilson.

May 12, Mary E. Kerr.

September 22, Matthew Snoddy.

September 22, Martha Snoddy, wife of Matthew.

September 22, James Clark.

September 22, William Bard.

September 22, Elizabeth Bard.

September 22, Eliza Hamilton.

1827.

May 13, Hugh Craig.

May 13, Elizabeth Clark.

May 13, George Bechtel, certificate from session of Brandywine, Presbytery of New Castle.

May 13, Rachel Craig, certificate from session of Lower West Conococheague.

September 9, Jane McFadden.

1828.

September 21, Isabella McClure.

1829.

May 10, Walter Clark.

1831.

May 1, Nancy Baum.

May 1, James Wilson.

May 1, Maria Bell.

May 1, Margaretta Sharon.

May 1, James C. Sharon, certificate from session of Chartiers congregation, Ohio.

September 24, Robert Moody.

September 24, Jane Wilson, certificate from session of Hanover congregation.

1832.

May 14, John Baird.

May 14, Elizabeth Clark.

May 14, Sarah Douglass.

September 16, William Snoddy.

September 16, Mary Snoddy, wife of William.

September 16, Wallace Baird.

September 16, Louisa Sharon.

1833.

June 3, Martha Simonton.

September 15, Jane Porter.

1834.

May 11, Nancy M. Maloney, certificate from session of Waynesburg congregation.

1835.

October 10, Jane Moody.

October 10, Nancy Moody.

1836.

May 1, Eleanor Rogers, certificate from session of Harrisburg congregation.

May 1, Elizabeth Sharon.

September 10, Priscilla Porter.

September 10, Jane Simonton.

1838.

May 16, Harriet N. Sharon.

May 16, Jane F. McNair.

1839.

May 25, Elizabeth Porter.

1845.

September, James S. Simonton.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LV.

Historical and Genealogical.

SCRAPS OF LOCAL INTEREST.—1801—
John Shock sold boots and shoes on Front street.

Feb The snow remained on the ground until the very last of this month.

Married — Stacy Potts to the widow Mary Boyd

Rev. N. R. Snowdon made an oration to the Free Masons, Dec. 30.

John A. Hanna was promoted to Major General of Pennsylvania militia.

1802. Rowland's Tavern burnt down Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock A. M.

Jan. Great meteor visible at Harrisburg.

The *Farmers' Instructor and Harrisburg Courant*, by Benjamin Mayer, after issuing 70 numbers, discontinued May 5.

May. The Latin class of the Academy were examined in the Court House by Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden.

Nov. Richard Dearmond, of Hanover, died.

1803. John Wright, postmaster, advertised the quarterly letters for January, 35 in number. In November there were twice as many advertised letters at Lebanon as there was at Harrisburg. The mail "went for Philadelphia" every Wednesday.

Thomas Whitaker was chosen to teach in the Academy. The trustees were John Kean, Samuel Weir, John Wyeth, John Shoch, John Gillum.

Adam Boyd, the county treasurer, paid for erecting the bridge over Paxtang creek at Harrisburg £1,087, 12s. 3d.

Henry Orth informs the public that he has opened a store at 7th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Jacob Fridley opens "7 Stars" March 31. Second and Chestnut.

Daniel Stine opens "Black Bear" April 4, Third and Market.

John Pool opens "King of Prussia," Second and Walnut.

Isaac Maguire opens "Lion and Unicorn," Second and Locust.

George Harris opens "General Washington," Market square and Market street. At the same place carried on shoemaking.

John Fry kept shoes Second and Chestnut streets.

George Peffer and Samuel Berryhill, burghesses, give notice that no nuisances will be permitted unless "below 35 yards from high water mark." That is corporation law at present. It never has been repealed and should be enforced as it was eighty years ago.

Dr. Frederick Albright and Dr. Weir offer their services to patients.

1804, April 16. William Maclay died.

July Extraordinary rains—hay and other field products below the high grounds swept off and fences destroyed along the Susquehanna river.

September. A snake "103 feet long" was seen in Seneca lake.

With such a story these notes may safely be closed, if they are to be believed at all.

A. B. H.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR

Capt. James Elder's Company in the Emergency of 1862.

When Gen. Lee threatened Pennsylvania with invasion, in the fall of 1862, the people of the State, and particularly of the southern counties, sprang to arms with a unanimity and promptness scarcely equalled in the history of the world. Across the water, in some of the continental states of Europe, where every man is enrolled and knows his place in the army, large bodies of men have on great occasions been placed under arms on very short notice. But in Pennsylvania the generation then living knew nothing of war. The militia laws,

which required the annual mustering of all men under forty-five years of age, had long before fallen into disuse, and the maxims and avocations of the people all tended in the direction of those latter days seen in the visioned future by the Hebrew Prophet, when men "shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks." Nevertheless, within a very few days after Lee crossed the Potomac, companies of men could be seen drilling at every cross-road, preparing for the defense of their homes; and before the enemy had made much progress, an army variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand men of all arms lay across his path between Chambersburg and Hagerstown.

Some have sneered at this array of farmers, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, preachers, laborers, clerks and boys, and intimated that the near approach of the Southern veterans would have scattered it "like chaff before the wind." It is, of course, idle to speculate about the probable result of events which never occurred. But were we, of the militia, called upon to express an opinion on the subject, it would, possibly be something like this: Lee finding himself between two fires, and obliged to choose between two evils, chose, like a wise man, what he believed the lesser—steered clear of the Pennsylvanians—risked battle with M'Clellan and his veterans and got back into Virginia with the loss of some of his best troops. Had he chosen the opposite course, we are at perfect liberty to infer, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he and his army would have been annihilated and their career on earth suddenly and forever closed. Be that as it may, when the news of the rebel movement reached us, messengers were dispatched among the hills and valleys of Swatara,

after the manner of the call to arms of the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. The rendezvous was at Churchville. This was about the 6th of September. That same night a company of doughty warriors was organized by the election of James Elder captain, John F. Peck 1st Lieut. John Whitmoyer 2d Lieut., W. F. Rutherford 1st sergeant, John Elder 2d sergeant, J. E. Rutherford commissary, &c.

Governor Curtin issued his call for troops on the 11th. Our company was immediately called together by the Captain, and the question put whether we would offer our services to the State as a company. This was answered in the affirmative, and the officers requested to proceed to Harrisburg and make the offer. They were accepted, and ordered to report on the 13th. The company met accordingly on the 13th at the Poor House, and marched to the Capital to the music of a single drum, slung upon the neck of Uriah Brown, the only youth in the township skilled in the handling of that spirit stirring instrument. Arriving at Harrisburg we were enrolled as Company K, 6th Regiment Penn'a militia, J. Armstrong, Colonel. Some details concerning the organization of the Regiment were not completed. Delay was experienced at the arsenal on account of the great rush for arms. We were obliged to await our turn—ordered into quarters—our company in one of the school houses of the city, where we remained until the morning of the 15th, the patriotic citizens meanwhile taking care that we did not suffer for want of provisions. We made good use of our time drilling, and provided ourselves with rubber and woolen blankets, and other necessities which the State was not prepared to furnish. On the morning of the 15th, however, about 8 o'clock, our turn came, and we were marched to the arsenal, where each soldier received a musket and twenty rounds of ammunition. Immediately after receiving these, the Regiment was formed on Fourth street, in the rear of the Capitol, preparatory to marching to the cars, which awaited us on the Cumberland Valley railroad. Here we stood, like Roman sentinels, for the space of an hour or more, holding no communication with the concourse of people which lined the western slope of Capitol Hill, many of whom had

come to see us off and bid us a last farewell, but were prevented from approaching by certain sabered veterans on horseback, who galloped incessantly up and down the lines, and who, judging from their fierce countenances, would have decapitated any venturesome spirit daring to cross their path. Many of this throng, particularly the female portion, were weeping—tender souls! probably at the thought of the terrible fate which awaited those unfortunate rebels who might be called upon to stand against us in battle. Here and there could be discerned the sweet and kindly face of mother, sister, wife or sweetheart. Their presence cheered as well as saddened our departure. They could only wave their adieus, and when the order was at last given to march, and we caught the last glimpse of those dear ones, many of us wept in spirit, but being soldiers, gave no sign.

About 11 o'clock we boarded the cars and were soon on our way to the front. The train was composed of freight cars of various descriptions, but principally of the box pattern, air-tight everywhere excepting at the two side doors. By the time we reached the Susquehanna the air in the ends of the cars was about used up, and the boys were obliged to bring the butts of their guns into requisition and beat off enough weatherboarding to let in a fresh supply, as also to afford a view of what was passing without. Towards evening, September 15th, the train steamed into Chambersburg and the soldiers were quartered for the night in various parts of the town, our company with some others in the court house. After supper, one of our men, who had joined the company on the morning we left Harrisburg, and known amongst us as the "General," (a golden hearted fellow, by the way), approached the first sergeant, and with rueful countenance stated that in the hurry and bustle of departure, he had forgotten to provide himself with a rubber blanket, and wished to know what could be done about it. A comrade who was standing by, and who had seen three months of service, suggested that he watch his chance and steal one from some other company. The "General" had been in the army but a single day and was therefore unable to appreciate this suggestion. The matter was

too grave for the sergeant, and reference was had to the captain, who promptly detailed the sergeant and the 'General' to visit the stores of Chambersburg, and, if possible, secure the necessary blanket. No rubber blanket was to be had, and as a substitute a piece of dark oil cloth, two yards square, was purchased. This it was thought would answer until something better could be captured from the enemy. Next morning, after a somewhat restless night, a number of us stepped out, about day-break, to see how the weather was, and upon returning, a few moments later, found that the 'General's' blanket was missing. A diligent but vain search was made, and much eloquence expended. No time, however, was to be lost. We were under marching orders and expected to fall into line very soon. Another hurried tour of the stores developed the fact that every yard of oil cloth in the town had been sold the night before, and nothing of the kind was to be had, excepting a green, oiled window shade, which the shopkeeper assured us was better than any rubber blanket, inasmuch as it was impervious to water and not so bulky. The only drawback was, it would only cover half the person. The purchase was made, and we soon after took up the line of march towards Hagerstown.

The weather was very warm and the road dusty. After marching what seemed to us about ten miles, but in reality only three, we arrived at Camp M'Clure, a beautiful piece of wood land near the road. Here we were halted until the First Regiment, Col. M'Cormick's, marched out of camp, when the Sixth marched in and took their places. Space was assigned each company and we were ordered to stack arms and make ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Many of the companies found booths already constructed on their grounds, but on the space assigned to Company K there were no improvements. A large force was therefore detailed to bring in rails and corn fodder, and construct a wigwam large enough to accommodate the whole company. The men worked with a will, and before night a very comfortable and spacious wigwam was erected and the ground within littered with straw obtained from a neighboring barn.

In the meantime the cook had prepared supper, and we partook of our first meal

of hard-tack, mess pork and army coffee. Most of us had never seen hard-tack before and were at a loss how to manage it. Fortunately our cook and 2d sergeant had been in the three months' service and were able to enlighten us. They cautioned us against indulging too freely as it had a tendency to swell when warmed and moistened, to four or five times its original bulk, and the consequences of a hearty meal of dry hard-tack might be serious. We therefore deemed it safest to soak it in hot coffee before eating.

At the signal for retiring, the company marched, double file, into the wigwam and prepared for sleep. Each brave spread his rubber blanket on the ground, wrapped himself in his woolen one, and laid down with knapsack for pillow and his musket by his side. By this arrangement we formed two rows of sleepers, lengthwise of the tent. It so happened that the "General," 1st sergeant and private Elder (a good soldier, "and ane wad rather fa'n than fled,") occupied side by side the west end of one of the rows, which after the turn of the night proved to be a very cold place. About one o'clock these three warriors awoke shivering. They held a council and determined to wrap themselves each in his gum blanket, lie close together and spread the woolen blanket over all, thereby giving each the benefit of three blankets. This plan worked admirably, and the trio slept soundly until the morning call, at sound of which Elder and the sergeant sprang to their feet, but the "General" seemed unable to rise, and lay growling and apparently making making desperate efforts to get up, but could not. His comrades were alarmed, and began to fear that he had eaten too much hard-tack for supper; but upon questioning him closely he said he felt well enough, but that his arms seemed to be pinioned and he wished we would examine and see what held him so securely. It was somewhat dark in the tent, but in order to investigate intelligently, it was necessary to carry the "General" out when it was discovered that he was securely sealed up in his window shade. Under the new arrangement, at one o'clock, he had drawn it tightly around his arms and the upper portion of his body and the warmth had softened the paint and rendered it sticky. It was not deemed

prudent to cut or tear the "blanket" as there were signs of an approaching storm, and it might still do good service as a protection against the rain. After an infinite deal of labor, however, it was removed intact. The dry remarks which issued from the sealed package during the operation, and the maledictions called down, in a quiet way, upon the head of the innocent shop-keeper who sold the "blanket," are untranslatable.

In camp every trifling circumstance which varies the monotony, and out of which the least particle of fun can be extracted, is hailed with joy—and this window shade was the occasion of much fun and many jokes. And the "General," its owner, was the only man in the company who possessed that philosophical turn of mind and evenness of temper which enabled him to wear it with dignity.

To accustom our stomachs to army fare requires time. The pie-women knew this and promptly came to our relief with large baskets of "turn-overs," which they retailed at five cents a piece or six for a quarter. The crust of these pies was of a leathery texture and the contents an indescribable mixture. Nevertheless, after a couple of meals of hard tack they were very grateful to the palate, and it was soon found that the supply was by no means equal to the demand, and to the everlasting honor of the good pie-women of Chambersburg, be it said, they took no advantage of this fact to extort money by putting up prices. Some rascals in camp, however, when they discovered the supply was inadequate, bought up the whole remaining stock, and thereby "created a corner" in pies, and sold them out at ten cents apiece. But the next day the good women brought their pies by the wagon load, and from thenceforth speculation in pies ceased. Indeed there were several members of our company who from a high sense of gratitude to these women, bought and ate more pies than was good for them. Their lives were for a time in jeopardy, and the officers were obliged to issue orders restricting us to ten "turn-overs" per day.

The following order issued soon after we arrived in camp, will serve to show how our time was spent:

6TH REG. PENNA. MILITIA,
Camp M. Clure.

Captains of the several companies will order squad drill by company from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M.

Squad drill in the afternoon from 1:30 to 3, and company drill from 3:30 to 5 o'clock. Dress parade at 5:30 P. M.

Morning reports must be made to these headquarters before 7:30 A. M. daily. By order.

J. ARMSTRONG,
Col. Commanding.

On the evening of the 16th Capt. James D. Dougherty's company of artillery arrived in camp and took position on the low ground along the creek which skirted the edge of the camp. This was a well-appointed company, of four guns—several of the officers and some of the men were said to be experienced artillerists. Their horses, however, were unused to the service, and some of them balky, so that it required considerable skill and much patience to convey the pieces from camp to the drilling ground on the heights above. We were glad to see this company—for theirs were the only familiar faces in camp since the departure of the First Regiment.

On the 17th we heard the booming cannon, which continued all day long, and seemingly at no great distance, but we could get no news, yet we felt confident that a great battle was in progress—all else was conjecture and uncertainty. That night, about 10 o'clock, the regiment received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Our company was ready, and formed at once in front of the wigwam. We stood in position, probably an hour, awaiting orders from Headquarters. None came, however, and the captain, who was a humane man, ordered us to break ranks, and each man make himself as comfortable as he could, without unpacking his knapsack. We sat down among the trees with our guns in our hands, passing a tiresome and sleepless night. Towards morning more definite news of the battle were received, and at day-light the order for a forward movement was countermanded. It was intimated that the emergency was about over, and that the next order would probably be one to go home. Many now felt like gratifying their curiosity to see the battlefield, and supposing that it was but a few miles away, several members of the company obtained a two days' leave of absence. They were obliged to travel a good part of the way on foot,

and had a much longer journey than they anticipated. However, they did the best they could and succeeded in reaching Camp M'Clure about nightfall of the third day. Upon the expiration of their leaves of absence a court martial was convened and the absentees tried and found guilty of violating their orders. The non-commissioned officers were suspended for two days, and the privates were sentenced to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the company for the same space of time, so that when the absentees arrived in camp they had nothing to do but serve out their sentences, which they immediately proceeded to do with some little grumbling among themselves about being tried and condemned unheard. They could not help admiring, however, the promptness and efficiency of the military tribunal which tried them; and it would be well if some of our jurists of the present day possessed a little of the tact for trying cases which was displayed in these cases. After the expiration of the sentence the offenders were reinstated, and nothing further occurred to vary the monotony until the morning of the 23d, when we were ordered to the railroad and embarked for home.

After a long and tedious ride, in freight cars, we reached Harrisburg towards evening and encamped for the night on Capitol Hill. Next morning we "turned in our guns" (the ammunition having been expended shooting mark in Camp M'Clure) and were discharged, having been in the service exactly eleven days.

The foregoing reminiscences have been written, almost wholly, from memory, and after the lapse of almost twenty years. It will not be surprising therefore if some inaccuracies are discoverable. The grand uprising of the people, their advances southward, and the moral effect of these upon the movements of the southern army, are in themselves important events in the history of the great struggle. Aside from these, if it were said, "The Pennsylvania Militia marched up the Cumberland Valley and then marched down again," the whole story would be told. Whatever else is said must be simply in reference to individual and company adventures on the road.

Of the men who marched under Capt.

Elder, a goodly number afterwards became veterans, some of whom laid down their lives upon the field of battle. The Captain, Second Lieutenant and several others have passed away; and the living are—*twenty years older*.
W. F. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—On April 15th we propose to encroach upon the domain "west of ye Sasquehannah," notes relating thereto having accumulated on our hands in making other researches. In this connection we return our thanks to the newspaper press of the Cumberland Valley for their complimentary notices of our labors, at the same time we assure them they are welcome to make such use of the articles as they desire.
W. H. E.

COUNTY HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—The *Reading Times* of Monday gives an interesting account of an interview with M. L. MONTGOMERY, Esq., of that city, who has in preparation a history of Berks county. Mr. Montgomery is a pains-taking and conscientious antiquary, and the final result of his labors will no doubt be fully appreciated by the "sons of Berks" wherever they may be.

× Our dear old friend, 'Squire EVANS, is hard at work on a Lancaster county history. What he does is exhaustive, and as his native county has had a surfeit of wretched histories (Mombert's, for instance) his indefatigable labors will be crowned with success. As the early history of this county is identical therewith, of which it was a part until 1785, there will be much in the contemplated history valuable and interesting to the people of our locality.

The Hon. JOHN BLAIR LINN has almost completed the history of Centre and Clinton counties, a work upon which he has been engaged for some time; while Hon. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, during his leisure, is pushing forward that of Huntingdon and Blair counties. These volumes will probably appear during 1882.
W. H. E.

HISTORICAL QUERIES.—Who was Jacob F. Warner, who had a foundry at Second

and Mulberry streets, Harrisburg, in 1820? On which corner was the foundry?

A correspondent wishes to learn where a copy is to be found, or examined, of a work published at Harrisburg, by W. O. Hickok, in 1840, entitled "The Social Lyrist."

Where did Joseph Wallace, silver plater, have his place of business in Harrisburg in 1825?

When was the first daily paper issued in Harrisburg? The exact date is desired. We have one January 1, 1841. B.

THE COCHRANS OF PAXTANG.

CALDWELL—COWDEN—CRAIN—DIXON—FORSTER—GROSS—HAMMEL—HART—HATFIELD—HENRY—LATTIMORE—LECKEY—MANKIN—MARTIN—MITCHELL—MONTGOMERY—NIMMO—PEFFER—REAZNOR—REICHART—ROAN—ROBINSON—ROBERTSON—SCHUYLER—SHERER—THOMPSON—WHITEHILL—WHITELY—WILEY.

Of late we have had several inquiries relative to the Cochrans who located in Dauphin county. We give, therefore, such data as in our possession, not satisfied in the attempt to disentangle the net-work. There are missing links in the chain of consanguinity, which perchance some reader of *Notes and Queries* can throw light upon.

JOHN COCHRAN, (1) of the house of Donald, crossed over from Paisley in Scotland, to the Province of Ulster, Ireland, about 1570—perhaps a little earlier. From him descended JAMES COCHRAN (2), whose second son was Robert and fourth son John (3). Robert Cochran had a son Robert, called "Deaf Robert." From John (3) we have James (4), and in the subsequent generation Robert (5), called "Honest Robert." He had James, Stephen and David of the sixth generation, who came to Pennsylvania and settled on the Octoraro, in Chester county. Concerning Stephen and David we have meager information. JAMES COCHRAN (6) married his kinswoman, Isabella, daughter of "Deaf Robert." James Cochran died in 1766—his wife some years later. They had issue:

I. ANN, b. 1724; m. 1st, Alex. Leckey; 2d, Rev. John Roan. Of them and their descendants we have heretofore referred.

II. ROBERT, b. 1726; left a daughter, Isabella.

III. JAMES, b. 1728; d. in April, 1768

IV. JOHN, b. Sept. 1, 1730; was Dr John Cochran, Surgeon General of the Revolution, and an intimate friend of Washington; d. April 6, 1807; m. Dec. 4, 1760, Gertrude Schuyler, sister to Gen. Philip Schuyler, of the Revolution

V. STEPHEN, b. 1732.

VI. JANE, b. 1734; m. Rev. Alexander Mitchell.

VII. GEORGE, b. 1736; relative to whom and his descendants we have the following:

GEORGE COCHRAN (James, Robert, James, John, James, John), the youngest son of James and Isabella Cochran, was born about 1736, on the Octoraro, Chester county Penn'a. He settled on the Swatara, where he died about 1770. He married Annie Henry, a daughter of Rev. James Henry, a Presbyterian minister, who came from the north of Ireland and settled at Pomoco, Maryland, about 1739. She died on the Swatara. They had issue:

I. ISABEL, m. Eli Hammel, and left one daughter, Jean; she married—Reaznor, of Erie county, in 1808, and died a few years after her marriage. Mr. Hammel, after his wife's death, removed to Ohio, leaving his daughter Jean with her uncle, John Cochran

II. SARAH, m. William Robertson; removed to Danville, Mont'our county, Pennsylvania, where they died, leaving issue—John, Isabella, James, William, Samuel, Jane and Mary.

III. JEAN, m. William Thompson, and removed to Buffalo Valley, where they lived until their death. They had Nancy, James and Ruth. James became a Presbyterian clergyman, and was connected with the Huntingdon Presbytery.

IV. JOHN b. 1761; spent his earliest years in Chester county, among his father's friends, where he received a good education and studied surveying. In 1792 he removed to Northumberland county, now Union county, from thence to Erie county in 1796 as a deputy surveyor under Thomas Rees, who was the first State Surveyor appointed by the Land Department of the Commonwealth for that county. Mr. Cochran surveyed and laid out the Erie and Waterford Reservations with tracts and farms in 1796-7. He purchased tracts 30 and 70 of the Erie reserve,

and removed his family there in 1799. In 1800 he built a rude saw and grist mill on Mill creek, where is Dinsmore's mill, now Stewart's. Gov. McKean appointed Mr. Cochran Deputy Surveyor of Erie county July 9, 1801; and subsequently, July 5, 1803, one of the Associate Judges of the county. He was appointed by Gov. Snyder Secretary of the Land office in 1809, removed to Lancaster with his family, and afterwards to Harrisburg. He held the office nine years, when he returned to his home in Mill Creek, near Erie. He lived on this farm until his death, May 1, 1836. Judge Cochran's wife was a Lattimore; she died about 1840. They had two sons: George, who died in December, 1827, unmarried. Robert, who married, about 1820, a Miss Justice by whom he had several children. Robert Cochran was appointed by President Jackson postmaster of Erie, February 26, 1833, filled it seven years; and was again appointed by President Polk, July 23, 1845, holding the office four years. He died on the old Cochran farm, in South Erie, in December, 1869, aged seventy years.

V. ANNIE, b. August 16, 1763, in now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, d. April 12, 1857, at Winchester, Tenn.; married in 1787, Sankey Dixon, son of John and Isabella Dixon, born in 1762 in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, died at Knoxville, Tenn., November 11, 1812, at the age of fifty. They had six children—*John*, who died shortly after the removal of his parents from Buffalo Valley, to Rockledge county, Va.; *Dr. Matthew Lyle*, of whom see *Notes and Queries*; *Nancy*, who married Charles G. Nimmo, of Winchester, Tenn.—removed to Louisville, Miss., where she died in 1848, leaving Hiram, Samuel, Elizabeth and Joseph Warren; *Robert*, who became a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and removed to Cahaba, Dallas county, Ala., where he died about 1839; *Mary Roan* married James H. Martin, removed to Shelbyville, Tenn., and died in 1837, leaving children, William H., Jane and John; *Margaret* who married in 1830, M. W. Robinson, of Winchester, Tenn., and died June 1, 1850, leaving eight children, Rachel A., m. James R. Mankin, of Rutherford county, Tenn.; Samuel, Isabella White, Sarah Sloan, Elizabeth White, William Darby, Henry Clay

and Mary, of which the first four are living.

In the Paxtang assessment, north end, for 1749, the earliest we have, appear the names of William, Andrew, George and John Cochran. Of George and his descendants we have spoken. The others were probably children of David or Stephen, previously referred to. Later we find the names of Samuel, James and William. Of Samuel, we have this information:

SAMUEL COCHRAN, b. in 1732; d. April 8, 1816, in Middle Paxtang. He was a private in Capt. Rutherford's company of Associators, in 1776 and 1777. He left a wife, Margaret, and had issue as follows:

I. [a daughter] m. [John] Hatfield, and had Margaret and John.

II. MARGARET.

III. JANE.

IV. MARTHA, m. William Forster, and had Samuel.

V. ISABELLA, m. Philip Reichart.

VI. RACHEL.

VII. WILLIAM.

JAMES COCHRAN was probably a son of Andrew Cochran, b. in 1742; d. July 16, 1822, and is buried in Paxtang. He was a private in Capt. Rutherford's company of associators in 1776. He married Nov. 22, 1770, Mary Montgomery, of Paxtang, b. in 1744; d. August 6, 1803, and is also interred in Paxtang. They had issue, among others:

I. JOHN, b. 1773; d. Nov. 16, 1845; m. Hannah Cowden, b. 1778; d. May 31, 1850.

II. ANDREW

III. JANE, m. Henry Peffer—of whom we have some biographical data.

JOHN COCHRAN, a soldier of Capt. Murray's company of the Revolution, died in November, 1789; his wife, Caroline, died in April, 1804. They had John, who had issue: Lydia, Caroline, Ann m. Jeremiah Crain, and Jamison.

We have the following disconnected data:

WILLIAM COCHRAN, b. 1780; d. April 26, 1840; m. January 11, 1810, Rachel, daughter of Christian Gross.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, jr., was a private in Capt. John Rutherford's company of Associators in 1776. He married Dec. 11, 1770, Mary Sherer of Paxtang. His daughter

Margaret married, Oct. 20, 1803, David Mitchell of Cumberland county.

JACOB COCHRAN, of Chester county, died prior to 1785. His children, minors, Jacob, David, John and Mary were then residing in Dauphin county. David died January 21, 1809. John married March 3, 1804, Mary Hart of Middle Paxtang.

SAMUEL COCHRAN, of Chester county, was Surveyor General of Pennsylvania from 1800 to 1809. He died at Cochranville, Chester county, Pa., May 3, 1829. His son Samuel b. 1797; d. Sept. 5, 1821, at Harrisburg.

Among the Rev. John Roan's marriages are the following:

Margaret Cochran and Thomas Wiley, August 17, 1756.

James Cochran and Robert Whitely, April 24, 1759.

Martha Cochran and Andrew Caldwell, October 1, 1771.

Martha Cochran and James Robinson, September 12, 1769.

Mary Cochran and Robert Whitehill, Nov. 1, 1774.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE BAR OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The present *Notes and Queries* include sketches of two of the more prominent members of the Dauphin county bar. Of Mr. Patterson, few of our readers have ever heard even the name but in the first days of our courts he was one of its brightest legal lights. Mr. McCormick is well remembered by our older citizens, and the sketches of both will interest all who admire great force of character and intellectual pre-eminence.

BALSBAUGH.—We have received certain memoranda relative to this once prominent German family in our county, the members of which have gone out from among us to seek homes in other portions of the Federal Union. As we are anxious to preserve all such information, the writer will be kind enough to furnish us with dates of birth and death of each member of the Rev. Valentine Balsbaugh's family.

W. H. E.

RAUDENBUSCH.—AN OLD PASSPORT.—On May 5, 1738, Joannes Michael Emmert, mayor of a town in the Palatinate (which we cannot definitely ascertain, being quite indistinct), gave his certificate to Ulrich Raudenbusch and Anna Catharina Ehrlich, his wife, and Anna Driscilla, daughter of Peter Cass and Maria Agnes his wife, wife of said Ulrich, with their child George Adam, nine months old, who intend to go to Pennsylvania in America. This family came subsequently and settled in Lancaster county. The foregoing facts may perchance interest those descended therefrom.

W. H. E.

AWL — JACOB AWL, of Paxtang, of Scotch-Irish descent, b. August 1, 1729; d. Sept. 26, 1793, and is buried at Paxtang grave-yard; he married July 26, 1749, SARAH [STURGEON], b. Sept. 1, 1739. They had issue as follows:

I. JAMES, b. May 10, 1760, d. s. p.

II. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 18, 1761; m. John Elder—see Elder genealogy.

III. SARAH, b. Feb. 24, 1764; m. Timothy Green, jr.

IV. SAMUEL, b. July 1, 1766; d. s. p.

V. MARGARET, b. Sept. 8, 1768.

VI. JACOB, b. March 26, 1771.

VII. SAMUEL, b. March 5, 1773; m. Mary Maclay.

VIII. JANE, b. Sept. 25, 1774; m. Thomas Giegg.

IX. RACHEL, b. March 17, 1778.

X. AGNES, b. June 17, 1780.

XI. THOMAS, b. October 13, 1782.

XII. JAMES, b. August 17, 1784.

Further information is requested concerning the members of the foregoing family.

W. H. E.

THE DAY OF THE MONTH FOR THE YEAR.—In Longfellow's tale of "Kavanaugh," may be read the following:

"The day on which the banquet should take place was next discussed, and both agreed that no day could be so appropriate as Thanksgiving day; for, as Mrs. Churchill very truly remarked, it was really a day of thanksgiving to Kavanagh. She then said:

"How very solemnly he read the Governor's proclamation yesterday! particularly the words 'God save the Commonwealth!' and what a proclamation it was!

When he spread it out on the pulpit it looked like a table-cloth!

"Mr. Churchill then asked—'What day of the week is the first of December? let me see—

"At Dover dwells George Brown, Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch and Daniel Friar!"
Thursday.'

"I could have told you that," said his wife, 'by a shorter process than your old rhyme. Thanksgiving day always comes on Thursday.'

Unfortunately Longfellow does not relate how Mr. Churchill came to his conclusion—and as many who have read Kavanagh remain in the dark as to the solution, we present the following for the minds of the curious. The couplet, to repeat, is as follows:

"At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch And Daniel Friar."

As will be seen, there are twelve words, one for each of the months of the year, and initial letters answering to the first seven letters of the alphabet. To tell on what day any month of the year comes in, the day upon which the first of the year falls on must be borne in mind. In leap year one day is to be added after February. Now the present year 1882—New Year's day—came on Sunday. To find what day June comes in on—it being the sixth month, by recalling the words of the couplet the sixth word is "Esquire," of which the initial letter is "E." It being the fifth letter of the alphabet, count forward from Sunday A to E;—A, Sunday—B, Monday—C, Tuesday—D, Wednesday—E, Thursday—the first day of June will consequently fall on Thursday. Thus with any of the months. E. B. E.

GALBRAITH PATTERSON.

GALBRAITH PATTERSON, son of Captain William Patterson and Mary Galbraith, was born at "Patterson's fort," now Mexico, Juniata county, in 1767. Captain William, upon the death of his first wife, married Esther Finley, of York county, granddaughter of John Harris, who was the father of the founder of Harrisburg. George Patterson, brother of Captain William, married Jane Burd, daughter of Colonel James Burd and Sarah Shippen, of Tinian (Highspire), Dauphin county. William and George were sons of Captain

James Patterson and Mary Stewart, of Lancaster county.

The father of Captain James Patterson, also named James, came from Salisbury, England, settled near Columbia as early as 1717-18. His wife was Susanna Chambers. He had the trouble with Cresap and the Marylanders. Mary Patterson, sister of Capt. William and daughter of Capt. James, married first Thomas Chambers. He was killed by the Indians at the Big Island. She then married Gen. James Potter, of Centre county, a general in the war of the Revolution.

Susanna Chambers Patterson, wife of the first James, had a daughter Sarah, who married, in 1735, Capt. Benjamin Chambers, founder of Chambersburg, by whom an only child, Gen. James Chambers, of the Revolution. Mary Stewart Patterson died near Middletown, this county, in April, 1785, and in her will mentions her surviving children in the following order: William, Mary, Susanna, James. We have thus so fully alluded to the descent and connexion of the subject of this notice, owing to the fact that some data respecting the family has recently come into our possession.

Galbraith Patterson received a classical education, studied law at Lancaster with Jasper Yeates, and was admitted to the bar there in 1799. He shortly after came to Harrisburg, for he was admitted to practice at the Dauphin courts at the August term the same year. For several years he was one of the leading lawyers at a bar where there was considerable legal talent. About 1800 he removed to Lycoming county, where he owned a large tract of land, and died there of pneumonia on the 26th of February, 1801. His widow, Catharine, afterwards married James Orbison, of Chambersburg, died at that town on the 24th of February, 1811. Mr. Patterson's daughter Isabella married, first, David Maclay, and secondly, Hon. A. L. Hayes, of Lancaster.

JAMES MCCORMICK.

I. THOMAS MCCORMICK, with probably his brothers Hugh, John, Samuel, and their children, emigrated to America prior to 1735. Thomas, and his wife Elizabeth, took up several hundred acres of land in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, but subsequent to the issuing of the warrant removed to the west side of

the Susquehanna. His name appears on the first assessments after the formation of the county of Cumberland, in 1750.

In the absence of the proper record, it is not known at what time Thomas McCormick died, but it was probably before 1760. His wife ELIZABETH died in 1766. They left the following children :

2. I. THOMAS, m. Jean Oliver.
3. II. JAMES, m. Margaret Oliver.
4. III. ELIZABETH, m. Matthew Loudon.
- IV. WILLIAM.

5. V. HUGH, m. Sarah Alcorn
6. VI. ROBERT, m. Martha Sanderson

II. THOMAS McCORMICK, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth McCormick, died prior to 1778. He married JEAN OLIVER who died in 1788, leaving issue :

I. JOHN, who died in October, 1782, with issue.

- II. WILLIAM; m. , no issue.
- III. ISABEL; m. John Walker.
- IV. ELIZABETH; m. John Buchanan.
- V. MARY; m. John Sample.
- VI. JANE; m. George Hammond.
- VII. SARAH; m. William L. Brown.
- VIII. GRIZEL; m. Ezra Wright.

III. JAMES McCORMICK (Thomas) married MARGARET, daughter of James and Mary Oliver of East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county. They had issue :

- I. JAMES
- II. ROBERT; d. 1809.
- III. WILLIAM m. Margery Bines.

IV. ELIZABETH McCORMICK (Thomas) married MATTHEW LOUDON, an emigrant from Scotland, who with his brother, settled first in Shearman's Valley, but driven away by the Indians, the former took up land near Hogestown, where he resided until his death.

V. HUGH McCORMICK (Thomas) died in September, 1777. He was a prominent man on the frontiers, and at the outset of the Revolution rendered much aid by his counsel and his purse to raise troops for the Continental service. In the Provincial Conference of June, 1776, he served as a member, but owing to ill health declined further official honors. He married SARAH, youngest daughter of James and Mary Alcorn, and left issue:

- I. MARY.
- II. SETH.
- III. THOMAS.
- IV. SARAH.

V. ELEANOR.

VI. HUGH, m. Catharine Sanderson.

VII. JOHN.

VIII. AMELIA.

IX. JAMES.

VI. ROBERT McCORMICK (Thomas) married Martha Sanderson, and left issue,

VII. WILLIAM McCORMICK (James, Thomas) who married Margery Bines, had two children, Margaret and James, and it is to the latter we desire to refer more particularly.

JAMES McCORMICK (William, James, Thomas) was born near Silver's Spring in 1801. When less than three years of age he lost his father by a fatal accident. Paternal care thus devolved upon his mother, a bright, determined woman, and by her his preparatory studies were carefully made, fitting him at an early age for Princeton College, where he graduated with reputation, and began the study of law with Andrew Carothers, Esq., of Carlisle. He was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1823, and to that of Dauphin county at the August term, 1825. He opened an office on Market street, in a one-story frame house, next to the "Washington Hotel," then kept by Joseph Henzey.

The tradition of the bar is that Mr. McCormick experienced the usual fortune of beginners in his profession, that of "waiting for clients." Opportunity, however, presented itself, and he was quick to grasp it. Mr. Elder had been defeated in an action relating to land in the upper townships, and entertained grave doubts whether he would get a verdict in a subsequent trial. His office and that of Mr. McCormick were near each other—they were frequently in friendly chat—and this subject came up. Mr. Elder, struck with the views of his youthful neighbor, sent for and retained him as assistant. The senior made an argument, perhaps satisfied the jury of the merits of his case; but the junior made so able, terse and convincing an appeal, that court, jury and bar were struck with its ability. Clients then increased, and he commenced a most successful career, which never faltered as long as he was able to give his professional duties any attention, and, indeed, followed him after his retirement from all actual pursuits of it.

Mr. McCormick served in town council, as good citizens should when called upon

to perform a duty so useful and often very vexatious. He was president of that body, also of the Dauphin Deposit bank, of the Harrisburg cemetery, of the Harrisburg bridge company, and of the trustees of the Pine Street Presbyterian church. In all these positions he was a cautious and able advisor. He uniformly declined candidature for office, as also offers of the higher honors of his profession. He died at Harrisburg, January 18, 1870, and is buried in the cemetery that owes so much of its elegance to his foresight and judicious counsel. Mr. McCormick married, in 1830, ELIZA BUEHLER, only daughter of George Buehler and Maria Nagle of Harrisburg, who survived her husband ten years.

Mrs Royall, in 1829, describes Mr. McCormick—"a tall, light figure, fair, round face, with the fugitive graces dancing over it, and a soft blue eye beaming beneath his mild brow." As many of his townsmen remember him in his maturer years, we may add, that he was of medium stature, not much addicted to dress, of spare form and active movement—his countenance strikingly intellectual—his style of oratory plain, yet very effective. In compliment to his persuasive powers, a common expression at the bar was, "he lost that case because he had the wrong side of it."

Upon his retirement, he gave the powers of his active mind to the management of a large estate, consisting of furnaces, rolling mills, grist mills and farms. All these interests were successful, and notwithstanding his physical disability, conducted in a masterly and systematic manner.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

[THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY NOTES, which comprise our present issue, are a valuable contribution to that locality.]

WALLACE SAMUEL (*N. & Q.*, *xlvii*, *xlix*).—In the grave yard of Silver's Spring church, under a huge oak, is a stone with the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
SAMUEL WALLACE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
OCT. THE 5TH, 1798,
AGED ABOUT 68 YEARS.

HUNTER (*N. & Q.*, *xlvii*).—Alice, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hunter, of Newberry township, York county, Penna., probably married James Hoge who, in 1785 was appointed a surveyor. He was a cousin of Jonathan Hoge, then a member of the Supreme Executive Council. His father was William Hoge, younger brother of John Hoge, who lived in Loudoun county, Virginia. Rev. John Hoge, cousin of this James, also preached about that time in that part of Virginia, and there was no doubt intercourse between the two families—and as Jonathan was in public life, procured this situation for his kinsman.

D K.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN.—This gentleman, who was so prominent in public life during the Revolution and subsequent, was one of the "Men of Mark" of Cumberland Valley. Cannot a biographical sketch of him be prepared by a "son of Cumberland," or must it be left to another? In looking over some old papers recently, we came across the memoranda of the transfer of certain property to his son John Montgomery, jr., attorney-at-law, of Harford county, Md., under date of May 27, 1806. This transfer included various tracts of land called respectively: "The Farmer's Delight," "Warrior's Sleeping Place," "The Three Bottoms," "Black Leg's Old Town," and "Gray Mount," located "on or near the Kiskiminnetas in Westmoreland county, Penna." Who can locate these tracts?

W. H. E.

ANTIETAM.—Recently a Philadelphia newspaper contained a query, "What is the meaning of Antietam?" One correspondent replied, that the word was of Latin origin—"a compound of *ante* and *tam*;" neglecting to say by what process the early inhabitants of this country acquired the Latin tongue. Another correspondent rushes into print, with the amazing statement, that his great-grand-father, by the name of Tam, located "on that creek about the year 1760;" that he had a sister by the name of Sophia Tam, who remained, died a spinster, and as the negro slaves called her "Aunt Tam," the name was subsequently given to the stream. The foregoing is certainly ridiculous, and yet there are persons who believe just such inven-

tions of the imagination. We have before us two rough drafts of the lower portion of Pennsylvania, from the mouth of the Octoraro to the Conococheague, dated 1715 and 1720, on which the Antietam creek is noted. On that for 1715, it is written "Anteetom," in that of 1720, "Ante-Etom." The word is of Indian origin, and means "swift water."

W. H. E.

HOGUE, LIEUTENANT JOHN (*N. and Q. alio., etc.*)—Since the reference to this officer of Colonel William Irvine's battalion of the Revolution, we have come across the following letter from David Hogue to Judge Yeates, one of the commissioners of the United States to effect a treaty with the Indians of the Northwest at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, in 1776:

EAST PENNSBO',

August 4th, 1776.

DEAR SIR:—I this moment Received the Inclosed letter from Mr. John Harris who informs me that John Hogue, my Brother's son, with a number of other Prisoners who was taken at Isle Noix, near St. John, by the Indians, are now about 150 miles above Sunbury in a Indian Town there. If this account be true, which I think is probable, Goysutha, a Indian Chief of that Tribe, will be at the Treaty; you will see him and will know him if the account is True, he is acquainted with it as he has Runers back & forwards in that country. I was requested by his friends to Right you upon the subject, aledging something could be Dun as to his Releasment, at the Treaty; but you will act in the matter as your own prudence will Direct; and I am with Due asteam, your humble servant,

DAVID HOGUE.

N. B. Mr. Blain informs me that it is not unknown to Goysutha if the account is true.

Indorsed:

Captn. Jasper Yeats, at Pittsburgh, pr. favr., Mr. Anderson.

BESSIE TAYLOR.

In one of the valleys north of the Cumberland, about the year 1750, possibly some ten years later, resided a family named Taylor. During one of the inroads by the Indians, a daughter, named Bessie Taylor, was captured and taken to the westward. After reaching the home of the captors,

Bessie made an attempt to escape, but was brought back. This so enraged the old Indian to whom she had fallen, that he struck her over the head with a hoe, inflicting an ugly and dangerous wound, the scar of which she carried to her grave. The squaw, however, saved her life and nursed her so carefully that she recovered. After a captivity of some three years, she was sent to a river near by, for a bucket of water, and while at the water's edge she noticed a boat approaching. As soon as she saw that it was manned by whites, she beckoned to the crew to come ashore, but fearing a decoy they hesitated to land. At last humanity prevailed over their fears, and they run ashore, took her aboard and carried her to a fort, where they left her in charge of the commandant's family. After a time, a passing traveler saw her, heard her story, claimed that he was a relative and took her to his home in Carlisle. Here one day, while going an errand, Bessie attracted the attention of a gentleman and lady who were passing. The lady remarked, that if she did not know that Bessie Taylor was dead, she would say that was Bessie. The gentleman said: "No, it cannot be." The lady insisting on asking the child her name, was promptly answered, "Bessie Taylor." The gentleman, a Mr. Giles, who was her mother's brother, went immediately to the man's house, and on learning her history, took her home. This much is the tradition among the descendants of Bessie Taylor, living in this section, and I write this in hopes of being able to learn somewhat of the family. Below I give you some facts, concerning Bessie Taylor and her family, that may assist you.

Bessie, on growing up, married a Mr. Evers. Her daughter, Mary Evers, married a Mr. Cary, who left:

I. A daughter, married Joseph Culver.

II. Philip, a school-teacher

III. A daughter married a Mr. Houser.

IV. William, who married Susan, daughter of Peter Bricker and Elizabeth Brindell. William Cary was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and died at Sackett's Harbor. Mrs. Cary married, second, George Keigler, and died some years since, at a good old age, in this city. Most of the above are buried at Sinking Spring grave yard.

Maysville, Kentucky.

W. D. H.

THE CULBERTSONS OF "CULBERTSON'S ROW."

This family is of Scotch-Irish descent, two brothers having come from the North of Ireland, it is said, about 1725 (*a*). They secured a large tract of land about seven miles from Chambersburg, on which their descendants occupied farms for several miles, thus causing the place to be named "Culbertson's Row." At present no Culbertson lives in the "Row."

The names of the original settlers are not clear. Of one of them two sons, Robert and Alexander, are mentioned; of the other, one son, Samuel. Of the latter, Rev. A. Nevin says: "Col. Samuel Culbertson raised a company of Provincial troops, and, marching them to a large brook on his cousin Robert's farm, formed them in lines on each side of it, and they clasped hands across the running water, swearing fidelity to the cause, each taking a sip from a cup of whisky (a Scotch form of swearing, solemn and irrevocable). He was a leading member of the Rocky Spring church. He died at "Culbertson's Row," in 1817. Rev. James Culbertson, of Zanesville, was his son.

Alexander Culbertson, brother of Robert, is said to have been killed by the Indians at "Sideling Hill," together with the whole company which he commanded. In the assessment list of then Lurgan township for 1750-1, we find the names of Alexander, Joseph, James, Oliver and Samuel Culbertson, while in Peters township, for the same year, appears the name of Robert Culbertson. In the Indian foray of 1756, among the settlers killed by the savages was John Culbertson.

COL. ROBERT CULBERTSON was born July 23, 1755, and died July 26 1801. He was one of those owning farms in "Culbertson's Row," and was an attendant on divine service in the old Provincial meeting house at Middle Spring, where he is recorded as having paid "Pew Rent Seventeen Shillings and Six pence." He was a captain in Col. Joseph Armstrong's battalion of Associates at the commencement of the Revolution; in the latter part of the year 1776, Lieut. Colonel of Col. Dunlap's battalion; in 1777, Colonel of the Sixth battalion, his brother Joseph Culbertson being captain of the fifth company; and in one capacity or

another served throughout the war. Col. Culbertson married May 6, 1778, Annie Duncan of Middle Spring, born Oct. 16, 1755, died Mar. 30, 1827, by whom he had twelve children, all born at "Culbertson's Row."

Children of Robert Culbertson.

- I. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 27, 1779; d. July 6, 1838; m. (1) Mary Finley, dau. of Capt. James, by whom he had six children; he m. (2) Frances Stuart, dau. of William (b.) and Mary (Hulings), by whom he had four more children. His home was at Chambersburg. His children were:
 - i. Robert, of Cincinnati.
 - ii. James, a printer.
 - iii. Alexander, a fur trader.
 - iv. Cyrus D., d. at Chambersburg.
 - v. William, a physician, d. at Logansport, Ind.
 - vi. Mary, d. young.
 - vii. Rev. Michael Simpson, D. D., b. Jan. 18, 1819, graduated at West Point, then at Princeton Theological Sem., and in 1844 became Presbyterian missionary to China. Translated the Bible into Chinese. Died at Shanghai Aug. 25, 1862.
 - viii. Joseph, b. Jan. 14, 1821, killed by a horse Sept. 11, 1830.
 - ix. Rev. Thaddeus A., b. Feb. 18, 1823, d. Aug. 28, 1850.
 - x. Anna Mary, b. Apr. 27, 1827; d. Feb. 8, 1858.

II. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 15, 1780, d. Aug. 7, 1785.

III. ROBERT, b. July 19, 1782, resided in Amberson's Valley, Pa; had fourteen children who scattered to the West in various directions.

IV. ALEXANDER, b. 1784; d. April 28, 1809.

V. DR. SAMUEL DUNCAN, b. Feb. 26, 1786, was educated at Canonsburg and practiced medicine for many years at Chambersburg. In 1812 he raised a company, and as lieutenant marched them to Buffalo, where he received the appointment of surgeon. Again in 1814 he gathered a company and took them to Baltimore to defend that city against the British, receiving on this occasion also an appointment as surgeon. He married Nancy Purviance by whom he had six children: *Edmund*; *Augusta*, who died at the age of sixteen; *Albert*, who died at Pittsburg

VIII CAPT. JOHN CRAIGHEAD (d), b. Sept. 19 1791, served in war of 1812; was wounded at Lundy's Lane and also at Chippewa. Removed to Cincinnati, O. He married (1st) Margaret Hamilton, of Lancaster, Pa., by whom he had one daughter; m. (2d) Jane Moody, of Shippensburg, Pa., by whom he had nine children: *Josephine*, m. M. Heighway; *John*; *Joseph*; *Samuel*; *William*; *Robert*; *Clay*; *Mary*, m. Mr. Kilbreth; *Libbie*, m. Mr. Annan; *Anna*, m. Mr. Adoe.

IX. MARY, b. April 9, 1793; m. Wilson Hays, near Shippensburg, Pa., d. 1853.

X. DANIEL, b. Apr. 15, 1795; d. Dec., 1808.

XI. ANNE, b. Apr. 18 1797; m. Alexander McCreight, Springfield, O.

XII. JAMES, b. Oct. 11, 1799, removed to Palmyra, Mo. He had two sons and one daughter: 1. *James*, a physician in Texas. 2. ———; 3. *Ann*.

NOTES.

(a) Another account speaks of Col. *Ferdinand*; *John P.*; *Elizabeth*, who married a Mr. Reid.

VI. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 12, 1787; d. July 8, 1824. Removed to New Market, York county, Pa. Married in Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pa. Dec. 5, 1810, Julia, daughter of William and Mary (Hulings) Stuart b. Aug. 5, 1787; d. Oct. 6, 1857. They had six children:

i. *Mary Ann*, b. Oct. 3, 1811, d. Oct. 6, 1880, m. Jan. 24, 1833, Daniel Snively (c) of Greencastle, Pa., b. June 29, 1802, d. Oct. 15, 1872. Had eight children, three of whom are Episcopal clergymen.

ii. *William Stuart*, b. Feb. 4, 1814, living at New Albany, Ind.; a banker; m. Feb. 19, 1840, Eliza Vance of Congdon, Ind., b. Oct. 18, 1822; d. Jan. 3, 1865, and had eight children. Married (2d) Jan. 10, 1867, Mrs. Cornelia Warner Eggleston, b. Aug. 27, 1832; d. Oct. 18, 1880, and had two more children.

iii. *Robert*, b. May 16, 1816; d. Dec. 4, 1825.

iv. *John Craighead*, b. Jan. 20, 1819, living at Santa Barbara, Cal.; m. Oct. 3, 1853, Mary P. Bicknell; three children.

VII. STEPHEN, b. Jan. 15, 1790, lived at Shippensburg, Pa., m. Mollie Hays, and had seven children: *Robert*; *Duncan*; *James*; *Hays*, of Princeton, Ia.; *Annetta*, m. Mr.

Young; *Mary*, m. Mr. Henderson; *Elizabeth*, m. Mr. Clarke of Carlisle, Pa. Robert, b. 1755, as having come from Ireland and having settled at the "Row."

(b) This William Stuart or Stewart, b. 1740, d. July 14, 1803, was son of John, and grandson of Lazarus, who came from Scotland to Ireland and thence to Pennsylvania about 1735-1740. His wife Mary (Hulings) Simpson, b. 1749, d. February 22, 1790, was a daughter of Marcus Hulings at the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna, and at the time of her marriage with William Stuart, was the widow of Thomas Simpson.

(c) Daniel Snively was son of Andrew, and a lineal descendant of Johann Jacob Schnevele, who was born in Switzerland, 1659, and settled in Lancaster, Pa., in 1714.

(d) Named from Rev. John Craighead who served through the Revolution as Captain and Chaplain.

R. G. H.

THE COLLECTION OF EXCISE IN 1792.

[In the large grain producing districts not only in Western Pennsylvania, but even in the Cumberland Valley, owing to the great difficulty of getting their produce to market, save in the shape of distilled spirits, the excise tax imposed by the United States Government was a very onerous one. It fell heavy upon the farmers, and the burden was considered intolerable. Pennsylvania has been recently accused by New England historians of always showing a turbulent spirit, and the so-called "Whisky Insurrection of 1794," is given as an example of the spirit of insubordination which they (these sensational writers of history, state has existed in Pennsylvania from the period of the Paxtang Boys' march to Philadelphia, the Whisky Insurrection, the Hot-Water or Window-Tax War of 1793, the Buck-hot War of 1833, down to the "Molly Maguires" of our day. We must confess during the French and Indian War, the War for Independence, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War for the Union, the people of Pennsylvania showed this "turbulent spirit" by deeds of valor and bravery, which have not been surpassed by any of the States of the Union. The opposition to the excise during the first years of the Federal Government never really amounted to much more than the maltreat-

ing of the officers empowered to collect the revenue. The following documents show that there was opposition in the Cumberland Valley—but we have yet to learn that an army of soldiers were sent there to curb that “turbulent spirit.” The “Whisky Insurrection,” so-called, of two years later, was no doubt largely magnified—especially owing to the remoteness of “turbulent people” from the center of government and trade. The army which crossed the Alleghenies in the autumn of 1794 found no force of insurgents; yet it demonstrated to the people that laws are made for their government, and are to be obeyed—that they are not “ropes of sand,” easily dispelled. Obnoxious laws can only be abrogated by legal enactments, and however oppressive, forcible armed opposition is treason, and will assuredly receive the punishment it deserves.

W. H. E.]

CARLISLE,
23d July, 1792.

Sir:—Agreeably to your request communicated in your letter of the 10th inst., which I received when I was in the city, I transmit the annexed copy of the deposition mentioned in your letter. I presume that Judges Shippen and Bradford informed you that one of the party was taken and the other is not to be found. It may be proper to inform you further that, on the application of Mr. Huling, I issued a second warrant against the other two, on which they were taken, and refused at first to give bail, saying they expected to be rescued. They were disappointed, the friends of one of them bailed him next day, the other was still obstinate, but not finding the people so mad as he expected, he gave bail the succeeding day.

I am, very respectfully, sir,

Your most humble servant,

THOMAS SMITH.

To President of the Common Pleas of the Fourth Circuit in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, to wit:

On the ninth day of May, 1792, personally came John Huling, before me the subscriber, and on his solemn oath taken according to law, doth say, that he in March last, was appointed Collector of the Revenue arising upon distilled spirits, &c., in the County of Cumberland; that he soon entered upon the duties of his office, and

met with no opposition until Monday morning last; that a Mr. Laughlin at the Big Spring, or rather the village called Newville, in the said county, had been appointed by Mr. Joseph Burd, predecessor to the said John, to receive entries of stiles in this neighborhood; that Mr. Laughlin had received several entries in a book, and that on Monday morning last, the seventh instant, the said John Huling was at the house of said Laughlin on the duty of his office; that a certain John Smith, Isaac Mason and Thomas Martin, with several others to this deponent unknown, came and demanded what the said John's business was; he told them that he was out to collect the excise. After some consultation between the said John Smith, Mason, Martin and their comrades, they returned and told the said John Huling to go no further, but to return home, or they would treat him ill; that considering the conduct of those men and the force that was likely to be exercised against him, he set off, but was pursued by the said Smith, Mason and Martin, who overtook him and desired him to stop and deliver them their names, or tear their names out of a kind of register which the said John Huling had; (the said John Smith's name having before been entered); and that the said Huling should immediately return to the said Laughlin's and oblige the said Laughlin to give up his book; that the said John Huling under duress was obliged to return to said Laughlin's, when the said Smith, Mason and Martin, did order the said Laughlin to bring out his book, which he did and handed the same to the said Smith; Smith proposed to tear it, another advised to deliver it to the said Huling; which last prevailed; and the said Huling was ordered to return home; and that being unable alone to make any opposition, he was obliged to withdraw and come to Carlisle; that this deponent understands that the most, or the whole of those persons are stillers, and that he is clearly of opinion that unless those persons are brought to justice and prevented from future breaches of the peace, that he should be frustrated in performing his duty as well in that quarter, as in other parts of the county; that for the above reason he is apprehensive of personal injury from the said persons while in the execution of his said office.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

HEBEL—AN AMUSING AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

—In a late number of the *Millersburg Herald* we find the following interesting sketch of George Hebel, now of Hunter's Valley, Perry county, furnished by Mr. Hebel, which we transfer to *Notes and Queries*: 'I was born in Derry township, Dauphin county, Feb. 16, 1810, and lived at Spring Creek and Harrisburg until 1825. I came to Harrisburg in 1817, which was before the roof on the first bridge crossing the river was completed. Here I lived with my grandfather, George Parsons, the first toll-keeper, until I went to learn my trade with Samuel Kepner in 1825. The first job I worked at was Briggs' mill at Silver Spring. After serving four years I was dissatisfied with my knowledge of the trade, apprenticed myself for three years to John Bergstresser, grandfather of the Bergstressers in Lykens Valley. I worked at Buchanan Forge, at Gilbert's oil mill, at Dr. Whiteside's mill at Lost Creek, at Jacob Raingler's in Buffalo Valley, and at Thomas Barger's, Pinegrove. I first came to Millersburg in 1826, when I assisted in erecting Freeland's mill in 1830. Of my old associates still living are Peter Frederick, George Campbell, John J. Bowman, Daniel Jurj, Peter Bowman, Daniel Wingard and Levi Bowman. In 1837 I went to Philadelphia, where John Alter, weighmaster, secured me a position of foreman on the railroad. There I worked in the shops part of the time as machinist, and fired for a number of different engineers; also run the locomotives 'Juniata' and 'Virginia.' This was under Joseph Ritner's administration. When Gen. Cameron became superintendent of the road I could not conceal my politics, being an Old Line Whig, I quit the railroad and came to Harrisburg in 1838 with the first soldiers from Parksburg, during the 'Buckshot War.' I am now seventy-two years old, and can't work any more. Broke myself up; outlived Tom Scott, and broke up all the mutual life insurance companies. All I can do is to 'lay down de shovel and de hoe, hang up de fiddle and de bow, for there's no more work for old' G. H."

THE TAVERNS OF LONG AGO.

1817.—FREDERICK HYNEMAN kept the

Harrisburg Hotel southwest corner Third and Market.

MELCHOIR RAHM kept the Franklin Inn next the postoffice "opposite the new court house on Walnut street," corner of Raspberry alley.

NICHOLAS SCHWOYER kept the stage office "for the Reading line of stages." No location given.

HENRY CLARK kept the Fountain Inn a few doors east of the Harrisburg Bank on Second street.

GEORGE BOYER kept the same tavern northwest corner of Second and Locust streets.

1818.—MRS. GEORGE BUEHLER kept the Golden Eagle on the northeast corner of Market Square and Second street.

1820.—GEORGE WILSON kept the Capitol at the southeast corner of State and Second streets. This was then in Maclaysburg.

1823.—GEORGE STEHLEY kept at northeast corner of Third and Market streets.

JEREMIAH REES kept the Buck Tavern, at the east end of Second street, "for many years, and now offers it for sale."

MATTHEW WILSON kept the Eagle Inn, northwest corner of Walnut and Third streets. The new postoffice building is now on part of the ground then occupied by this tavern.

1825.—JOHN BIGLER kept the Rising Sun, on the south corner of Front and Chestnut streets.

GEORGE NAGLE kept the Union Hotel, southeast corner of the Market square and Second street.

CHRISTIAN GLEIM kept the Jackson Hotel, southeast corner of Third and Walnut streets, now the Masonic Hall.

JOHN M. EBERMAN kept the Harrisburg Hotel, corner of Market and Third streets.

H.

THE FAMILY OF BITTINGER.

[In *Notes and Queries* (li.) information is asked by a correspondent from Kentucky relative to the descendants of Adam Bittinger. Some friend has kindly responded by sending us the following, valuable and interesting as a contribution to the genealogy of the German families of Pennsylvania.]

I. ADAM BEETINGER bought, May 7, 1753, a tract of land from John Shauman which he had taken up three years previous, and located (now on the Carlisle turnpike)

three miles northwest of Hanover, York county, Penna. This farm is now owned by William Bittinger, Esq., of Abbottstown. From the records of the Orphans' Court of York county, it is seen that on the death of Adam Bittinger his eldest son Nicholas presented a petition beginning thus: "That his father Adam Bittinger lately died intestate, leaving a widow named SABINA, and lawful issue to survive him, namely the petitioner Nicholas Bittinger, Henry, Michael, Peter, Marillis, George, Adam, Christian, Frederick and Eva." The petition was presented September 1, 1768, and it further appears from the records that on May 30, 1771, Nicholas Bittinger, by paying certain sums to the heirs became the owner of this tract of 190 acres.

II. NICKOLAS BIETTINGER (as he spelled his name) was born in 1725, and died May 2, 1804, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery, at Abbottstown. He was a man of great energy and force of character, as a soldier and citizen. He was successful in the accumulation of property, and within six miles of Hanover owned some ten good farms, and also owned in Franklin county almost an equal number of choice tracts of land. He had a family of nine children, two sons, *Joseph* and *John*, and seven daughters. John was never married, and died in Baltimore, Md. Joseph, during the lifetime of his father, obtained the old "Shauman tract." A deed executed Dec. 21st, 1798, by Nickolas Biettinger and his wife Christina, conveys this land to their son Joseph, "as well for and in consideration of love and affection." The son, however, did not long survive his father. He died July 26, 1804, and is buried in the same grave yard, having attained only to the thirty-second year of his age.

III. JOSEPH BITTINGER, just mentioned, had a family of five children, all sons, John, Joseph, Henry, Frederick and George.

IV. JOHN BITTINGER, died near Alexandria, Va., and left a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Joseph, one of the sons, died some years ago; Edward C. is a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy; Benjamin and Michael are ministers.

V. JOSEPH BITTINGER, born November 13, 1794, died September 27, 1850, on the old homestead (Shauman's tract), which he owned, and is buried at Hanover.

His family consisted of twelve children:

i. William, born Nov. 21, 1820; resides at Abbottstown, Pa.

ii. Henry, b. Nov. 13, 1821; d. April 22, 1879, at Hanover, Pa.

iii. Joseph B., b. March 30, 1823; graduate of Penn'a College and Andover Theological Seminary, Pastor of Presbyterian Church at Sewickly; a fine speaker, elegant writer and a Doctor of Divinity.

iv. Ellen C., b. Aug. 13, 1824; m. Geo. Wolf; d. March 33d, 1875.

v. Edward B., b. Nov. 14, 1825; d. Sept. 21, 1859, at Chicago, Ill.

vi. Rebecca E., b. Aug. 21, 1827; m. to Dr. J. M. Breneman, of Freeport, Ill.

vii. George W., b. May 13th, 1829, now in Leadville, Colorado.

viii. John Quincy, b. March 20, 1831, graduate of Dartmouth College, and Andover Theological Seminary, pastor of Congregational church at St. Albans, Vt.

ix. Daniel b. April 10, 1833; d. June 2, 1848, on the homestead.

x. Anna Maria, b. January 10, 1835; resides in Chicago, Ill.

xi. Howard Nicholas, b. April 12, 1839; resides in Des Moines, Iowa.

xii. Charles Lewis, b. May 25, 1841; graduate of Franklin and Marshall College; resides in Dakota.

VI. HENRY BITTINGER, now in his eighty-sixth year; has one son, John W., a member of the York bar, and two daughters. He lives with one of the latter at Middletown, Ohio.

VII. FREDERICK BITTINGER died recently at his residence in Littlestown, Pa.

VIII. GEORGE BITTINGER died about two years ago at the residence of his daughter in Hanover, Pa. He had three daughters.

WILL OF REV. JOHN ROAN.

[The following is the will of Rev. John Roan, pastor of Paxtang and Londonderry, and whose remains rest in the old churchyard in Derry township. It is an interesting document—apart from its apparent quaintness.]

In the name of God, amen! July 28th, 1775, I, John Roan, of Londonderry township in Lancaster county, being weak and infirm in Body, but of perfect Mind and Memory, blessed be God for all his mercys, and calling to mind my mortality, and that it is appointed for all men once to die, do

make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, that is to say: Principally and first of all I resign my Soul into the hands of God who gave it, looking for the mercy of God to Eternal life thro' the mediation of his dear Son; and my Body I resign to the Earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my Ex^{rs} hereinafter mentioned, nothing doubting my receiving the same again at the General Resurrection by the mighty power of God; and as for such temporal Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give, dispose and bequeath the same in the following manner and form:

First, to Anne, my beloved wife, any one of my Horses or Mares she herself sees meet to choose (so that she makes her choice of s'd Horse or Mare in the space of one Month after my decease), and her best saddle & Bridle with her Bed and Bed cloaths; and I appoint that she and my children hereafter named shall live together whilst it appears to any two of my Ex^{rs} to be for ye good of my family, provided she remains a widow, and in case any of my child'n marry, such child or children marrying shall leave my Plantation, except as is hereinafter excepted, and whilst my family live together that my Books and stock be kept unsold unless it be such part of ye stock as my Ex^{rs} shall see meet to sell for ye advantage of my family; and in case my Son Flavel appear to the Rev'd Geo. Duffield and my Ex^r to be religiously disposed, I bequeath to him my Latin, Greek and Hebrew Books, together with Henry, Flavel, Burket, How, Ridgely, Keach, Cruden and Charnock, but in case he shall not be so promising at or before ye nineteenth year of his age, then I order my books (the English ones excepted) to be sold; and y't my s'd son have my Flavel's Works, and yt ye rest of my English Books be equally divided and distributed among my wife and four child'n share & share alike.

Also, that my Plantation in which I live, both that which is Deeded and the located land be kept unsold till my Son come to mature age, if he live so long, and I order ye located land to be deeded, and that my family have the profit of both my Deeded & located land for their support; and ye one-third of the annuity as it

becomes due from ye corporation for poor and distressed Presbyterian Min^{rs}, &c.; and that two-thirds of s'd annuity be put to interest.

Also, I order Seventy Pounds to be given to my Daughter Jean in one year after my death, and fifty pounds more to be paid her in eight years after the date hereof, viz: in ye year 1783, in full of all yt which I allow her of my whole Estate, both Personal and Real; and in case she die before the year 1783, that the s'd fifty pounds be paid ye use of her lawful offspring at the s'd time if she leave any.

Also, I order thirteen pounds to be laid out for my Daughter Elizabeth in one full year after my death, and sixty pounds more to be paid her when she is twenty-one years of age, in full of all that which I allow her of my whole Estate both personal and real; and in case she die before either of these sums become due yt s'd money will'd to her shall be paid for ye use of her lawful offspring if she leave any at the time they should have been paid to herself.

Also, I order thirteen pounds to be laid out for my Daughter Mary, in three full years after my death, and Sixty Pounds more to be paid her when she is twenty-one years of age, and fifty pounds more to be paid her when she is twenty-nine years of age, in full of all that which I allow her of my whole Estate, both personal and real, and in case she die before either of these sums become due, that s'd money will'd to her shall be paid for the use of her lawful offspring, if she leave any at the time or times they should have been paid to herself, and I allow her one small pocket Bible when she is fifteen years of age.

Also, to my wife, from the time my son Flavel is twenty one years of age twenty pounds yearly, and every year during her natural life, in case she remains a widow, besides what is will'd to her above; but in case she marry whether sooner or later then (besides what is will'd to her in ye first article) I bequeath her one hundred and forty pounds to be paid her in one full year after her marriage, and she shall have no further claim upon my Estate than what is mentioned in this article and that wherein she is first named, nor shall she have any annuity from my Estate; And whereas, there is an annuity to mentioned to my

family payable from ye corporation afores'd she shall give security to return to my Estate whatever she may obtain thereby as tho' the whole were coming to my children and not to her, and I order that upon her marriage again she shall cease to be my Executrix.

I order yt my wearing apparel be not sold but given to whom my wife shall see meet

I also bequeath ten pounds to Anne Cochran yt now lives with me, to be paid when she comes to the age of Eighteen years of age, if her father remove her not from my family before that time, and if she marry with my wife's consent I allow her five pounds more.

I also allow to my nephew Archbald Roan (in case the above persons, the Rev'd Geo. Duffield and my Ex'rs apprehend him religiously disposed) twenty pounds towards his college Expenses.

Notwithstanding of what is said above against the sale of the Plantation on which I dwell whether deeded or located land, yet if my Ex'rs agree that it is for ye good of my family as to the enjoyment of Gospel Ordinances or other ways to sell ye same, I hereby authorise them to sell and make sufficient conveyances for ye same at any time they see meet, reserving the price of it for the use of my family, as to ye profits thence arising and keeping the whole stock or principal for ye use of my Son and the other uses above mentioned; but my wife shall have no power to remove any or all of my children to another place unless there is settled there an hopefully pious faithful Minister, and my Family shall yearly pay to such a Min'r if they enjoy his stated labours in this congregation or elsewhere, twenty shillings till my Son be of mature age, whether my s'd Son be put to learning or not, I refer intirely to the discretion of my Ex'rs when they have consulted his inclination and heard the Rev'd Mr. Duffield's advice on his conversing with my Son as to vital piety,—It is better to be a poor despised faithful Min'r of Christ than to possess the whole Earth, and better be a Slave during any finite period than be a graceless Minister.

In case any of my four children above mentioned die before mature age without leaving lawful Issue, such one's part shall

be equally divided among my wife & surviving children share and share alike, after reasonable charges for Burial &c. are deducted. But what my wife this way obtains the one-half of it shall be divided among my surviving children as she shall see meet; this paragraph is to be understood so yt she is my widow when such child or children shall die. but if she is then married or not my widow, the whole of such child or children's part is to be divided among my surviving children as she & my Ex'rs see meet; and if any of my children marry without my wife's consent, such child shall have twenty Pounds taken off from such child's part which twenty pounds shall be divided among my other children at my wife's discretion.

I also bequeath all my other Estate whether real or personal to my son Flavel Roan, his heirs and assigns for ever.

And I appoint my beloved wife Anne Roan and my trusty friends Robert Robinson and Joseph Boyd the only Ex'rs of this my last will and testament, ratifying and confirming this and no other as my last will and Testament, revoking and annulling all former wills, Legacys, Bequeathments, and Ex'rs, by me at any former time made whether by word or writing.

Signed, sealed published and declared by John Roan, Sen. as his last will and Testament in presence of.

Before signing I order that each of my three Daughters shall have ten pounds more than what is above-mentioned to them particularly, and that s'd ten pounds be paid along with the last sum particularly mentioned to each of ym, and this total sum of one hundred and thirty pounds shall be in full of all Jane's part, and so of the other two.

JOHN ROAN [seal.]

DAVID WRAY,
DAVID HAYS.

AN EARLY DEED—William Cloud, of the county of Chester, on the 20th of February, 1727-8, received from the Proprietaries a deed for "a certain plantation and improvement lying and being on Paxtang creek and Susquehannah river, in the said county of Chester," containing three hundred acres. This land subsequently came into the possession of John Harris, and is now embraced within the limits of the city of Harrisburg.

WAGNER.—Christian and John Jacob Wagner (1) emigrants from the Palatinate, Germany, arrived at Philadelphia, in the ship *St. Andrew*, October 27, 1738. The former probably went to the Carolinas. John Jacob Wagner settled in Pennsylvania. He had children as follows, possibly others:

2. i. Christian.
- ii. Michael.
- iii. John.
- iv. [A daughter] m. Jacob Sherman.

II. CHRISTIAN WAGNER (John Jacob) b. in 1768; d. in 1832; had issue:

- i. Joseph.
- ii. James, b. 1796; d. 1851; unm.
- iii. Upton.
- iv. Mary.
3. v. Basil, b. 1806; d. 1859.
- vi. Dennis.

III. BASIL WAGNER (Christian, John Jacob) b. 1806; d. 1859; m. and left issue as follows:

- i. Herry.
- ii. Rose
- iii. Clinton.
- iv. Basil.
- v. Charles.
- vi. David.
- vii. James.

Information is desired relative to the other branches of the family of John Jacob Wagner, by one of the descendants for genealogical purposes. BALT.

“GIVE DATES.”—This is the caption of an editorial in a recent number of the *Herald and Mirror* of Carlisle, in which the writer confesses that he “innocently supposed” that the Narrative of Samuel Dewees,” copied from our *Notes and Queries* into the columns of that newspaper, had been “written *this* month.” Bless his innocent heart! we can enlighten him on this point, since the prefatory remarks we had made to the article giving the source from whence we had derived the “narrative” had evidently not been read by him. Samuel Dewees was a native of Berks county, Penn’a., born in 1760, served in the war of the Revolution, in the Whisky Insurrection, and the war of 1812; and died near the City of Baltimore, in 1844. His “Reminiscences” were written about 1826, but not printed until 1844, being then edited by John Smith Hanna,

of Baltimore. What is remarkable about Dewees’ narrative is that after the lapse of so many years names and dates were well preserved. We confess that it is “a matter of great importance” that “dates” are given, and the readers of *N. & Q.* will bear us out in the statement that we have been very careful, not only as to these, but to the faithful transcript of every document printed.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Or the Days of My Youth.

[The following lines were written in 1854 by William Petersen, son of the Rev J. D. Petersen, who was the stated minister of the Lutheran church at Harrisburg, from 1800 to 1809, when he removed to Upper Canada where he died in advanced life. The author was a printer and editor, and at the period when writing these verses, quite an old man. The reference in the next to the last stanza is to Dr. Luther Reilly as he expresses it in a note “my estimable friend and schoolmate,” whom he had learned had recently died.]

O, well I know my native hills—
I have them in my mind.
They’re Peter’s mount and Laurel (a) hill
And others far behind.

My native hills! my native hills!
Where healthful breezes play;
Where farmers sing and lambskins bleat
The summer days away.

My native hills—my native vales,
Ye *oldest* friends of mine,
I view’d you from the hillocks, near
The cottage o’ ‘lang syne.”

My native hills! my native hills!
Though I be *far from you*,
My fancy wanders o’er your sides,
All whiten’d to the view.

I see you through the angry gloom
Of winter’s dreary day,
When whirling tempests beat your sides,
And toss their sleety spray.

I see you when in April sky
Appears the evening star;
When ye show your tops above the mist
Like ocean isles afar.

I'll never see *you* change with age,
Nor wear the face that's new;
Alas! for all my *other friends*,
They differ much from you.

The hands of early friendship
The love of youth grows cold;
And few that ran with me, when young,
Will see me, *now I'm old*.

My native hills! my native hills!
With summits, oh how blue!
My noble acquaintances,
Still warms my heart for you!

And when it's cold, may others rise
To gaze with joyful eye,
On Allegheny and Blue ridge,
And on the lovely sky!

I hear old fairy tales again
With wondering in my eye,
Of Pifer's (*b*) and of Gallows (*c*) hill,
And tanner Potts' deep sigh.

The school-house rises into view,
Through memory's moisten'd eye;
The noble Susquehanna, too,
The flowery banks glides by.

I roam in memory's cherish'd vale;
I've been Swatara's groves among;
There told my love's first trembling tale,
And heard the soft responsive song.

How oft I've strayed with rod and hook
(My heart with school-boy love o'er-
flows),

Along sweet Paxtang's sunny brook!—
But ah! those scenes are changed and gone!

Stands yet that bridge of stone—so strong—
Stretched doubly arched across the
stream,

And built, 'tis said—and oh, how long—
In eighteen hundred two, 'twould seem?

I have some old acquaintances,
I once was glad to see;
I wonder how they're looking now—
They're far away from me.

"Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And never called to mind?"
And guileless youth's once happy lot
To oblivion be consigned?

Oh how quickly—O how fleeting
Will dark winter's reign pass o'er
Other springs our senses cheating,
Soon will bloom to bloom no more.

What now is, is always waning,
Flying time will no more fly;
But th' eternal self remaining
Seeks its mansions in the sky.

Ah! whilst each succeeding season
Steals a *friend*, till all are gone,
Time is spinning, we are sinning,
Life's pale lamp is burning on!

Cares oppressing, fools caressing,
Toiling till our span is spun!
HOPE, we find the only blessing,
Waiting the eternal sun.

[Accompanying the foregoing is an alphabetical list of Mr. Petersen's school-mates, concerning whom he desired some information. Among those mentioned, who are living to-day, are Simon Cameron, Catharine Beader [Kirk], G. W. Harris, Sabina Kelker, Samuel Shoch, Francis Wyeth and Catharine Ziegler [Kunkel] On some future occasion we may print the list in *Notes and Queries*, as there is much information in connection with many of those named.]

NOTES.—*a*. Laurel Hill. The "first mountain," is the local designation. It terminates at Rockville.

Peter's. Above Dauphin or Green's Mill, in the time of the writer.

b. Pifers Hill. Where the round house of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad is now on Paxtang, east of Eleventh street. The brick dwelling which once stood there was erected by Stacy Potts, before 1800, and his tan yard was there.

c. Gallows Hill. The South front of the State House Park. Several early murderers were hung on this part of the ground.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LX.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA

[Many of our enterprising forefathers supposed it possible to make the Susquehanna navigable for other purposes than arks, rafts and fish; so directly after the acknowledgment of Independence, an earnest effort was made to magnify before

the people and authorities of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the great commercial importance of this noble stream. Critical examination of its capabilities was made by experts, the opinions of practical men obtained, meetings held, committees appointed, petitions to the Legislatures of both States presented, and every effort made to make it the great question of the hour. All progressed favorably until about the time this letter was written. To make clear its meaning it is proper to state that the first meeting that took place relating to the subject was held at Lancaster, August 17, 1789. Among other recommendations it proposed a more formal convention on Monday, October 19, "in the house of Mr. Arch'd McAllister, in Paxtang township, Dauphin county." This meeting was held. Jasper Yeates headed the list from Lancaster county—Generals Ewing and Simpson were present from York. It was made up of twenty-six of the most respectable citizens from Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. General Ewing was chairman. Active committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purposes of a survey, and an earnest appeal made to the Assembly of the State to enlist in the project. An engineer was soon appointed by the State, and a commission of supervision, consisting of Samuel Boyd, Bartrem Galbraith and Thomas Hulings appointed, with directions to have a complete survey made from the Susquehanna, Wright's Ferry to the head of McKee's Half Falls, and of the Juniata, from its mouth to Aughwick Falls. All this was accomplished in three or four years, at a cost of £5 000 or about \$15,000. Before this State had determined its policy, a company was incorporated to construct a canal "at Conewago." The termination of this public enterprise was the opening of the canal at York Haven, and the abandonment of the original project of improving the navigation of the stream for about 100 miles, as originally contemplated. After many years of delay, another commission was appointed, and what is now the "channel" was cleared of its numerous obstructions. This was about 1829. Canals and railroads soon took the place of the "Big River," as a more rapid and safe conveyance of the rich

products of its border to the Atlantic seaboard.

The writer of this letter does not make use of punctuation, save paragraphs, in his MSS. The text is given as in the original. Messrs Hughes and Gale were merchants of Baltimore, and stockholders in the canal company at the Conewago falls.

The Dauphin County Historical Society is under obligations to Mr. J. Brisban Boyd for the original letter. A. B. H.]

HARRISBURG, August 4th, 1797.

Respected Friends, Samuel Hughes and George Gale:—With real concern I have to lament that the important design of the meeting at this place two years past should prove abortive, and all the pains then taken became inefficual.

When I consider the magnitude of the object in contemplation, and the amazing advantages it promised to the numerous settlers on the immense tract of improving country along the different branches of the River Susquehanna, as well as others, I cannot rest satisfied without endeavoring to exert the small ability, which time has yet left me in the possession of, to get so beneficial a work in some forwardness, if possible, before the close of my days.

It was to me, a matter of surprise as well as regret, that so much zeal and earnestness as there appeared in the cause should all die away without effect, and therefore I have endeavored to discover what it might be attributed to, from which it appears to me, that however silent the members might be at that time, yet when returned to their respective constituents, they found much opposition to the measures proposed, from a circumstance which was even then hinted at, to wit, that if, by the exertions of the people of Pennsylvania, the river should be navigable through that State, for the free passage of all kinds of produce, it would be thought very hard to become subjected to whatever toll the Legislature of Maryland, or their Susquehanna canal company, might think proper to impose, for the short distance it runs into that State.

Therefore, Gentlemen, as you are more interested than any other individuals, I would beg leave humbly to submit to your consideration whether it would not be advisable either for you as individuals, or the Legislature of the State of Maryland,

to adopt some plan which might remove this formidable objection, which seems likely to be an inevitable barr to the prosecution of that desirable work in the manner proposed.

I am sensible that much has been expended by the State of Maryland, as well as by individuals, who may have a prospect of some compensation from Tolls, but I humbly conceive it might be more advantageous to give up that Idea, for the more certain benefit arising from Trade & Grist mills with other Water works, than by retaining the expectation from tolls, and thereby loosing those other advantages.

And when we take into consideration the pleasing Idea of contributing to the advancement of the Riches, Honour, Trade, & Navigation of the United States of America, by improving their Naval powers, on facilitating that valuable branch of business the Ship building and Commerce, by the great quantities of Staves and Ship Timber, which would be brought into the Chesapeake bay, for want of that conveyance is now an incumbrance to the improving Settlers up the river, it must add an immense weight to the many other important reasons which might be advanced for pushing forward the useful work in contemplation.

In apology for delaying so long the making of this communication, I must plead a hope that the directors chosen in this part of the country, would have referred those matters to your consideration; in a more ample and satisfactory manner.

With due respect, I am Gentlemen,
Your friend,
STACY POTTS.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

[IN THE REVOLUTION.—The present number of *Notes and Queries* refers to the period of the Revolution, and will be found very interesting to the majority of our readers.]

"CIDER-ROYAL."—This beverage of our Scotch-Irish patriots of the Revolution was simply a mixture of cider and whisky.

A "PAXTANG BOY'S" DEFINITION OF A TORY — In 1775 several Paxtang men were in Philadelphia. One of them, who belonged to that vilified class of ten years previous, the "Paxtang Boys," denounced in the presence of Mr. Galloway and other gentlemen whose loyalist sympathies were pronounced, that those opposed to resistance to English oppression, as tories. One of the latter asked, "Pray, sir, what is a tory?" "A Tory," promptly replied the patriot, "is a thing whose head is in England and its body in America, and its neck ought to be stretched."

THE DECLARATION AT HARRIS' FERRY. —The Declaration of Independence was received in Paxtang on the 8th of July, and on the day following was proclaimed, in the following order: "Colonel Burd and the other field officers of his battalion repaired to John Harris', the light infantry companies marching there with their drums beating, fifes playing, and the standard (the device for which is the Thirteen United Colonies) which was ordered to be displayed. After that the Declaration was read by Major Cornelius Cox aloud to all who were assembled, who gave their hearty assent with three loud huzzas, discharged their field pieces and fired in platoons."—*Phila. Packet*.

A WEDDING IN PAXTANG ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO —We have the following memorandum from a lady in Ohio, a descendant of the Awl, Greens, &c., who says she had it from her grandmother. It relates to the marriage of Joseph Green, son of Col. Timothy Green, of Hanover, and Sarah Awl, second daughter of Jacob Awl:

"On the morning of the wedding the party accompanying Mr. Green came riding 'down the lane' to Mr. Awl's house, all in the style of the day. The groom wore his hat with three black plumes, long stockings, knee breeches, buckles, &c. It was a gay affair for those days. On the Sunday following all went to the Rev. Mr. Elder's church. Jenny Awl, sister of the bride, it seems, was one of the singers for tune raising on that occasion. She had made her debut, having sent to Philadelphia for a handsome pair of stays, which she wore that day; but caused some stir by fainting, and having to be carried out."

FOR INDEPENDENCE.—The following letter gives a slight view of the prevailing opinion among the people of this locality in the early days preceding the War of the Revolution. It is addressed to Judge Yeates of Lancaster who was chairman of the committee of observation for the county.

"TINIAN, 12th Decem. 1774.

"DEAR MR. YEATES :—I have this moment Rec'd your favor of the 10th curr't. The Township of Paxtang as well as the neighboring Townships have already taken action in the matter, and are ready to join with the General Committee of the county in any measure they shall think proper to prepare to enforce the Resolves of that most Respectable Body the Congress. I have Rec'd your list of the County Committee, and dare say it will meet with Gen'l approbation. We have appointed Inspectors Cornelius Cox, Joseph Sheerer, or Will'm McClure to attend as Inspectors, one or other has promised upon their Hon'r to attend. They will deliver to you our Joint Instructions to support the Gen'l Cause at the Risque of everything.

We are rejoiced to observe that our very Dear children are in a fair way of doing well. We are all well here; the bearer is in a great hurry, so must Excuse, and believe us all to be with our Love to all the Family, Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate Father,
JAMES BURD,

As to Widow Boyd's Estate your Brother E. B. is to be here before our February Court; he is concerned in the affair. I will shew him her Titles, &c., & you & he can consult & determine the mode of sale, and inform me thereof.

Ut Supra,
J. B.

Per favor Mr. Hugh McKillip.

A WHIG WEDDING IN DERRY DURING THE REVOLUTION.—In Dunlap's *Pennsylvania Packet* for June 17, 1778, then published at Lancaster during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, we find the following reference to the marriage of Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Roan, to William Clingan:

"Was married last Thursday (June 11, 1778), Mr. William Clingan, jr., of Donegal, to Miss Jenny Roan, of Londonderry,

both of this county of Lancaster—a sober, sensible, agreeable young couple, and very sincere whigs. This marriage promises as much happiness as the state of things in this, our sinful world will admit. This was truly a Whig wedding, as there were present many young gentlemen and ladies, and not one of the gentlemen but had been out when called on in the service of his country, and it was well known that the groom in particular had proved his heroism as well as Whigism, in several battles and skirmishes. After the marriage was ended, a motion was made and heartily agreed to by all present, that the young unmarried ladies should form themselves into an association by the name of the Whig Association of the Unmarried Young Ladies of America, in which they should pledge their honor that they would never give their hand in marriage to any gentleman until he had first proved himself a patriot, in readily turning out when called to defend his country from slavery, by a spirited and brave conduct, as they would not wish to be the mothers of a race of slaves and cowards."

All honor to the memories of those patriotic women of Dauphin in the War for Independence!

[PAXTANG'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOUTHERN REFUGEES IN 1781.—In the early part of the year 1781, the Tories of South Carolina and Georgia, by the aid of British dragoons under Tarleton, created great distress in many sections of those colonies. They held cruel sway, killing such of the male inhabitants who were Whigs, burning their dwellings, and driving the women and children from those sections—who fled to Maryland and Pennsylvania. Such was the destitute condition of these people, that prompt measures were taken for their relief by the various county committees. Paxtang township was appealed to by the chairman of the Lancaster committee—but although "silver and gold they had none," they gave of their substance. Several loads of flour and other provisions were procured and hauled to Philadelphia, from Frey's and Elder's mills. The following letter, written in reply to the committee's request is sufficiently explanatory. It was, as we have stated, followed by a liberal offering.

W. H. E.]

"PAXTANG, 10th Oct., 1781.

"SIR:—On the Rect. of yours, I communicated the matter to a number of the Inhabitants of the Township, who seem'd willing to comply with the benevolent design, and to contribute freely to the Relief of the distressed Exiles from the States of South Carolina and Georgia. But as the Inhabitants are not possessed of hard money, we concluded that an attempt to raise a Contribution in that way wou'd be to no purpose, we agreed to consult some friends in Philada. whether a quantity of wheat or flour would answer the end; and as soon as an answer is Rec'd from Town we intend to forward this matter with the utmost dispatch I am, Sir, with great esteem, Yr. most obed't and very humb'e Servt.

JOHN ELDER.

"JASP'R YEATS, Esq, in Lancaster."

A WASHINGTON REBUKE.

["Stephen Moylan, Esq., Col. commandant of Horse," must have been profoundly amazed when he received the following. The original is in the collection of Samuel C. Perkins, of Philadelphia, and is not to be found in any public collection of the great commander. In these days of official and political corruption, when the whole atmosphere of public life is tainted, it is refreshing to recall the character of such a man as Washington, while we wish, that for one day such an example as his might shine on the country. This sharp letter reveals much of the high sense of honor which characterized Washington. It is fair to add that Moylan was a brave and excellent officer, of high standing and sincere patriotism.

A. B. H.]

WEST POINT, Aug. 12th, 1779.

DEAR SIR—Mrs. Moylan's illness will readily obtain my consent to your being absent from the army a fortnight, provided a movement of the enemy should not require your presence sooner. General Howe should be made acquainted with your absence.

The sum you speak of as having expended for secret services surprises me exceedingly, because I do not call to mind ever having empowered you to lay out money for such purposes, nor do I recollect ever to have received any intelligence of an extraordinary nature from you differing in any respect from that which every officer

at an advanced post, or removed from the main army regularly obtained (by his own observation and industry, or from the inhabitants) and transmitted to head qrs.; and because the sum exceeds the aggregate of the charges of all the officers of the whole line for services of this kind, although some of them have been appointed and attended to this particular business.

Under these circumstances, and as a public officer, my duty obliges me to call for such an acc't as will justify my conduct in ordering payment.

With esteem and regard, I am, Dear Sir,
Yr. most obed't serv't,

GO WASHINGTON.

Indorsed: STEPHEN MOYLAN, Esq, Col. Commandant of Horse.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT LANCASTER.

Letter to Congress from the Committtee of Lancaster County.

[Several years since, there came into our possession considerable of the correspondence of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster county during the Revolution. Most of it is of value, and as a part of the history of this locality, we shall from time to time give portions of the same. In the spring of 1776, when it was feared that the British army proposed the occupation of Philadelphia, the British prisoners, captured at different times, were removed from Lancaster, where they had been committed to the care of the County Committee, to the towns of York and Carlisle. Among these officers was Major Andre, who, after his exchange bore such a prominent part in the history of the war by his connection with the treason of Benedict Arnold, for which he suffered the just death of a spy.

W. H. E.]

IN COMMITTEE.

LANCASTER, April 11th, 1776.

GENTLEMEN—The officers of the 7th and 36th regiments, with those of the Royal Emigrants and Captain Chase of the Navy, having been lately removed from hence by order of the Committee of Safety, under the direction of the Honorable the Congress, to the towns of York and Carlisle, in this Province, without having it in their power (as we have reason to believe with respect to some of them) to discharge the moneys due for their lodgings and diet, at

the houses where they were lodged and messed in this town; and the persons, who have demands against those gentlemen for these articles, having laid their accounts before this Committee, and requested the assistance of the Committee in procuring them their moneys, we are obliged to trouble the Honorable the Congress with a state of the demands and accounts of these persons, and request their direction in the matter, that these creditors of the officers (some of whom, especially those whose claims are the greatest, are not in the most easy circumstances) may have their demands adjusted and paid.

The Committee, gentlemen, are interested in this matter. The officers, when brought to this town by Capt. Mott, were placed by him in the houses of Messrs. Mathias Slough and Adam Reigart, whose accounts, we understand, have been transmitted to Congress, and are therefore not taken notice of here. After those gentlemen had entertained and provided for the officers a considerable time they found it very inconvenient and requested their removal. The officers took great pains to provide themselves with lodgings and accommodations, but without success. The gentlemen with whom they were first placed, at length refused absolutely to provide for them any longer, and applied to the Committee to relieve them. The officers in this situation likewise addressed the Committee, representing the difficulties they were subjected to, every moment in expectation of being turned out of doors and having notice that no more provisions would be dressed for them. To gentlemen in that delicate situation, though enemies, we could not avoid rendering every service in our power. We made interest with some of the inhabitants to afford them private lodging with fire wood and candles. At these private houses they lodged and breakfasted, attended by their own servants, and as it was inconvenient for private families to dress dinners and suppers for them, we prevailed upon Mr. John Jordan, whose demand is the most considerable, to mess them at his house. And though we did not absolutely engage for the payment of their demand, yet as we assured them of our influence in procuring them satisfaction in case the officers should be unable to pay them, we have the greatest reason to believe these assurances

from us were their principal inducement to entertain these gentlemen. They now resort to us, and we must look up to the Honorable the Congress. We must do that justice to the officers of the 7th regiment to mention that none of these demands relate to that corps except the trifling sum of £6 10s 0d due to Michael Bartges, and that the residue is entirely for the lodging and accommodation of the 26th regiment.

The Committee have been highly honored and very happy in the testimony they have received of the approbation of Congress, respecting their former conduct toward the officers and soldiers, prisoners here. We could not be idle spectators of the distress these gentlemen were reduced to. We could not, as a Committee, avoid taking notice of their application; neither could we place them in a situation which would have been less expensive, without treating them in a manner different from that recommended to us by the Honorable the Congress, who, we hope will in the present case, suffer our conduct to pass without censure, and order in what manner these people's demands are to be satisfied.

We beg leave to ask if the former resolve of Congress, permitting the officers to come at times from their places of residence to Lancaster, for the purpose of settling with and paying their men, and receiving the necessary receipts for their rations, are to be deemed still in force, and whether, upon application of the soldiers for shoes or any necessary clothing (those applications now becoming frequent), this Committee shall provide them, at the Continental expense? We shall steadily persist in carrying into execution every resolve of the Honorable the Congress, and be strictly attentive to their directions and recommendations.

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

GOV. ARCHIBALD ROAN.—The Nashville (Tenn.) *American*, of the 14th of April, contains an address by the venerable historian of that State; and President of the Tennessee Historical Society, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, on Governor Archibald Roan. He acknowledges his indebtedness to our *Notes and Queries* for the biographical and genealogical data, and quotes in full all we

have published relating to the Roans, of Derry, and Archibald Roan. Dr. Ramsey concludes his article by his personal reminiscences of the latter: "In person he was about six feet high, tall and erect, slender, graceful and dignified, exceedingly modest, rather taciturn, always retiring and unpretending—a well bred, old-fashioned Virginia gentleman of the last century. The color of his eyes is not now recollected. A little scholarly in his conversation, his voice and his mien and general manner; unostentatious in his charities and his benefactions. He belonged to the Presbyterian church, and if the writer mistakes not, was an elder in Pleasant Forest church, near Campbell's station, in Knox county. Like Cincinnati, he went from his farm to his seat on the bench, from the plow to the executive office at Knoxville, Tenn., where the scepter of Judah then was. He was the second Governor of the State of Tennessee, and the immediate successor of Gov. Sevier, who was the first. But unlike Sevier, Gov. Roan was without ambition. He had no aspirations to office or political preferment. He preferred the quiet of home and of domestic life. He married a Miss Campbell, of the Virginia Campbells. He had three sons. James became a physician, and was a successful practitioner in Nashville, Tenn. Andrew, it is supposed, settled there too; while the third son, the writer believes, went West, and died. A daughter became the first wife of Col. Reynolds A. Ramsey. * * * * Much more might be said for Gov. Roan. He left no stain upon his high and honorable character. The King's English is too feeble, not sufficiently expressive, to describe it, or portray his genuine worth. Another has used another language to describe him truthfully—*Integer vitae e scelestique purus*.

THE MCCORMICK RECORD.

[The following communication noting certain errors in *Notes and Queries*, No. *xlvi*, we cheerfully give place to. In the article referred to the object was simply to give the *descent*, which is undoubtedly correct; the errors being in giving the names of persons to whom certain ones were mar-

ried. These are not our own, having come to us from the late Judge Walker. The names Hugh, Thomas and James were very common ones in this family, and our informant was probably thus misled. We intend to make a thorough examination of the wills, deeds and administration accounts at Lancaster and Carlisle, and it is only by so doing that the record can be made correct. The writer, we are confident, is wrong in several particulars, but these we shall not specify until we have all the information desired.]

An article in your issue of April 8th, headed "James M'Cormick," contains some genealogical errors that should be corrected; and while I am at it I will also add some further data making the record more complete. The writer states the children in the first generation in the wrong order, according to their respective ages, and also gives the wrong names for two of their wives. I am well convinced that the order of their ages was as I shall enumerate them, and which is in agreement with the order they are named in the will of their mother, Elizabeth M'Cormick, widow, dated October 10th, 1766.

Concerning James M'Cormick, the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth M'Cormick, the writer has evidently confounded him with his son, as he states that the said James married Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Oliver, whereas he married Mary Oliver, daughter of John and Mary Oliver, while his son James married Margaret Oliver.

Concerning Hugh M'Cormick, son of Thomas and Elizabeth aforesaid, your writer is again off the track, and has badly "mized those children up." The Hugh M'Cormick in question married Catharine Sanderson, as will be seen hereafter; while the Hugh M'Cormick he names, who married Sarah Alcorn, was probably an uncle of the Hugh he was aiming to record, and is the same person he referred to in the second line of the article as probably a brother of Thomas, John and Samuel. Furthermore, Hugh, the son of Hugh and Sarah Alcorn M'Cormick, married Eliza Fullerton, and not Catharine Sanderson, as the writer stated.

I will now give the correct line of descent as I have it recorded, from the same start-

ing point as the article under consideration began.

THOMAS and ELIZABETH MCCORMICK, of East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penn'a, had issue six children, as follows, named in the order of their respective ages :

1. i. Thomas, m. Jean Oliver.
2. ii. James, m. Mary Oliver.
3. iii. Hugh, m. Catharine Sanderson.
4. iv. William, m. Mary ———.
5. v. Robert, m. Martha Sanderson.
6. vi. Elizabeth, m. Matthew Loudon.

i. THOMAS MCCORMICK (Thomas) died prior to 1778. He married Jean Oliver, daughter of John and Isabella Oliver, about 1756. She died December 7, 1804. They left issue :

- i. John, m. Ann Sample, d. John Sample.
- ii. William, m. Mary Williamson.
- iii. Isabella, m. John, s. Wm. Walker.
- iv. Elizabeth, m. John Buchanan.
- v. Mary, m. John, s. John Sample.
- vi. Jane, m. George Hammond.
- vii. Sarah, m. Wm. L. Brown.
- viii. Grizelda, m. Ezra Wright.

There are two grand children of Thomas and Jane McCormick still living, viz : William McCormick, of Centreville, Michigan, son of John McCormick, and Ann Sample (born March 13, 1805), and Mrs Margaret Quail, of Washington, Pa., daughter of John Walker and Isabella McCormick, (born Nov. 23d, 1789.)

II. JAMES MCCORMICK (Thomas) married Mary Oliver, daughter of John and Isabella Oliver. The latest record I have of him is in the matter of two deeds bearing date Nov. 13th, 1797, whereby he conveys property to his sons Robert and William. His wife Mary died Nov. 2d, 1804. They left issue :

- i. James, m. Margaret Oliver, d. James Oliver.
- ii. Robert, died in 1809.
- iii. William, m. Margery Bines.
- iv. Elizabeth, died in infancy.
- v. Isabella, died in infancy.

There are none of the grandchildren of James and Mary McCormick now living, the late Dr. Robert McCormick, of Chariton, Iowa, (who died Jan 2d, 1877,) son of James McCormick and Margaret Oliver, and the late James McCormick, of Harrisburg, (who died in 1870,) were the last of their generation.

III. HUGH MCCORMICK (Thomas) married Catharine Sanderson, daughter of George and grand daughter of Alexander Sanderson, sr., of Middleton township, Cumberland county. He lived until 1798 in a large stone house, which is yet standing, in Fermanagh township, now within the boundaries of Juniata county, about two miles above Mifflintown, on the Juniata river. He sold his farm in the year mentioned, and removed to Scott county, Ky., where he died in 1799. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife, Catharine, died in 1810. They had issue :

- i. Elizabeth; m. David Logan.
- ii. Mary; m. Samuel Glass.
- iii. George; died in 1816—bachelor.
- iv. William; died in 1839—bachelor.
- v. Martha; m. Rowland Chambers.

There are still living three grand children of Hugh and Catharine McCormick, viz: Mrs. Catharine Laird, daughter of Rowland and Martha Chambers, born in 1796, who resides about four miles from Lexington, Ky.; Col. George M. Chambers, of Jacksonville, Ill., son of Rowland and Martha Chambers, born June 23, 1800, and Samuel Glass, son of Samuel and Mary Glass, residing near Shelbyville, Ky., born Oct. 16, 1804

IV. WILLIAM MCCORMICK (Thomas) married Mary ——— (we have not yet learned her maiden name). He resided in Milford township, now inside the boundaries of Juniata county, and just across the river from his brothers Hugh and Robert. Having sold his farm in 1803, he removed to Fayette county, Ohio, where he died about 1812. They had issue:

- i. Thomas.
- ii. James.
- iii. William.
- iv. Hugh.
- v. John.
- vi. Elizabeth, m. William Bowland.
- vii. Anna, m. David Hardy.
- viii. Margaret.

I think there are three grand children of Wm. and Mary McCormick still living, but having only lately got on the track of them. My information on this branch is yet meagre.

V. ROBERT MCCORMICK (Thomas), was born about 1738; married Martha, daughter of George; and grand daughter of Alexander Sanderson, sr., about 1770. He

lived in Fermanagh township, adjoining his brother Hugh, as early as 1765, and until 1779, when he sold his farm, and removed to Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died Oct. 12, 1818. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought in the battle of the Cowpens. He and his wife are both interred in the burying ground of the Old Providence Presbyterian church, in Augusta county, Virginia, about two miles distant from their homestead, of which church he was an elder. They left issue :

- i. George Elliott, m. Jane Steel.
- ii. James, m. 1st Irene Rogers ; 2d Rachel Nisonger; 3d Rachel Clark.
- iii. William, m. 1st Mary Steel; 2d Sarah McClelland.
- iv. Martha, m. Richard Brient.
- v. Elizabeth, m. Hugh Gibson.
- vi. Robert, m. Mary Anna Hall.

There are now ten grandchildren of Robert and Martha M'Cormick still living, viz: John S. McCormick, of Henderson, Ky., son of George Elliott. Wm. S. McCormick, of Patterson, Mo., and Thomas McCormick, of Evansville, Ark, sons of William. Mrs. Martha Waddell, of Mason City, W. Va. Robert McCormick, of West Mill Grove, O., and James McCormick, of Gallipolis, O., children of James. Cyrus Hall and Leander James McCormick, and Mrs. Mary Caroline Shields, and Mrs. Amanda Adams, widows, all of Chicago, Ill., children of Robert and Mary Anna McCormick.

VI. ELIZABETH MCCORMICK was born in 1740; married Matthew Loudon in 1760; died in 1767. They resided in East Pennsboro township; and left issue:

- i. Mary, m James McFarlane.
- ii. Archibald, m. Margaret Bines.
- iii. Catharine, died in infancy.

There are, I believe, four grandchildren of Matthew and Elizabeth Loudon still living, viz: John Loudon and Mrs.

Margery Bines Snowden, of Hogestown, Pa., and Wm. McC Loudon, of Hannibal, Mo., children of Archibald—and Andrew McFarlane, of Reedsville, Pa., son of Jas. and Mary McFarlane.

As the Olivers and Sandersons have been rather prominent in the early part of this genealogy, I will add two interesting scraps of family history pertaining to them:

James, Jane and Mary Oliver were the children of John Oliver and Mary Patterson, and were all born in Ireland, where their father died; their mother then married Joseph Clark, and emigrated with her three children to America in 1737. They settled on a farm in East Pennsboro' township, adjoining the farm of Elizabeth McCormick, widow.

Alexander Sanderson, Sr., is said to have come to America from Scotland, and his wife's name is given as Jean Watson. Nevin's History gives his name as one of the first elders in the Presbyterian church at Dillsburg, York county, "which church is often known as Old Monaghan, because of its unquestionable antiquity," it having been organized previous to 1745. He resided in Middleton township, near the Cone-doguet creek before 1750. He died in the year 1760, and his will, dated Feby. 20, 1760, names his eight children, viz: George, Alexander, Jr., Barbara, Martha, William, John, James and Margaret. George Sanderson, the eldest son of Alexander Sanderson, Sr., married twice, his first wife was a Ross, the second Jane Aitken. He died about the year 1775, leaving six children by his first wife, viz:

- i. Robert, m. Mary —.
- ii. John, m. Sarah McMichael.
- iii. Catharine, m. Hugh McCormick.
- iv. Margaret, m. James Elliott.
- v. Mary, m. David Elliott.
- vi. Martha, m. Robert McCormick.

JAMES H. SHIELDS.

Chicago, Ill.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

INDIAN BURYING GROUND.—In 1767, John Murray, of Upper Paxtang township, became possessed of the tract of land on Clark's creek and the Susquehanna river, named the "Indian Burying Ground." What is known of this land, and have any Indian remains been found there? If so, of what do they consist, etc. W. H. E.

TURKEY ISLAND.—This island, "opposite John Harris' ferry," was surveyed to William Maclay October 13, 1763, containing 31½ acres. It was subsequently known as Maclay's, then Forster's, then Thomas' and now, we believe, Longanecker's, taking the name of the various owners—instead of that named in the original warrant.

GIRTY'S RUN.—This is a small stream emptying into the Susquehanna a short distance above the mouth of Armstrong's creek. The run was so named as early as 1785, as we find two tracts of land located thereon in that year. "Bannock Hill," surveyed to Wm. Kelso, and "Impor-tunity," to Joseph Simpson. Is this run named in earlier deeds or surveys."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.—We have in preparation another series of biographical sketches of representative men and women of Dauphin county in the past, and we trust those persons to whom letters of inquiry may be sent will promptly respond to our inquiries. Without undue eulogy, we desire to present the main facts in the life of each individual noted. It is *accuracy* of detail that is most desirable. W. H. E.

A FAMILY BAPTISMAL RECORD.—[The following is a translation of a baptismal record of the family of—— Wolfarth and Elizabeth Lutz, his wife, found among

some old papers. It is of value and interest, especially to those descended therefrom, and by thus placing it among our *Notes and Queries* will be preserved, at least be brought to the attention of the family referred to. We will be glad to learn if this record shall meet the eyes of those claiming such relationship. For the translation we are greatly indebted to Mr. S. Robel, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*.]

ELIZABETH LUTZ, b. March 18, 1755; sponsors Thomas, Abner and his wife Elizabeth. *Children:*

i. *Christina Wolfarth*, b. 13th August, 1776; sponsor Christina Lutz.

ii. *Christina Wolfarth*, b. 13th February, 1778, sponsors Christopher Lutz and wife.

iii. *Catharine Wolfarth*, b. 9th May, 1780; sponsor, Anna Catharine Lutz.

iv. *John Bernhardt Wolfarth*, b. 24th Nov. 1781; sponsors, Leonard Immel and his wife Anna Barbara.

v. *Anna Mary Wolfarth*, b. 13th Nov. 1783; sponsor Elizabeth Wolfarth.

vi. *Mary Wolfarth*, b. 26th Dec. 1785; sponsor, Mary Christina Hoffman.

vii. *John Michael Wolfarth*, b. 5th June, 1788; sponsors, John Michael Mohr and his wife Elizabeth.

viii. *Eva Barbara Wolfarth*, b. 28th May, 1791; sponsors, Jacob Decker and his wife Eva Barbara.

ix. *Susanna Wolfarth*, b. Sunday, 2d December, 1791; sponsors, Isaiah Gish and his wife Margaret.

x. *John George Wolfarth*, b. 2d February, 1795, sign of the crab; sponsors, John George Tress and his wife Catharine.

xi. *Eva Christina Wolfarth*, b. 24th July, 1797, in the evening at 6 o'clock, the sign of the lion; sponsors, John Morgenschlager and his wife Eva Christina.

ELIZABETH ZEARING, late Wolfarth, late Lutz, died September 7, 1831, aged 76 years, 5 months and 19 days.

[What Zearing did Mrs. Wolfarth, nee Lutz, marry?]

FINLEY—TODD—I desire information concerning the family of Capt. John Finley, of the 7th Penn'a Regiment of the Revolution. Prior to that period he was an Indian trader. In 1772, with his brothers Andrew and Clement, and John Carnahan, he descended the Ohio as far as Wheeling. In 1773, with eight others, he started to lay out lands in the Kentucky country. At the mouth of the Scioto he met the party of Captain, afterwards Gen. Thompson, and with him explored this section of the State of Kentucky. Capt. Finley located his claim at the Upper Blue Licks. After the war he removed thither, represented his country in the Kentucky Legislature from 1800 to 1803. He died in 1837. I have received letters of inquiry concerning the family of Robert Todd, who died in Montgomery county, Penn'a., in 1775. One of his daughters married a John Finley in 1762, possibly the John Finley above mentioned. I am desirous to obtain any facts of the emigration, &c., of the Todds.

W D H.

Maysville, Ky.

[John Finley was promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain in the Eighth Penn'a October 22, 1777; transferred to Fifth Penn'a, January 17, 1781; and on the arrangement of the Penn'a Line, January 1, 1783, transferred to the Second regiment. As Capt. Finley was only eighty years of age in 1834—so stated on the pension rolls—it could hardly have been he who married the Miss Todd in 1762. No doubt he was from Westmoreland county, this State, and perchance there may be some wills, administration accounts or deeds at Greensburg which would throw light on this subject. Will Mr. Albert inform us?

W. H. E.]

OLD-TIME SCHOOLMASTERS.—In a recent number of the Charleston (Ill.) *Plaindealer* we find an interesting article on "The Schoolmaster of the Olden Time" vs "The District Teacher of To-day," in which the old master does not suffer by the comparison. The author is a gentleman of Illinois, formerly of Pennsylvania, who obtained part of his education at the old school house at Paxtang meeting house. We quote one or two paragraphs as illustrative of the estimation in which "Master Allen," of the old school (*N. & Q., xlviii*), is held by some of those

whose memories reach much further into the past than does our own, and descriptive of a method of conducting schools not common in our day.

Of Allen he says: "As an evidence that he and his rod government was popular, he continued to teach within a radius of eight or ten miles for twenty-five years, and then resigned because he could carry his armor no longer. At the ripe age of eighty years he folded himself away, conscious that he had done his life work and duty well, and that the world was better off because he had lived in it. A grand old character, a man of individuality and of genius, his name lives in local tradition whilst his contemporary brethren of the birch are forgotten. * * * * *

"As the years rolled on, other teachers succeeded of various characters, holding various opinions on the subject of teaching. Among these was one who taught a 'loud school,' a method of teaching by no means singular then. * * * For the first few days I thought, like all inexperienced persons, that I could learn nothing. With voices pitched to a high key, the little lads were busy reading, spelling and reciting their lessons previous to class exercises. The teacher mending pens or looking over arithmetic work was the quietest person in the house. If the din went down or died out, it was evidence of idleness, and a word or two started the 'babel' going again." * * * * *

"I am indebted to that 'loud school' for at least one very great blessing. I can read, study and reflect with comfort, whilst the tongues of a half dozen youngsters are chattering around me."

The author does not mention the name of the master, or give the date of his conducting the 'loud school,' but it must have been between fifty and sixty years ago.

W. F. R.

THE SWITZERS LAND.

[A document in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, endorsed "Return of 6,500 acres, besides ye allowance of 6 p. cent. to ye Switzers, 1710," is herewith given as in the original. It will, no doubt, prove interesting to the descendants of the original purchasers: The Kendigs, Mylins, Herrs, Bowmans, Millers, Franciscuses and Funks, many of whom are residents of our

county. It gives the date of the grant of land, the country whence emigrated, and other data of value.]

WHEREAS, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen and Thomas Story, the Proprietaries Commissioners of Property, by their warrant bearing Date the tenth of the eighth month, 1710, Granted to certain Swissers hereafter named ten thousand acres of Land to be laid out in this Province, for which they agreed to pay five hundred pounds; I do certify that on the twenty-seventh day of the 2 mo'th, 1714, there was surveyed a Tract of Land on Pequin Creek, in the County of Chester, and Divided into Lesser Tracts or parcels to several Persons of the said Company of Swissers, the said Parcels bounded as follows:

Martin Kundig. One tract beginning at a Hickory tree at a Corner of John Funk's land and extending Thence East by North two hundred and fifty-seven perches to gum tree; Thence South by East Six hundred and Sixty Perches to a White oak; Thence West by South two hundred and fifty-seven perches to a hickory tree; Thence North by West by the said John Funk's Land six hundred and sixty perches to ye begining; containing One thousand and sixty acres.

And one other tract, Beginning at a post at a Corner of Martin Milin's land, and thence running West by South two hundred and two perches to a Ches'nut tree; Thence North by West four hundred and twenty perches to a white oak; Thence East by North two hundred and two perches to a post; Then by the said Martin Milin's land South by East four hundred and twenty perches to the place of Beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres.

And also one other Tract, Beginning at a Hickory tree at a corner of Christian Heer's land and running by the same North by West five hundred and eighty perches to a post; Then East by North seventy-four perches to a Gum tree; Then South by East by John Heer's land five hundred and eighty perches to a Hickory tree; Then West by South seventy-four perches to the Beginning; containing two hundred and sixty-five acres.

Martin Milin. One Tract of Land beginning at a small Hickory tree at a corner of Christian Heer's land; Thence West by

South thirty-seven perches to a Spanish Oak; Thence North by West one hundred and six'y perches to a Black Oak; Thence North by South fifty perches to a post at a corner of Martin Kundig's land; Then by the same land North by West four hundred and twenty perches to a post; Then East by North eighty-seven perches to a Black Oak; thence South by East by Christian Heer's land, five hundred and eighty p'ches, to the Beginning; containing two hundred sixty five acres.

Christian Heer. One tract beginning at a small Hickory tree at a corner of Martin Milin's Land; Thence by the same North by West five hundred and Eighty p'ches to a black oak; Thence East by North One hundred forty-seven perches to a post; Thence South by East by Martin Kundig's land five hundred and Eighty p'ches to a hickory tree; Thence West by South one hundred forty-seven perches to the beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres.

John Heer. One Tract or Parcel of Land Beginning at a Black Oak a corner of Wendel Bowman's land, and running West by South one hundred forty-seven perches to a hickory tree at a corner of Martin Kundig's land; Thence by the same land North by West five hundred and eighty perches to a gum tree at another corner of the said Kundig's land; Thence East by North one hundred forty-seven perches to a hickory tree; Thence South by East five hundred and eighty perches to the Beginning; Containing five hundred and thirty acres

Wendel Bowman. One Tract Beginning at a corner of Jacob Miller's land, and From thence West by South one hundred twenty-nine perches to a black oak; Thence North by West by John Heer's land six hundred and sixty perches to another black oak; Thence by the land of John Rudolph Bundely East by North one hundred and twenty-nine perches to a post; Thence South by East by Stophal franciscus' land and the land of the said Jacob Miller six hundred and sixty perches to the place of Beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres.

Jacob Miller. One Tract containing One thousand acres. Beginning at a Hickory tree in a Line of John Funk's land, Thence West by South three hundred eighty-six

perches to a post; Thence by Wendel Bowman's land North by West four hundred and forty perches to a white oak; Thence by Stophal franciscus's land East by North three hundred eighty-six perches to a poplar tree; thence by the said John funk's land, four hundred and forty p'ches to the Beginning.

Stophal franciscus. One tract beginning at a poplar tree a corner of John funk's land, and at a corner of Jacob Miller's land, then by the said Miller's land West by South three hundred eighty-six perches to a white oak; Thence by Wendel Bowman's land North by West two hundred and twenty p'ches to a post; Thence by the land of John Rudolph Bundely East by North three hundred eighty-six perches to a post; Thence South by East two hundred and twenty perches to the beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres.

John funk. One Tract or parcel of Land, Beginning at a Hickery at a corner of Martin Kundig's land; Thence by a line of markt trees West by South one hundred twenty-nine perches to another hickery tree; Thence North by West two hundred and twenty perches to a hickery tree at a corner of Jacob Miller's land; Then by a line of the said land, continuing the course last mentioned, four hundred and forty perches to a poplar tree at another corner of said Miller's land; Thence East by North one hundred twenty-nine perches to a Hickery tree; Thence by the said Martin Kundig's Land South by East six hundred and sixty perches to the Beginning; containing five hundred and thirty acres.

JACOB TAYLOR.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXIV,

Historical and Genealogical.

MERCER.—Col. James Mercer was a resident of Lancaster. He was Major of the seventh battalion of Lancaster county in 1777, and served in the years 1777, 1778 and 1779; in the battalion of Col. Stewart; in 1782 was colonel commanding a battalion, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Lancaster county during the years 1781, '82, '83. He died in 1804; his children were:

i. JOHN; who removed to Pittsburg, and later to Mansfield, Ohio, and died about

1837, leaving a widow, but, as is believed, no issue.

ii. SAMUEL; was twice married; by first, wife had a son, Robert, who died about 1818, without issue. By his second wife his children were: James, died, 1820; Mary, died 1822; Margaret, married Robert H. M'Nair of New Orleans, and had issue; Stella, married Hon. Chas. D. Shoemaker of Kingston, Pa., and had issue; Penelope, married Rev. John Dorrauce, D. D. of Wilke-Barre, and had issue; and William R. Mercer. Samuel, the father, died in 1813, and his widow died in 1821.

iii. MARGARET; who died about 1825, unmarried.

iv. ALEXANDER; who left one son, Wm. O. J. Mercer.

Information concerning Col. James Mercer and his ancestry is desired. S. R.

LINDLEY MURRAY.—We are indebted to a gentleman of New York city for a portion of the following genealogical memoranda relative to the Murrays of Dauphin county, supplementing the same with such information as had previously come to our knowledge:

WILLIAM MURRAY (1) a native of Scotland, emigrated to America between the years 1730 and 1735, and settled on the Swatara. His wife was a Lindley, daughter of Thomas Lindley, an emigrant also from the same place in Scotland, locating in the same neighborhood in Pennsylvania. They had issue, among others:

i. SAMUEL; went to the Carolinas about 1755.

ii. WILLIAM; also removed to the Carolinas.

iii. ROBERT, b. 1721; d. 1786; m. and had twelve children, the names of only two of whom are known—*Lindley*, the celebrated grammarian, and *John*, known as "Quaker John," who had a son Robert I., from whom a son D. Colden Murray of New York.

iv. ARABELLA, m. John Dixon, and had issue—*Isabella*, *Robert*, *Sankey*, *Arabella*, *Richard* and *James*. Isabella m. James McCormick, son of Hugh McCormick, and had issue: Sarah m. Robert Sloan, of Harrisburg (see *Sloan Genealogy*), and Hugh m. Esther Kumbel, of N. Y., and had Isabella, Richard, Amanda, Emeline, Mary, William, Louisa and John.

V. JAMES, b. 1729; (see biographical sketch, N. & Q., first series)

VI. JOHN; whose son John, known as J. Murray, jr., "Presbyterian John," and father of John R., of New York city.

W. H. E.

Cider Royal—N. & Q. ix.—In your notice of this beverage you differ from all accounts I have ever read of it. The name, I think, is a corruption of "*cider-oil*." Cuming in his "*Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country and A Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers*," in 1807-1809, p. 86, says: "We stopped at Wm. Croxton's tavern, the sign of the Black Horse, on the Virginia side and got a bowl of excellent *cider-oil*. This is stronger than Madeira and is obtained from the *cider* by suffering it to freeze in the cask during the winter, and then drawing off and barreling up the spirituous part which remains liquid, while the aqueous is quickly congealed by the frost." *Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms* says: "*Cider-oil*.—Cider concentrated by boiling, to which honey is subsequently added." The records of Salem county, N. J., court for 1729, fixed the price of "each quart of *cider-royal* at eight pence." The price of *metheglin*, another old-time drink, was fixed at nine pence for each quart. In a notice of the "Old Crown Inn," at Bethlehem, Pa., it is stated: "The Brethern before opening 'The Crown,' in M.y, 1745, stocked the house with gill and half gill pewter wine measures, with two dram glasses, two hogsheds of *cider*, one cask of *metheglin*, one cask of rum, six pewter plates, iron candlesticks and whatever else could minister to the creature comforts of the tired traveller." *Glossographia Anglicana Nova* says: "Metheglin is a kind of drink made of herbs, honey, spice, &c."

In 1685, Thomas Budd published his "*Good Order Established in Pennsylvania & New Jersey in America*," in which he says: "I do not question but that we might make good, strong *Beer*, *Ale* and *Mum*, that would keep well to Barbadoes, the water being good, and *wheat* and *barley* in a few years like to be very plentiful." "*Mum*" was a kind of beer originally made in Germany. In the accounts of the treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, in 1744, it is stated that "the Indians were plentifully

regaled with punch, wine and *bumbo*." "*Bumbo*" was simply rum and water.

ISAAC CRAIG.

Allegheny, Pa.

[By reference to the definition given, it will be seen that our correspondent confounds *cider-oil* with *cider-royal*. The drinks were entirely of different ingredients.]

W. H. E.]

THE GHOSTS OF SWATARA AND THE REGION ROUND ABOUT.

The superstitions of a past age are always interesting as well as instructive, for without a knowledge of them no just appreciation of the motives and actions of the people can be had.

We do not, in this paper, intend to present anything like a complete view of the superstitions which have been, and to some extent still are, prevalent in this vicinity, but shall confine ourselves to a brief and necessarily imperfect review of its *ghosts*, reserving for some future occasion a more interesting and more practical phase of the subject—the *Folk lore* of our ancestors. These worthies brought with them across the seas the prevailing superstitions of Europe, and as the population of every locality is composed of the descendants of various nationalities, we have here the commingling of the superstitions of the several countries, but principally of Great Britain and Germany. The Irish *Ben-Shie*, the Scottish *Wraith*, the English *Ghost*, and the German *Kobold*, all abounded and formed a heterogeneous congregation of shades, the like of which could not be found anywhere outside of America. This motley assemblage probably gave rise to the provincialism *Spook*, which seems to have been applied to almost every unearthly sight or sound seen or heard at night. For the present we shall not trouble ourselves to make the nice distinction which exists between the ghostly fraternity of the different nations mentioned above, but be content with calling them all ghosts without inquiring from whence they are derived.

Forty-three years ago, when the vote was announced which carried the free-school system in Swatara, the late Robert Wilson, of Highspire, prophesied that in twenty years there would not be a ghost in the township." This at the time seemed

preposterous, for the hills of Swatara and the region around about were literally "fringed with ghosts." Yet the prophesy has been so substantially fulfilled that few of our people under forty years of age ever "saw a ghost;" and an old resident of Chambers' Hill, who, in his younger days, was very familiar with the "awful faces of other times," lately said in tones of sadness, "They are getting thin." The old man spoke as though the departure of the ghosts had deprived him of a part of his life, and left a void which it was now too late to fill; and doubtless his feelings were akin to those of the aged hunter whom civilization had overtaken, and with ruthless hand swept away the haunts of his favorite game.

Three quarters of a century ago ghosts were everywhere, although some localities were more prolific than others. Of these the region lying along Chambers' Hill, between Churchville and "Fiddler's Elbow," on the Swatara, was celebrated above its neighbors. And here, had we the time, we might stop to express our admiration of the great law of compensation which operates throughout the Universe. What this region lacked in material resources, was abundantly made up in ghosts. At the time of which we write, and for many years after, this ridge was an unbroken forest, with a line of farms along its southern slope, and to this day the wild glens and steep hillsides near the Swatara present almost the same appearance as when the Red Hunter trod the forest in absolute ignorance of the existence of his pale-faced brothers.

Within the limits above described, are several of those small neglected graveyards, so common throughout our country, that even to day, though in the midst of cultivated fields, are surrounded by an atmosphere which it requires only a slight effort of the imagination to fill with phantoms and hobgoblins. These spots were surrounded by thick woods in the palmy days of ghosts, who held high carnival within their precincts. Many were the stories told of ghostly processions wending their way through the woods to visit friends in some neighboring yard, and one instance is related of a general muster of all the ghosts of Chambers' Hill and the country southward, to attend some great gathering

held somewhere to the northward. The rendezvous was near the place where the church now stands, and those who witnessed it declared that when the ghosts took up the line of march, although they were four abreast, the head of the column had disappeared over the Paxtang hills before the rear had fallen into line. No one had the hardihood to follow and ascertain the place of meeting; nor has there come to us the slightest hint as to the business which called together this vast assemblage. The individual, upon whose authority our knowledge of this weird spectacle rests was an honest fellow of considerable experience in these matters, but such a timid mortal that he rarely remained upon the scene long enough to obtain full information as to the proceedings of the ghosts he encountered, almost invariably taking to his heels—and by this constant practice at the top of his speed he came to be remarkably fleet of foot. He once crossed the valley, followed by a ghost, in such an incredibly short space of time, that a number of gentlemen had the curiosity to go over the ground next morning and measure his steps—they found that he had cleared ten feet at every step. He has, himself, been a ghost these sixteen years or more.

Among the inmates of these quiet graveyards were certain wayward ghosts, who seemed to be at variance with their fellows and who wandered about solitary and alone, haunting old buildings and out-of-the-way "nooks and corners." They were usually harmless and only troublesome in so far as they occasionally frightened the belated wight who encountered them in their vagrant wanderings. There was another class of ghosts from which Chambers' Hill was singularly free—but who roamed not far away—the sombre shades of suicides and murderers. These were such disagreeable and dangerous customers that it was not deemed prudent for either man or beast to cross their paths.

Of the multitude of ghosts which once traversed this region, but two remain. One of these is a staid and sober fellow, of prepossessing presence, who is the occupant of an unknown grave in a little cemetery in the fields south of the Chambers' road. He never leaves his accustomed beat, which leads from the cemetery across the fields to a ravine

in the woods. After remaining here an hour or more (no one knows how engaged) he returns by the same route and as he nears the cemetery vanishes away. He always appears in his shirt sleeves and with no covering for his head save his thin gray hair, and can be seen any night about twelve o'clock by those from whose eyes the scales have fallen.

The second is that of a celebrated witch, who, in her day and generation, exerted considerable influence, but as a ghost she has never amounted to much and is now rarely seen. She appears in the shape of a large black dog with a chain around his neck and a body as long as a fence rail, with a tail to correspond—a very formidable appearance, from which the beholder always beats such a rapid retreat that no damage has as yet resulted.

The third is an erratic ghost, and upon occasions disposed to be frolicsome. He has been known to several generations as "The Headless Wood chopper," although he is not always cutting wood, nor does he always carry an axe. His origin is lost in antiquity, and it is doubtful whether he ever was the owner of a grave. He was probably a pioneer in these regions many years in advance of the settlers. He frequents none of the haunts of the native ghosts, and was never seen in or about a grave-yard. He seems to be master of his own movements, and comes and goes when and where he pleases, cuts wood or not as he feels disposed, and seems to delight in appearing at odd and unlooked for times and places. A volume might be filled with his exploits, but we have time and space for but one or two. Less than ten years ago there was living in the valley an old gentleman, whose word in the ordinary affairs of life passed for truth, who used to relate in all sincerity, the story of an encounter he once had with the "Headless Wood-chopper." He had been below Middletown with his four-horse team, and was so late starting home that night overtook him before he reached "Fiddler's Elbow," between which point and the turnpike road, a distance of probably a mile and a quarter, the road lay through a dark and lonely wood. He had scarcely left the "Elbow" when his horses affrighted at something which in the dark-

ness he could not see. He succeeded in holding his horses in check, but could not quiet them. As his eyes became more accustomed to the darkness, he observed what seemed to him a short man walking beside his team on the right side of the road, who in a few moments sprang upon the back of the off-wheel horse, a gray beast, which enabled the gentleman to observe accurately the outlines of the figure upon his back. They rode thus close together until they approached the edge of the timber, when the apparition sprang to the ground on all fours and ran away like a dog. During this long ride the gentleman had ample time to scan the short man most closely, and that he was the "Headless Wood-chopper" there was in his mind no doubt. What convinced him that no deception had been practiced upon him was the fact that when he reached home, although it was a cold night, his horses were in a "lather of sweat and trembling like leaves," and continued in that state until towards morning. (That there were spirits of some kind in the woods that night seems not improbable).

The last appearance of this celebrated ghost was within the present year, near the house of an aged couple living some miles west of the scene of the adventure related above. It was a bright moonlight night. A friend had spent the evening with these old folks, listening to the many stories of ghosts, witches and "sic like cattle," with which the old man's mind is richly stored. He had taken his departure, and had reached the middle of the road in front of the house not a dozen steps from the door, when he became conscious of something near him. He looked over his left shoulder and beheld a ghost capering as if in high glee. His fright was so great that he reached the door at almost a single bound and entered speechless. The old man, upon looking out to ascertain the cause, recognized the "Headless Wood chopper," and remarked that he had with him both his head and his axe, the former under his arm and the latter upon his shoulder. As this was an unusual load for the "Wood-chopper," who always went unencumbered, or at most with nothing but his axe, and as he has not been seen since, it is believed that the term of his ghostly service expired on that very night, and that he was de-

parting in joyous mood for some other and nobler sphere of action.

Leaving Chambers' Hill and crossing the Valley, we enter the Paxtang hills, where we find the character of the ghosts much the same, though they were never quite so numerous. Among these hills there are two localities deserving of mention. The first is a lonely spot, where three ravines meet, down each of which a small rivulet wends its way through tangled bushes and the decaying trunks of fallen timber. Near the junction of these ravines is an old graveyard in a sad state of neglect. Not far away is another, and between the two, each in his narrow house, away from all others, lie two suicides and "a crank." Fifty years ago this spot was surrounded by the primeval forest, and was traversed by no road save a solitary bridle path forming a short cut between the valley and Linglestown. Its echoes were seldom awakened by anything more than the hooting of the owl or the cawing of the crow, both of whom built their nests here in security. It was also a safe retreat for the raccoon and opossum, as no dog could be forced into its haunted precincts after nightfall. We might relate the marvelous adventures of belated horsemen, and the many strange unearthly scenes enacted there, but prefer leaving these details to the imagination of the reader. This is yet haunted ground, but the woodman's axe and the opening of roads have greatly reduced its terrors. The fate of the ghost of one of the suicides referred to has also had its effect. Some years ago, an old farmer living near the place, and upon whose land the person was buried, became so thoroughly tired of the unruly conduct of his ghostly neighbor, that in self-defense he cast about in his mind for ways and means to abate the nuisance, and finally adopted the following: He prepared a stout locust pin, about five feet long and four inches thick, smoothed and sharpened one end and at noon one day—when ghosts are always at home—with a sledge hammer drove it down through the center of the grave. This effectually settled that ghost, and the others, being wise, have taken warning.

The other locality—"Gordon's Hollow" and vicinity—was celebrated as the abode of certain invisible spirits, who exerted

such an influence over all intruders, as to so befog and bewilder them, that while they imagined themselves walking in a straight line, they were in reality traveling in a charmed circle, from which it was difficult to escape until daylight broke upon the scene.

Many well authenticated stories are told of travelers, and even coon hunters wandering, some for hours and others all night long, in the vain endeavor to break away from the enchantment which held them. It is a well established principle that over against every evil lies the remedy. Within this charmed circle there grew a certain plant, a single leaf of which, or, in winter a small portion of the dried stem, taken into the mouth, would immediately bring relief, but if trodden under foot its strengthened the force of the charm. The difficulty was it was hard to find in the dark and unwittingly trodden upon, and many were unacquainted with the plant. These stories and thousands of others like them, however ridiculous and nonsensical they may be, once carried with them the force of verities. R.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXV.

Historical and Genealogical.

FLEMING—In the graveyard of Paxtang church is a tombstone, almost illegible, with the following inscription:

Here Lyeth the Body of
GEORGE FLE
MING *was born*
in the year
of our Lord
1728 and died
June the 21, 1768.

By reference to our transcript of wills at Lancaster we find that George Fleming, of the township of Paxtang, whose will was proved August 2, 1768, left a wife Martha and the following children:

- I. ELIZABETH.
- II. REBECCA.
- III. MARGARET.
- IV. RACHEL.

What is known of this family of Flemings, and how related to those of Hanover?

W. H. E.

BELL, THOMAS.—Among the Bells of Scotch-Irish parentage in Pennsylvania.

are there any descendants of Thomas Bell who came to America somewhere about the year 1800, and settled in Pennsylvania? He was a son of John Bell and Mary Macaulay, of the parish of Castlegore, County Tyrone, Ireland; and had brothers Robert and Roland.

J. A. P.

Boston, Mass.

[The name of Bell is a very common one among the Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania, and especially in this locality, more particularly the names Thomas, John and William; Hanover and Paxtang were well sprinkled with this surname. Among the earliest settlers near old Hanover church was THOMAS BELL, and in 1759 both he and his son THOMAS are on the Provincial tax assessment. THOMAS JR. b. 1737, d. June 23, 1815, was twice married. WILLIAM a brother, owned a tract of land called "Bell's Increase," in Paxtang. He had children as follows:

- I. JOHN, m. Elizabeth ———.
- II. GEORGE, m. Mary ———.
- III. WILLIAM, m. Dorcas ———.
- IV. ARTHUR, m. Eleanor ———.
- V. THOMAS.
- VI. ANDREW.

WILLIAM just named, and his wife died prior to 1785. They had children JAMES, WILLIAM, and MARGARET who married James Richardson. It is a difficult matter, in the absence of church or town records to give satisfactory replies to genealogical queries. In the present instance some of the readers of *Notes and Queries* may help our correspondent to further data.

W. H. E.]

THE BALSBAUGH FAMILY.

Among the earliest of the German settlers on Spring creek, in what is now Derry township, Dauphin county, was GEORGE BALSBAUGH (1), a native of Fahrenbach, in the Pfalz, Germany, where he was born in 1706. He married EVA MINICH, born in the same neighborhood in 1716. With their little family they came to America prior to 1750, and located among their old neighbors in the Fatherland, near Derry Church, on the farm now owned by the venerable Wendel Henry. Mr. Balsbaugh subsequently removed to Hanover township, six miles further north, and purchased a tract of land of two hundred

acres—most of it hilly and sterile—which has ever since been known as the "BALSBAUGH Place." Mr. Balsbaugh died there in 1775, his wife ten years later. They had a large family, and their descendants were quite numerous in Dauphin and Lebanon counties sixty years ago, but like their Scotch-Irish neighbors, they have gone out from the old homestead, and sought new locations South and West. The record we have been able to make of them is meager, it is true, and that mainly of one branch of the family. George Balsbaugh and Eva, his wife, had among others the following children:

- I. GEORGE, b. 1736; d. March 10, 1802.
- II. PETER, b. June 27, 1738; d. June 26, 1796; m. Mary —, b. December 12, 1742; d. June 19, 1798.
- III. JOHN, b. 1740; d. March 24, 1802.
- IV. CATHARINE, b. 1743; d. at sea.
- V. ELIZABETH, b. 1745.
- VI. EVA, b. 1749.
- VII. GERTRUDE, b. 1752.
- VIII. VALENTINE, b. February 14, 1755; m. Elizabeth Miller.

II. VALENTINE BALSBAUGH (George) was born near old Derry church, February 14, 1755. He was, however, brought up on the old Balsbaugh Place in Hanover, to which his parents removed about 1760. Although a practical farmer, he was a minister of the German Baptist Church, and emphatically a self-educated man. His knowledge of the Holy Scriptures was wonderful, and his grasp of revealed truths deep, spiritual and far-reaching. He was what is termed a "weeping" minister of the Gospel, and was never known to preach without shedding tears and causing others to weep. To the close of his long and influential life, he never used glasses. He died suddenly of apoplexy at the homestead on the 26th of November, 1851, in the 97th year of his age. Mr. Balsbaugh married August 3, 1777, ELIZABETH MILLER, daughter of the saintly George Miller, the first bishop of the German Baptist Church in Dauphin county. She was born May 2, 1753, and died in September, 1821. They had issue as follows:

- I. GEORGE, b. May 5, 1778; was a blacksmith by trade, and was noted among his Scotch-Irish Presbyterian neighbors as much for his mental strength as for his leo-

nine physique: he was well read, and with strong reasoning powers. was the leader of debate—a veritable Elihu Burritt in knowledge. He married late in life and died at three-score.

II. CHRISTIAN, b. 1779; d. s. p.

III. DANIEL, b. 1781; d. s. p.

IV. HENRY, b. February 8, 1783; was a farmer; represented the county of Dauphin in the Legislature of 1843; died September 1, 1848. He married Hannah, daughter of Jacob Smith, who died at Foreston, Ill., at the age of eighty five. Dr. George Balsbaugh, of Foreston, Ill., is a son.

V. CATHARINE, b. May 26, 1785; a woman of fine personal appearance and noble, self-sacrificing disposition; she accomplished great good in her long life. She married Rev. Daniel Reichard, of Ringgold Manor, Md., a Bishop of the German Baptist Church. They had a large family, most of whom were quite prominent in the Church. The Rev. Reichard was a profound theologian, and the professors of St. James College said of him, "he is as tough as a fiddle-string, and genial as tough." He was born May 1, 1780; died January 28, 1856; Mrs. Reichard died December 23, 1870. They had twelve children.

VI. ELIZABETH, b. February 14, 1787; married the Rev. Lawrence Etter, "an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures," many years a minister in the German Baptist church. He died November 9, 1853, in his sixty-seventh year. Their son JOHN is now a bishop in that Church. Mrs. Etter died at the early age of thirty-four.

VII. JOHN, b. November 4, 1788; d. in his ninety-first year, near Highspire; married a Miss Zeigler, sister of a prominent minister of the church in Lancaster county. Their son, JOHN, jr., who died recently, represented Juniata county in the Legislature.

VIII. MARY, b. October 7, 1790; d. February 27, 1882; married William Gibson, of York county, near Dallastown, Penn'a, where they resided all their married life.

IX. PETER, b. June 4, 1793; d. November 21, 1871, at the old homestead; was for years a director of the poor; in the early days of common schools he was one of the most strenuous advocates of that noble plan of education, and all through his long life he took the deepest interest therein. A

plain, practical farmer, he was as influential as generous. He married Elizabeth Longenecker, who deceased on New Year's day, 1874. Their children were VALENTINE, b. March 19, 1817, m. Mary, daughter of Rev Jacob Hollinger. ABRAHAM, b. October 12, 1819, m. Susan Seltzer. BENJAMIN, b. November 14, 1821, m. Mary, daughter of the Rev Mr. Miskey, of Berks county. DANIEL, b. February 15, 1825, founder and first principal of Lebanon Valley College, d. in 1860; m. Laura, daughter of Andrew Henry, of Palmyra. MARIA, b. September 18, 1828, m. John M. Zortman, a farmer near Palmyra. CHRISTIAN HERVEY, b. April 16, 1831, now of Union Deposit, Dauphin county. LIZZIE, b. July 3, 1834, d. at the age of twenty-eight. DAVID, b. November 23, 1836, died at sixteen; and SAMUEL, b. July 30, 1839, m. Sarah, daughter of Rev. Mr. Keefer, of Dauphin county.

X. CHRISTINA, b. December 10, 1795; died May 23, 1863; married Michael Friese. Their son MICHAEL was a leading homeopathic physician, who died in Harrisburg in 1880. Another son, VALENTINE, a graduate of Dickinson College, died in 1875 at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

XI. ANNA, b. July 26, 1798; d. December 23, 1868; married Peter Gingrich, a substantial farmer. Their son AARON is a prominent physician in Virginia.

[Information concerning the descendants of the other branches of the Balsbaugh family is desired. W. H. E.]

THE MANOR OF PAXTANG.—1732.

Following the policy of the father, the traditional passion of the Penn heirs was for more land. Thus it appears that manor upon manor was reserved after every Indian treaty, as reports reached the proprietors of the most desirable locations in each purchase. Forthwith a portion was reserved, and a manor surveyed. If squatters were within its bounds they were removed and compensated with other land. The manor was thus guarded against adverse titles, and with the exception of Quit Rent disputes, these manor titles have provoked very little litigation as to bounds or location, whilst all other land office warrants have been sources of endless law suits, down to the present day.

Among the half-forgotten manors was

one in this locality. It was not of large area, but of excellent soil. A large portion of the city of Harrisburg is situated on a portion of it. It was called the manor of "Paxtang." It is described as bounded on the northwest corner by land of John Harris, the elder—that in 1732 was at a beech tree, on the top of the bank of the Susquehanna river, near where the present Front and Herr streets intersect. It included about twelve hundred acres; the river line six hundred eighty-nine perches and three hundred yards, being over two miles. The land is thus described in a survey made by Isaac Taylor June 4, 1733, "for Thomas Penn, Esquire." "Commencing at a water beech; thence E. North E. 252 perches to Paxtang creek; thence N. 120 perches; thence N. by East 280 perches to a black oak; thence North W. 100 perches; thence West by N. 380 perches to a black oak on the bank of the Susquehanna river; thence down said river 680 perches."

Taylor notes that when he passed the Harris line, east of the canal, west of Paxtang creek was all vacant land on the remaining sides of the manor. These bounds would seem to include from the river to the present "Miller's school house," on the high ridge above the hospital, the grounds of which are within the survey. Its north line was the south one of the "John Reel farm." This comprises some of the most fertile land of the river valley. The Penns, however, were too poor to preserve it intact, and began to sell portions of it about the time of Braddock's defeat, disposing of the last of it about ten years before the Revolutionary war. In conveying this land we find no mention of quit rent, the instrument being for the fee; an important distinction between this and the manors of Conestoga, Springett, Maske, and Lowther.

Taylor's survey was sent to the Land office at Philadelphia, and very carefully criticised there, being deemed of such importance as to induce Thomas Penn to visit Harris' ferry in 1736. While here he obtained personal knowledge of its value. We hear of it next in an application of James Galbraith, of Lancaster county, for two hundred acres, including a piece of this manor. The warrant was granted January 9, 1749. When the survey was returned

the following was endorsed upon it—Mr. Scull was Surveyor General:

"MR. SCULL:—One James Mitcheltree improved this land before the prop'r, Thomas Penn, came into the country, by express permission of Mr. Logan, and a part of his improvement was run into the manor of Paxtang, but with no intent to deprive him of a grant of land on the common terms, &c., &c., whenever a patent is applied for; the purchase money is to be at £15.10 per 100, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d quit rent per acre, ent. & award from 1st March, 1732.

"R. PETERS"

This shows that the next tract above Harris, on the Susquehanna, was "improved" before 1732. The family of Mitcheltree had land in what is now Susquehanna township. Galbraith's tract proved to contain 245 acres with allowance, and was that part of the manor east of "Paxtang creek," "the south line commencing just south of Dead Horse brook; thence N. E. 100 perches to lands of James Alcorn; thence north and west by sundry corners to lands of Thomas Armstrong; thence W. and N. W. 158 perches along land of Arthur Forster; thence west 100 perches to the creek; thence down Paxtang creek 266 perches." The date of survey September 5, 1750. The part owned by Galbraith within the manor was found by subsequent survey to be 125 acres.

The next survey was that of Bertram Galbraith, May 12, 1759, when "Mister Penn's 1,140 acres without allowance" is thus described. It excludes James Galbraith's 125 acres: Commencing on the north line of "John Harris' land, at a birch tree on the bank of the Susquehanna;" thence N. 65 E. 252 perches to Paxtang creek at an "elm;" thence north and north by east 220 perches; 94 p. N. W.; thence N. 80 west 338 perches to a Spanish oak on the bank of the Susquehanna; "thence down said river 689 perches," making the western front 9 perches in excess of the survey of 1733. The adjoining lands are—James Alcorn, N. E. of Harris; James Galbraith, Archibald Forster, James Pots, Widow [Thomas] Armstrong; on the river, James Chambers.

In 1760, Thomas Simpson was owner of 400 acres of the south part of this manor. His will is dated December 24, 1760, and devises to his two sons Thomas and

Michael 386 acres, share and share alike. In 1778, Adam Eckart, who at one time was owner of a large body of land in and about Harrisburg, purchased 202 acres of the Simpsons, and subsequently nearly all of that land.

The next above Simpson was Thomas Forster, "Esquire," who held 400 acres. North of him was Thomas M'Kee, who held "about 400 acres." The transactions in this land took place after the survey of 1759.

In 1786, Adam Eckart, joiner, and Catharine his wife, conveyed to Joshua Cooper, tanner, and they to Abraham Huy, six lots of ground comprising the town of "New Philadelphia." This town plot was three acres; a narrow strip along the river from Herr street to south side of Reily. It was known for many years as Pottstown, "Hard Scrabble," and other fancy names—is now that row of buildings on the west side of Front street, which so much disfigures the locality of that fine thoroughfare.

The adjoining owners on the survey of 1759 appear in the boundaries of this portion of the manor, with the additional names of "Reverend John Hersha, Thomas and William Gaullaugher," whose lands were along Paxtang.

1789 Capt. John Hamilton, my grandfather, purchased all of the Galbraith tract within the manor, 125 acres, together with 155 acres of the manor, running out to the river. About the same time other parties made purchases, the whole amounting to nearly 800 acres; so that it had all passed out of the ownership of Penn before Harrisburg was five years old.

The next considerable transaction was in 1810, when Abraham Huy (corrupted into Huey, always, however, written by its owner Huy), conveyed 150 acres to Christian Kunkel. This was sold by George Kunkel and David Hummel to Luther Reily, John Whitehill and Adam Henry Orth. Then a number of owners of parts of the manor began to appear, and as we write more than 500 persons own parts of "Mister Penn's manor of Paxtang."

The conveyance of any part of this land to "the low water mark of the Susquehanna" is without right. Penn claimed only to the bank of the Susquehanna. The low water mark bound of modern deeds is

an assertion of a right which did not originally pertain to the land within this manor.

A. B. H.

FINLEY—TODD—I desire information concerning the family of Capt. John Finley, of the 7th Penn'a Regiment of the Revolution. Prior to that period he was an Indian trader. In 1772, with his brothers Andrew and Clement, and John Carnahan, he descended the Ohio as far as Wheeling. In 1773, with eight others, he started to lay out lands in the Kentucky country. At the mouth of the Scioto he met the party of Captain, afterwards Gen. Thompson, and with him explored this section of the State of Kentucky. Capt. Finley located his claim at the Upper Blue Licks. After the war he removed thither, represented his country in the Kentucky Legislature from 1800 to 1803. He died in 1837. I have received letters of inquiry concerning the family of Robert Todd, who died in Montgomery county, Penn'a., in 1775. One of his daughters married a John Finley in 1762, possibly the John Finley above mentioned. I am desirous to obtain any facts of the emigration, &c., of the Todds.

W. D. H.

Maysville, Ky.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical and Genealogical.

"FORT HUNTER."—The tract of land, so named in the warrant, was confirmed by the proprietaries to John Garber, December 5, 1774. John Garber and his wife Mary, on February 4, 1787, confirms the same to Archibald McAllister, of Londonderry township.

W. H. E.

THE GRAVEYARD AT MIDDLETOWN.—In 1795, for the "sum of five shillings," John Fisher deeded a lot of ground on the "Great Road leading from Middletown to Sweetara creek," to Francis Wilkinson and Thomas Stubbs, trustees of the Warrington Monthly Meeting in York county, "for a burying ground or place to bury the dead, of the Society of the people called Quakers." Which of the three graveyard on this "Great Road" was the Quaker burial ground?

W. H. E.

SHAD FISHERIES.—We are anxious to obtain the names and locations of the different shad fisheries on the Susquehanna, from its mouth to the "Forks," at Sunbury. We have had prepared an out-line map for the purpose of noting all such, and trust those having knowledge of them will forward the information with the earliest date. It is well known that the names changed with the owners, and this also should be noted. W. H. E.

CAVET.—Richard Cavet, of Paxtang, died prior to 1790. The administrators of his estate were his son John Cavet and Michael Whitley. Of Richard Cavet's other children, Richard, Moses, Alexander and Mary who married Andrew Clark; they were residents, in 1792, "of Sullivan county, and Territory of the United States of America, south of the River Ohio," in other words Kentucky. Can Mr. Higson give us any information relative to these people and their descendants? W. H. E.

MOYER.—Henry Moyer, or Meyer, of Bubendorf, in the Canton of Basle, Switzerland, emigrated to America prior to 1771. He located at Middletown and died there about 1798. His wife was Anna Thomas, of Neiderdorf, of the bailiwick of Wallenburg, in the canton of Basle, Switzerland. They had children as follows:

i. *Elizabeth*, b. October 1, 1743; m. Martin Nafziger.

ii. *Henry*, b. Dec. 25, 1745.

iii. *John George*, b. Jan. 5, 1749.

iv. *Barbara*; m. Jacob Karn.

Information concerning the descendants of these families is requested. W. H. E.

LUTHERAN CHURCH RECORDS.—The *Chimes*, published in the interest of Zion Lutheran church, Fourth street, has been doing excellent work in the preservation of its records by the publication of the marriages and other items of information concerning the history of that church. The record of marriages thus far given are of great value, not only to the descendants of the contracting parties, but to all interested in genealogical inquiry and research. At some future period, we believe, it would be advisable reprint these, arranging them alphabetically. They would then be of easy reference, and the readers of *Notes and*

Querries would highly appreciate their reproduction in this form. W. H. E.

OLD TIME FAIRS.—The fairs were a legalized institution sixty or seventy years ago, and were held twice a year—summer and fall—were well attended from town and country, but became demoralizing and abolished by general consent. Young and old flocked to town, and after doing some business went to frolicking, dancing, horse-racing, gambling and drinking. Women would walk bare-footed for miles until they reached the Paxtang creek, when they would put on their shoes and stockings, "slick up" and be ready for the fray, which lasted for two days. Peddlers attended with loads of dry goods; hucksters with cakes, pickled oysters and confectionaries; booths were erected and places provided for petty merchants; gamblers paraded their sweat-cloths; boys had their jokes, and almost every train had its fiddler for dancing. Girls and boys from the country went through the streets with fingers hooked, and everything was *fair*—all *fair*. S.

CIDER ROYAL OR CIDER OIL? (*N. & Q. lvi*)—Permit me to say, in reply to your remarks that I had "confounded *cider-oil* with *cider royal*," that my object was to show the different accounts of the way in which it was manufactured or concocted. If I am in error, I must rely on the following authorities for excuse. *Seymour* p 159, says: "CIDER ROYAL. A corruption of *cider-oil*." *Bartlett*, 4th edition, p. 121, says: "CIDER OIL. Also called *cider royal* probably the original name," &c.

An old army officer once related an amusing account of his first acquaintance with *cider-royal*. The general last week celebrated his eightieth birthday; he said that on his way from Kentucky to enter West Point, he and his mother stopped over at Ramsay's Hotel in Pittsburgh to rest, and he, to amuse himself, wandered round the town until he saw, in a window, a sign which indicated that *Cider-royal* was for sale inside. Believing that *cider-royal* must be *royal* cider, he stepped in and tried it. The result was that his mother was horrified at seeing her young son carried up stairs in a helpless condition, and was so prejudiced against Pittsburgh, that ever after, she would avoid it, by passing by the

way of Wheeling, Washington and Brownsville.

ISAAC CRAIG.

Allegheny, Pa.

COL. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.—On Sunday, the 28th of May, 1882, there died at London, England, a gentleman whose reputation as an antiquarian and genealogist was cosmopolitan. He was a native of Norwich, Conn., born in 1821. His tastes early led him to make special researches into the biographical history of his country, and pursuing his investigations for some time with extraordinary diligence and intelligence into the ancestry of Washington, he published simultaneously in the Boston *Heraldic Journal* for October, 1866, and in the London *Herald and Genealogist* an essay on that subject which provoked much discussion and criticism. No successful attempt was made to impugn his results. Shortly afterwards Col. Chester was called abroad by business which finally led him to establish himself in London. In 1876 he published a work of great value on the "Baptismal and Burial Registers of the Church or Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster." This volume at once established his reputation as among the ablest living students of genealogical history. For the service thus rendered by him to English history and letters, Col. Chester received the personal acknowledgment of the Queen, and, on the suggestion of the late Dean Stanley, the diploma of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. Recently he was engaged in editing the publications of the Harleian Society. Col. Chester took a deep interest in our *Notes and Queries*, and in a letter received two months ago he expressed himself as "astonished at the mass of information relating to the history and genealogy of this section which we had gathered"—and promised us aid from the Scotch Irish records in the North of Ireland in testimony of his high appreciation of our labors. His death seems to have been sudden—and his sun so brilliant set in a cloudless sky. His rare gifts endeared him to men of English letters on both sides of the Atlantic. Peace to his ashes!

W. H. E.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS AT LANCASTER.

[The following correspondence, gleaned from the papers of Jasper Yeates, is of value and interest. It relates especially to the prisoners who were stationed at Lancaster during the war for Independence.]

THE COMMITTEE FOR LANCASTER TO THE COMMITTEES OF YORK AND CUMBERLAND.

JUNE 16, 1776.

GENTLEMEN: We conceive it our indispensable Duty to inform you of the Contents of a Letter rec'd last night from the members of committee of Lebanon Township—in this County. They acquaint us by an Express that all the Officers Prisoners of war at Lebanon with their servants disappeared from their Lodgings on the 14th Inst—in the morning before Day. The night before they made preparations to go a Fishing as they sometimes amused themselves that way—by means whereof they were not suspected until the Evening before last. One Barrington went off on Friday about 8 o'clock on Pretence of being of the Fishing party, and went by the way of Grubbs Forges. They further inform us that it was generally thought there that they had made toward New York by Private Roads over the mountain. And that persons had been dispatched to several places on the mountain side to alarm the country. The Express left Lebanon yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and we have not since heard from that Quarter. We cannot take upon Ourselves to Determine whether the suspicions entertained of the escape of the Prisoners are well founded or not. It cannot but be obvious that the Public is intimately interested to prevent Practices of this nature as well as to apprehend the Prisoners—who have meditated their escape. Your good sense will point out to you what is fitting and necessary to be done—with Respect to such of the Prisoners as are stationed with you. We are convinced every Prudent moderate Precaution will be made use of by your Board to secure their continuance among you—and to preclude the Possibility of an escape.

We are, Gentlemen, &c.,
A. REIGART, *Chairman*.

THE COMMITTEE FOR LANCASTER TO THE
MEMBERS OF LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

JUNE 25, 1776.

GENTLEMEN: Complaint has been made to us by Matthew M'Hugh, that he has been threatened by divers Persons in Lebanon, on account of the Prisoners lodging at his House, and having made their escape from thence. We mean not to offer our Sentiment, whether M'Hugh is in any wise Censurable for his Conduct respecting the officers. We are not possessed of any Proof on either side on which we can form any judgment.

All we mean by our present letter is to transmit our opinion to you concerning the part we think Each member of Committee should take when Individuals assume to themselves the Right to punish persons for any supposed offense against the Common Cause. We need only refer you on the head to the Late Resolve of Congress, which is clear and Express in Point. Indeed the most pernicious Consequence must arise from private persons taking into their own hands the Power of judging and Carving out Remedies in matters concerning the Public welfare, independent of the Resolutions of some public Body. We have no doubt, Gentlemen, but you will use your utmost influence in your neighborhood to prevent any Outrages on private property under the Pretext of serving the Public Interest. You will discourage all such violent proceedings, and as far as may be prevent them, by recommending a different line of Conduct as the duty of Every good man in the Community.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yr. Most Obedt. Hum. Sers.

By order of Committee.

To Messrs. Philip Greenewald and John Light.

NOTES FROM LETTERS OF JUDGE YEATES.

DECEMBER 9, 1776.

To Messrs. Lynch & Lraits, Cont. Cong. :

The prisoners of the 7th Regt. Royal Fusileers, captured at St. Johns, arrived in Lancaster Dec. 9, 1775, under conduct of Mr. Egbert Dumont.

The Lanc. Com. in a quandary—what to do with them, ask advice from Congress.

"The Troops between 100 & 200 have been lodged in our Barracks." No one having yet been appointed to supply them with provisions, Col. Matthias Slough proposed to the Com. to supply them. "The officers are at present lodged in a public house."

The Com. ask that the Barracks Lot be enclosed—"the peace of the Borough and good order of the Troops would be much better preserved by such a provision."

Mr. Dumont desires to intimate to Congress that the Captive Soldiers are in great distress for want of Breeches, Shoes and Stockings, especially the latter.

"From the Return brought in to us we find the Commissioned Officers of the Regt. are Eleven in number—of whom one is left sick at Esopus, and two are with the Baggage. The non-commissioned officers and privates 242—women 30—and 30 children."

JANUARY 10, 1776.

To Congress :

The women and children of the prisoners complain that they are denied further provisions by Mr. Franks, Agent in this place. The Agt. says he has rec'd Express orders not to deliver any allowance of Meat or Bread to the soldiers Wives & Children.

The Com. moved by pity have requested Col. Slough to supply them. The Com. ask that Cong. will provide supplies for the children & women.

The Com. have taken up a number of blankets at the pub. expense for the Prisoners—have added 72 new blankets to the 165 old ones now in the Barracks. They have purchased coarse strong linen to be filled with straw for bedding.

APRIL 17, 1776.

To Committee of Safety :

Lieut. Dullhanty declines to go to York with the other prisoners, officers of the 26th Regt.—he fears the small pox, now said to be raging in York—having with him a wife & 2 children. The Com. of Lanc. ask if it would be proper for him to remain in Lancaster, where the privates of his Regt. are yet stationed. Lieut. D. requests to be permitted to go with his family to Reading.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

[TO OUR FRIENDS.—Although the shadow of a severe bereavement has borne us heavily down, we feel it a duty owing our many friends from near and far who have sent us words of kindly sympathy, to return them our grateful thanks. It would seem as if our affliction had drawn us nearer to them, and it has done much to assuage the bitterness of our grief. Our boy was the light and hope of our household, and the shock came upon us with crushing power. We trust, therefore, we may be pardoned any intrusion of our own private sorrow, by the publication of the record of a young and heroic life herewith briefly given. To our friends we can only say God bless you all, for your heartfelt expressions of loving sympathy.

W. H. E.]

BEVERLY WAUGH EGLE, the only son of William Henry Egle and Eliza White Beatty, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 2d day of May, 1861. He was named for his maternal uncle by marriage, Rev. Beverly R. Waugh, who had died suddenly in the month of March preceding. Entering into life amidst the rolling of the drums and the march of armed men hurrying to the defense of the National Capital, it is not surprising that when just learning to talk and a thunder storm passed over the town, he should have exclaimed, "Ma, ma, do you hear the bum-a-laddies in the sky?" At the age of six years he was sent to the school of Miss Sabina Kelker under whose instruction he continued until he was far enough advanced to enter the select school of Prof. L. H. Gause where he remained two years. He subsequently went to the Harrisburg Academy under the care of Prof. Jacob F. Seiler, A. M., continuing there until his eighteenth year.

He was a boy of an ingenious turn of mind, and many are the souvenirs which are preserved of his child-hood life. He passed no idle moments—although he enjoyed the sports of boyhood. He never failed in what he undertook—and many were the mechanical toys he made. At twelve years he prepared his own objects for the microscope—and a large case of curiosities, show how valuable a collection can be gathered by mere energy and industry. He was an apt and observant

scholar, and his perception quick. With all these qualifications, it was thought, although not expressed, that the work of a civil engineer would have been to his taste. But it seemed otherwise.

Expressing a wish to study medicine, special courses were given him in chemistry and materia medica, and in the early part of September, 1880, he was sent to Chicago to the care of his relative, Prof. S. J. Jones, M. D., of the Chicago Medical College, an advanced medical institution in the West, where the advantages afforded him for pursuing his studies were unsurpassed. Remaining there, with the exception of a few weeks visit to his home in the spring of 1881, he realized the necessity of the highest education in the profession he had selected for his life-work, and became a devoted student. His hospital and clinical experience lifted him as it were into the front rank of his class, while fellow students and professors alike admired his mental achievements, and his courteous manners. He was the acknowledged leader of the senior class, and a bright future was seemingly before him of position, and honor, and usefulness in the profession. Although completely absorbed in his studies, he was not unmindful of other duties devolving upon him, and his rare social qualities gained him many friends in the city of Chicago. He never swerved in the performance of his mission, and a few weeks before his death he remained by the bedside of a young man near his own age, dying of diphtheria, when others had fled the room. About the 1st of June he complained of a small boil on his left upper lip. Little attention, however, was paid to it, save to lessen the swelling of the face, yet alarming cerebral symptoms soon set in, and notwithstanding the best medical skill in the country, he breathed his last at 11:30 P. M., on Wednesday, June 21—St. Aloysius' day—1882. And thus in the opening years of manhood, with prospects as brilliant as any could possibly desire, he passed from out the circle of loving hearts to the blessed realizations of the life eternal. He was a noble boy, intelligent, manly, upright, loving and dutiful, and it need not be wondered at that his sudden departure from this earthly life has caused wounds which time can never fully

heal. Yet the consolations given us by the Inspired Word of God are sufficient, for we well know "He doeth all things well." We laid him to rest amidst kindred dust, in the cemetery, at Harrisburg, at the twilight hour, Monday, June 26, 1882 AT REST.

DAUPHIN COUNTY IN 1789.

[Four years after the organization of the county of Dauphin, which at the time included what is now the county of Lebanon, the following description was furnished to Jedediah Morse, the geographer. It is from the pen of Cap. Alexander Graydon, of the Revolution, the first prothonotary of the county and the author of the "Memoirs," so widely known in American history, and concerning whom we have a biographical sketch in preparation. For the copy we are indebted to the kindly courtesy of the editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, the organ of the State Historical Society, a periodical which should have a far more extended circulation than it has. Mr. Graydon's letter is in reply to several questions propounded by Mr. Morse. It will be seen that the letter is dated "Louisbourg," which was the name given to our town at its organization—a name, however, which the act of incorporation, in justice to the founder, nullified—Harrisburg being the only one considered. The letter is of value and interest, and an important contribution to the history of Dauphin and Lebanon counties.—W. H. E.]

LOUISBOURG, March 5 h, 1789

Sir: A Hurry of Business added to a want of Health has hitherto prevented me from paying that Attention I could have wished to your Questions respecting the County of Dauphin. I now give you the Result of my Enquiries upon the different heads you propose, arranged in the order of your Queries.

Answer to 1st Qu. Dauphin, formerly contained within the Limits of Lancaster county, but divided from it and erected into a separate County by Act of Assembly passed March 4th 1785.

Answer to 2d Qu. Its Boundaries on the West and South West are the Western Shore of the River Susquehanna (the River being within the Limits and Jurisdiction of the County) on the South East Conawago Creek as far as the Head of it and from

thence running in a direct Line to the south East Corner of Heidelberg Township where it strikes the Berks County Line thence north West by the Line of Berks County to Mahantango Creek thence along the same by the Line of Northumberland and crossing the Susquehanna to the Line of Cumberland County. It is thus described in the Act of Assembly, but perhaps it may be best for your purpose to say, That it is bounded on the West and south West by the Counties of Cumberland and York, on the South and South East by Lancaster County—on the East & North East by Berks and on the north by Northumberland, the greater and best part of the County lying in the valley between the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain, and the Conawago Hill or South Mountain, which latter Name it obtains in Cumberland County. Its form is triangular and its Extent along the Susquehanna about forty-five miles from thence to the Line of Berks County about thirty-five Miles and from thence to the same River along the Line of Berks and Northumberland Counties about fifty-five miles.

Answer to 3d Qu. There are 3250 taxable Inhabitants in Dauphin from whence perhaps it may be estimated that there are not less than 16 or 18,000 souls. These consist with a very few Exceptions of German and Irish or what are in Pennsylvania called Scotch Irish and their descendants. I think about two thirds of the Inhabitants are Germans or of that Extraction. The principal religious denominations among them are Lutheran and Calvinists perhaps about an equal number of each—there is also a small Congregation of Moravians who have a place of worship about a mile from the Town of Lebanon. There are besides a good number of Menonists and a small Society of Roman Catholics who have a Chapel in Lebanon Township.

The religious Profession of the Irish families is the Presbyterian. They have three meeting houses, one in West Hanover, one in Paxtang and one in Derry Township. There are also a few Seceders and Covenanters who being too inconsiderable in number to form distinct societies have generally fallen in with the before mentioned Congregations. The English Episcopalians, Quakers, &c., of which we have a few are by no means numerous enough to have places of Worship.

Ansr. to 4th Qu. The soil is generally good and in some parts remarkably fertile more particularly in Lebanon and Heidelberg Townships and in the t part of Paxtang lying along the River. A great portion of the County is Lime stone land but as it approaches the Kittatinny Mountain which runs through it a Distance of near thirty Miles it is generally a gravelly or light slaty soil which however produces very good and certain Crops of excellent Wheat, Rye, &c. Beyond the mountain to Northumberland County, which Tract of Country comprehends upper and middle Paxtang Townships, The quality of the soil is much inferior to the other parts and is very little cultivated. It is generally timbered with pine & white oak and watered with a number of fine Streams which enable the Inhabitants to erect Saw Mills and drive on a very beneficial Trade in Boards, &c, but tho' the soil of this Country is somewhat sandy & in other parts wet as may be inferred from the timber, yet it produces pretty good Grain and affords a great deal of good meadow Ground. From the best information I am inclined to think that the proportion of the Land under Cultivation will average at less than an half. The trade to Philadelphia and the Mills on the Road thither, our principal Export being Wheat and flour—we also export Bar Iron and the neighboring Country is supplied with Boards, Scantling, &c., from Louisbourg and Middletown which are situated on or near Susquehanna down which great quantities of these Articles are rafted in the Spring and Autumn at which Seasons the waters being high the navigation is rendered safe and easy. Our Exports (except what are taken off by the watermen who bring down lumber and Grain) are conveyed by Land, the navigation of the Susquehanna being at present too much obstructed below Middletown by Rocks, Falls, &c., to make it eligible to convey them by Water to Baltimore and other Markets in the Chesapeake which may possibly be the case in future when the Country has ability to remove these Obstructions.

Our chief Imports besides the Articles brought down the River as already mentioned are European and East and West India Merchandise brought from Philadelphia. The natural Growth of the Soil is

generally Hickory, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, and near the River Walnut, Locust, Lion or Linden, Maple, Ash, Beech, &c., with the Herbage usual in other parts of the State. Its productions from Culture are Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Flax, Hemp, &c.

Ansr. to 5th Qu. The Rivers are the Susquehanna, the Swatara a large stream which has its source in Berks County and after watering a considerable Extent of Country in its windings empties into the Susquehanna at Middletown—the Quitapahilla which discharges itself into the Swatara, and the Tulpehocken which empties into Schuylkill (about a mile from Reading) between the Head waters of which (i.e. the Tulpehocken) and the Quitapahilla which approach within a mile of each other near the town of Lebanon it has been in Contemplation to cut a Canal and thereby by means of Locks, &c., to open a navigable Communication between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, a work which though at present laid aside will probably one day be carried into Execution. There are besides these several less important Streams, vizt. Paxtang, Conawago, Spring Creek, Clark's Creek, Sturgeon's, Armstrong's, Beaver Creek, Monady, Wickonisky, little Swatara, &c., most of which afford seats for Mills & every kind of water works.

I know of nothing remarkable in the Mountains of which there are several in the County, viz. the Blue Mountain already mentioned and several other Ridges in its Neighborhood such as Peter's Mountain, Berry's Mountain, &c, and the Conawago Hill, in which there is a Mine of Iron Ore belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Grubb (part whereof is in Lancaster Co'ty) which appears to be inexhaustible.

There is a Spring near the foot of the Blue Mountains much celebrated and resorted to by the Country People on Account of its supposed Efficacy in the Cure of Rheumatic and other chronic Disorders, but from what I can learn if it possesses any virtue it arises chiefly from its excessive coldness.

There is also a Cave on the Banks of the Swatara about a mile from Hummel's town in Derry Township deemed a great Curiosity by those who have seen it. Its Aperture being under a pretty high Bank is from 15

to 20 feet wide and from 7 to 10 in Height. You enter by a gradual Descent and in your Progress pass through a number of Passages and Apartments of various Dimensions, some low and narrow others very high and spacious, vaulted by magnificent Canopies fretted with a variety of depending Petrifications, some of which are drawn to a great Length by means of their continued Exudation. But much of their original Beauty and Transparency is obscured by the smoke of the Torches from time to time employed in conducting the curious Traveller through this gloomy Recess. From the Entrance of the Cavern to a small Fissure or Outlet at the Extremity which is barely large enough to admit the Body of a Man is about 200 yards measured in a strait Line on the surface of the Ground under which it passes, but the Distance must be much greater to those who have the Courage to trace it in its subterraneous Windings. This is the only natural Curiosity in the County that I have heard of, and I know of no Antiquities or artificial ones.

Ans. to 6th Qu. The Country was first settled by Emigrants from Ireland.

Ans. to 7th Qu. The state of Agriculture is much the same as in the neighboring Counties & will doubtless admit of much Improvement. The same may be said of the Manufactures, though some Branches seem to merit a particular mention vizt. A nail factory at Louisbourg which is carried on by means of a stamping Machine much cheaper and more expeditiously than in the usual mode of drawing—also a Powder Mill of Lebanon Township in which is manufactured Powder of a very superior Strength and Quality. Besides these I cannot omit a Grist Mill within a Mile of Middletown seated very advantageously on the Swatara & about half a mile from the mouth of it. It is a very large and handsome stone Building, has four pair of Stones and is perhaps in every respect one of the most complete in Pennsylvania. But what is perhaps more deserving of Attention is the Race a Canal from twenty to thirty feet in Breadth and carried with such a degree of Boldness to a Length of 476 perches through Rocks and Hills and every Obstacle which occurred in its Course as cannot fail to excite a very high Idea of the enterprising

Spirit & persevering Industry of Mr. George Frey the undertaker and owner.

We have as yet no Academy or public schools but shall in common with the other Counties of the State have a Tract of Land granted & appropriated by the Legislature for the Establishment of one, besides which we are entitled to the annual proceeds of a Ferry across the Susquehanna at present rented for £155 per Ann which shou'd it (as in all probability it will) be applied to this Use will constitute a very respectable Fund.

Ans. to 8th Qu. The County comprehends ten Townships vizt. Paxton (or Paxtang which is the original Indian name), upper Paxtang, Middle Paxtang, East Hanover, West Hanover, Derry, Londonderry, Lebanon, Bethel and Heidelberg—and ten Towns, vizt. Louisbourg or Harrisburgh containing about 130 dwelling houses, a Gaol being a plain stone Building and a German Church a Log Building—Lebanon containing about 180 Houses and two German Churches built of Wood. Middletown containing 90 odd Houses & one German Church of Wood. Hummel's town containing about 35 Houses & one German Church of Wood—Anville or Miller's town containing about 35 houses; Heidelberg, or Shaffer's town containing about 70 Houses & 2 German Churches one of which is a handsome stone Building—Newman's town containing about 25 houses—Williamsburg or Jones' town containing about 40 houses and one German of Wood. N. B. In Lebanon one of the Churches belongs to the Lutheran the other to the Calvinists, so in Heidelberg, but in the other Towns where there is but one, it generally belongs to both societies and is used by them alternately.

Ans. to 9th Qu. The Name of the principal Town or Seat of the Courts is Louisbourg so styled by the Supreme Executive Council in their proceedings as well as in those of the Courts, altho' it is more generally known by the name of Harrisburgh—it is a fine flourishing place & its progress amazing, having been laid out a little better than 3 years. It lies between the 40th & 41st degree of Latitude and is somewhat more than a degree & a half West of Philada. its Distance from that place 100 Miles and its Bearing about West and by North.

This is the most accurate Information I

cou'd obtain with respect to the Objects of your Inquiry. I have probably been more minute than necessary in some Cases, but agreeably to your desire was willing to give as full an Answer as possible and shall be happy if it affords you any Assistance in your very useful Undertaking, in which I wish you Success, and

Am Sir,

Your very hble Servt,

ALEX. GRAYDON.

To Mr. JEDEDIAH MORSE.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA.—Can any of your readers tell me who was the husband of Alliquippa? Or anything relating to the killing of old Simon Girty? Or of the McKee family?

I. C.

KOPPENHOFFER.—Simon Koppenhoffer, on June 20, 1768, bought of Tobias Bishell, of Heidelberg township (now Lebanon county), 200 acres of Manor land, and 100 acres of "John Peen's" land. He owned other land adjoining.

S. E.

THE GRAVEYARD AT MIDDLETOWN (*N. & Q. lvi*).—In reply to your query relative to the graveyard conveyed by Mr. Fisher to Stubbs and others, in trust, I would remind you that there is a small graveyard on the "Pine Ford" farm, now belonging to the heirs of Edw. H. Fisher, deceased, between the old town limits and the Swatara creek, a little north of the turnpike; and as the *old road* was somewhat north of the present pike, I understand, and a number of the Stubbs family have been buried there, it is more than probable that *that* is the one alluded to.

J. R.

CHAMBERS, MAXWELL.—From the diary of Capt. Andrew Lee we have the following:

"Memorandum taken by Col. Maxwell Chambers on his death-bed concerning his children's ages, and that they might have justice:

"Arthur Chambers was born December 5, 1772.

"Elizabeth Chambers was born April 14, 1777.

"Jeremiah Chambers was born November 16, 1779.

"Maxwell Chambers was born September 7, 1782.

"Elizabeth Chambers, mother to the above children, was married December 5, 1771, and died October 3, 1784."

NOTES CONCERNING MIDDLETOWN.—On the 24th day of January, 1747, John Fisher, merchant of Philadelphia, took out a patent for 691 acres and allowances; *vide* Patent Book A, vol 13 page 364. The said John Fisher and his wife *Grace* gave to their youngest son George Fisher the above tract, upon which the latter laid out a "new Town" called Middletown, on the 27th of January, 1759. On the 18th day of September, 1764 George Fisher and his wife Hannah of Lower Paxtang gave lot No 135 on High street 200 feet front and 50 feet deep, to Peter Wolz, George Fry, and Deitrich Schob, for the "German Evangelical Lutheran congregation possessing the Doctrine, Worship and Discipline agreeable to the invariable confession of Augsburg." In this deed it is recited that John, Thomas, and Richard Penn sold this tract of 691 acres to John Fisher, merchant of Philadelphia, February 24th, 1747. The congregation above-named were to pay a "quit rent" annually *one grain of wheat*. John Myer, of Paxtang, bought 34½ acres from George Fisher, August 3, 1768, which ran to "Market House Square," in Middletown; and also on the same day George Fisher sold to Myer 20½ acres additional, which began at "Mean" Street.

SAMUEL EVANS.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

[As expressed on several occasions, we desire to preserve the brief record of the representative people of our locality, and to obtain accurateness of detail it is to be hoped those to whom we have or may request information will freely and promptly reply. It is as much to the interest of

the descendants of these worthies as to us that everything concerning them be given. Some two months ago, we sent out a large number of letters asking for certain data which we are confident the persons written to can furnish, but unfortunately few responded. If, therefore, at any time an error may be discovered, we trust that it will be imputed to the meagre information derived, and the neglect of their descendants. In a very short time we hope to present another series of biographical contributions, and in the meantime, we trust we shall not appeal in vain to those whose plain duty it is to aid us. W. H. E.]

I.

BUCHER, JOHN CONRAD the son of Jacob Bucher and Susanna Horner, was born at Harrisburg, Penna., December 28, 1792. He bore the ancestral name of his father's family. He received such an education as the schools of the town afforded, and entered practical life in 1813 as a clerk in the old "Land Department" of Pennsylvania, under Gen. Andrew Porter and Richard T. Leech. In 1830 he was elected to the twenty-second Congress from the district comprising Dauphin and Lebanon. In 1839 he was appointed by Gov. Porter an associate judge of the county of Dauphin, which position he held for twelve years. He frequently served as a member of the borough council, and was a school director from the adoption of the common school system until the day of his death. Few men have taken warmer and deeper interest in educational matters. He was also a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy, of (then) Franklin College at Lancaster, and of Marshall College at Mercersburg. In the German Reformed Church, among the "fathers" of which his grandfather, the Rev. John Conrad Bucher, of Lebanon, was a distinguished minister, he was regarded as a devout and conspicuous man. He was well known in its ecclesiastical councils, having been frequently a member of Classis and Synod, treasurer of the board of domestic missions and of the theological seminary. In private life, he was amiable, "given to hospitality," and eminently just. His death was very sudden,

having been found dead in bed on Sabbath morning October 26th, 1851—and occurred in his 59th year, just after returning from a church meeting at Lancaster. Judge Bucher married January 17, 1820, Eleanor daughter of Jacob Isett, of Huntingdon county, Penn'a., who survived her husband thirty years, dying at Harrisburg, March 6, 1881, at the age of 83. They had *John C.*; *Susan*, m. Alex. Ray, of Washington City; *Eleanor*; and *Eliza*, m. Richard H. Hummel. Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Hummel, both widows, alone survive.

CAMERON, JOHN, son of Charles Cameron and Martha Pfoutz, was born in 1797, in the village of Maytown, Lancaster county, Penn'a. He received the ordinary education of the public schools of the town, and at an early age apprenticed to the trade of a tailor. He came to Harrisburg in 1816, where he started in business. Gov. Shulze appointed him register and recorder of the county of Dauphin, January 17, 1824. He was frequently chosen member of the borough council of Harrisburg. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, dealt largely in cattle, and became interested in the through stage lines. In 1837, he removed to Lancaster, retired from business, and died there in 1841. Mr. Cameron was twice married—first to a daughter of Mathias Hutman, of Harrisburg; secondly, to Mary Shulze, of Myerstown, Lebanon county, a sister of Gov. John Andrew Shulze. He left a son and a daughter; the former died early, the latter became the wife of Dr. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster. Mr. Cameron was quiet and unobtrusive, an intelligent and enterprising business man.

CARTER, EZEKIEL (colored) probably of free parentage, was a native of Talbot county, Virginia, born in 1774. He was a lumber sawyer by occupation, and came to Harrisburg about the year 1800, where he pursued his trade and was also a carter. He was thrifty and industrious, accumulating considerable property, and was much thought of by the citizens—although very eccentric in his habits. He died at Harrisburg in May 1834. He had three children, *Washington*, who died unmarried; *Ezekiel*, who died previous to his father, leaving a son William; and *Elizabeth*, who married

Thomas Early of Hanover, York county, Penna., where she died in 1878.

CRAIN, AMBROSE, son of William and Jean Crain, was born in Hanover township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Penn'a., about the year 1745. He received a good English education, and was brought up a farmer. In the outset of the Revolution he enlisted as a private in Capt. John Marshall's company, March 25, 1776, and was promoted quarter-master sergeant, Col. Samuel Miles' battalion of the Penn'a. Line, July 15, 1776. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home, became lieutenant, and subsequently captain of a company of associators—and was in active service during the inroads of the British, Tories and their Indian allies at the closing years of the war for Independence. Capt. Crain removed to the Valley of Virginia in 1793 or 1794, and died there a few years subsequent. Inquiry has been made concerning his history, but the foregoing are the meagre facts we have been able to gather up.

CATRELL [KETTERELL] WILLIAM was a native of the State of Maryland, where he was born in 1784. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and established himself in Harrisburg about 1805. During the war of 1812-14 he served under Gen. Pike in the Western Department. Subsequently, he began merchandizing, and successfully carried on business until the close of his life. March 23, 1835, he was appointed by Gov. Ritner inspector of flour at Harrisburg, an office shortly after abolished. He served several years as a member of the borough council of Harrisburg. He died at Harrisburg, April 7, 1848. He married, November 6, 1808, Letitia Wilson, sister of McNair Wilson, of Harrisburg, who survived her husband only a few years. They left no issue. By his will Mr. Catrell left several bequests to the Zion Lutheran church, of which he was long an elder one resulting in the founding of the Catrell library. His pastor, the Rev. Charles W. Schaeffer, D. D., now of Germantown, bears this noble testimony: "He was a man of very kindly, cheerful spirit, of pleasant manners, of good sound sense, and generally well-informed. As a business man he had been distinguished for his habits of order and diligence, and his sterling integrity of principle. His confession and main-

tenance of his religious faith was modest, though positive and earnest, and in the highest degree sincere. He stood very high in the regard of all who knew him, and was deeply lamented in his death."

EHRENFRIED JOSEPH, was a native of the city of Mayence, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born December 25, 1783. He was destined by his parents for the priesthood, and was educated to that end, but at the age of nineteen he emigrated to America and began teaching school in Lancaster county in 1803. He subsequently accepted the position of translator and book-keeper in Albright's printing establishment, Lancaster, where he acquired a knowledge of printing. In 1808, in connection with William Hamilton, he established the *Volksfreund*, which, in 1817, was sold to John Baer. He remained there in the capacity of editor, translator and compositor, during which time he translated into German, Buck's Theological Dictionary; wrote and published in German "Ehrenfried's Colloquial Phrases," beside a number of other works. Previous to 1837, he made two visits to his native country, and upon his return came to Harrisburg and purchased the *Vaterland's Waechter*, which, in the interests of the Anti-Masonic party, he edited with ability for some years, being succeeded by George Bergner. He subsequently established, at Allentown, the *Friedensboten*, but, disposing of it, he accepted the office of deputy register of wills for Lancaster county in 1845, a position he filled acceptably until 1860, when increasing years compelled him to relinquish it. He died at Lancaster, March 6, 1862. Mr. Ehrenfried married Ann Hubley Smith, a daughter of Bernard Hubley, of Lancaster.

ELDER, JACOB, eldest son of John Elder and Elizabeth Aul, and grandson of Rev. John Elder, was born in Paxtang in 1780. He received a thorough English and classical education, learned the art of printing, and in 1802 commenced the publication of the *Dauphin Guardian*, one of the most influential newspapers published in the early days of Harrisburg. In 1815 he prepared and published "A History of the Late War," and was the author of a preliminary work on the history of the United States. Under his arduous literary labors, Mr. Elder's health failed him, and he died

at Harrisburg at the early age of thirty-six years. He never married. His entire life was an active and busy one—and he exerted a great influence in the times he lived.

EYSTER, JACOB, eldest son of George Eyster and Margaret Slagle, was born three miles west of Hanover, in what is now Adams county, Penna., June 8, 1782. He was a descendant of John Jacob Eyster, a native of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to America between 1717 and 1727. Christian Eyster, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany in 1710. The family settled first at Oley, in Berks county; from thence Christian removed in 1736 to York county. The eldest son of Christian was Elias, born in 1734, who lived until almost a centennarian. His eldest son, George, born June 6, 1757, was a farmer and tanner, a soldier of the Revolution, captured at Fort Washington and confined for some time on board the British prison-ships. He married, in 1780, Margaret, daughter of Jacob Slagle and sister of Col. Henry Slagle, of the Revolution. About 1783 they removed to near Hunterstown, within five miles of Gettysburg, where their son Jacob passed his youth and early manhood. When first enrolled among the militia of Adams county, he was appointed first sergeant, rose to captain and then major, and in 1814 appointed, by Governor Snyder, brigadier general Second brigade, Fifth division, P. M. During the invasion of Maryland by the British that year, he was employed by the Secretary of War (Armstrong) and the Governor of Pennsylvania in distributing and forwarding arms and supplies to the militia who were called into service. In 1811 he removed to Gettysburg and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1818, he was a candidate for the House of Representatives, defeated by 62 votes, while the remainder of the Democratic ticket fell from 300 to 1400 behind. The year following (1819) he was nominated State Senator for an unexpired term, elected, and subsequently for a full term. Previous to the nomination of Gov. Shulze, Gen Eyster was spoken of as a gubernatorial candidate. In 1822 he removed to Harrisburg, and in 1824 he resigned his seat in the Senate and was appointed deputy surveyor general, an office he retained for fifteen years. He after-

wards became cashier of a bank at Hagerstown, Md., but after a year's absence returned to Harrisburg where he passed the remainder of his life. He died there on the 24th of March, 1858. He married in 1810, Mary Middlecoff, of Adams county, who died at Harrisburg March 24, 1867, at the age of seventy-five years. They had issue:—*Jacob M.*; *Juliana*, m. Prof. M. Jacobs, of Gettysburg; *David A.*; Rev. *William F.*; *Alfred E.*; and *Louisa C.*

FAHNESTOCK, OBED, third son of Peter Fahnestock and Elizabeth Bolthouwer, and grandson of Diedrich Fahnestock who came to America as early as 1726, and settled at Ephrata about 1749, was born February 25, 1770, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Penn'a. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, and came to Harrisburg about 1795, where he entered into business. He seems to have been a man of considerable intelligence and prominence as almost thirty years of his life were spent in office. He was coroner from November 3 1802, to November 3, 1805; director of the poor from 1811 to 1813; one of the associate judges of the county from November 12, 1813, to July 30, 1818, when, owing to his dislike of Samuel D. Franks, who had been appointed president judge of the courts, he resigned; was burgess of the borough, 1820 and 1821, and was frequently a member of the council. He served as prothonotary from January 17, 1824, to January 29, 1830. Judge Fahnestock died at Harrisburg March 2, 1840, aged 70 years. He married April 19, 1796, Anna Maria Gessell, b. Jan. 9, 1777; d. Dec 3, 1844. They had issue: *Harris Charles*; *Hannah*, m. 1st, James A. Mahany, 2d, James W. Weir; *William Morrell*; *Dorothy*; *Adam K.*; *Mary Matilda*, m. John A. Weir; *Amelia Snyder*; *Walter Franklin*, and *Simon Snyder*.

FRANKS, SAMUEL DAVIDSON, son of Isaac Franks and Mary Davidson, was born in Philadelphia in 1783. His father was an officer of the Revolution, an aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Washington, and a gentleman of culture and high social position. His ancestors came from Saxony. Mrs. Franks died early, the son being only six years old at the time of her death. Samuel was educated at Princeton, and studied law with the distinguished jurist, Jared Ingersoll, and admitted to practice in 1805. He shortly after established himself at

Reading, being admitted to the Berks county bar August 10, 1805. Gov. Snyder in January, 1809, appointed him Deputy Attorney General for the counties of Berks and Northampton. During the war of 1812-14 he served as aid on the staff of Brigadier General John Adams, of Reading, and after the close of that war he was actively identified with military affairs, holding in 1822 the rank of major general of the Penn'a militia. In 1814 he was elected chief clerk of the Penn'a House of Representatives, a position he filled several sessions. In 1818 he was appointed prothonotary of Berks county, and on the 29th of July the same year, on the resignation of Judge Scott, Gov. Findlay commissioned him president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. Owing to political opposition, strenuous efforts were repeatedly made to impeach him, but these failed, and Judge Franks continued on the bench until January 12, 1830, when he resigned. He afterwards removed to Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, and was actively engaged in the practice of law where he died very suddenly in 1831, in his forty-ninth year. His best epitaph said one of the Harrisburg newspapers at the time, "a scholar of repute and a great wit." Judge Franks married in 1804, Sarah, daughter of James May of Reading, a retired merchant and a member of the Society of Friends, his mother being a preacher in that body at the time of her death. Mrs. Franks died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Jacobs in Lancaster county, January 1, 1833, aged forty-eight years. They had six children: *Mary*, b. Feb. 25, 1806, m. in 1828, Coleman R. Jacobs son of Cyrus Jacobs, a famous iron-master of Lancaster county; *Theodore*; *Sarah*; *Charles Ingersoll*; *Richard Rush*; and *Ellen*; of whom Mrs. Jacobs is the sole survivor.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

BUCHER—CAMERON.—(*N. & Q.*, lxxviii.)—The wife of Judge Bucher was a daughter of Jacob Isett, of Huntingdon county, and not as noted. John Cameron was appointed register and recorder of Dauphin county January 17, 1824, not in 1830.

W. H. E.

BARTHOLOMEW FAMILY CELEBRATION.

—We are in receipt of the following invitation which is sufficiently explanatory, save to say that at another time it would have afforded us pleasure to have met the descendants of Lieut Wm. Bartholomew:

"STONY CREEK, Conn., July 1, 1882.—On ye 10 h daye of August; next there is to bee a Gathering att Stony Creek, within ye towne of Branford Connecticut, of ye descendants of Lieutenant William Bartholomew, who 200 years ago aboade in Branford

"He built for ye towne its Mills, ground its Grist, commanded its Train Band & was sent to 'ye Bay' to engage a Minister for ye Church.

"The record of this family is known for some 400 years.

"Yourself and all members of your family are most cordially invited to participate on this occasion, w'ch we doubt not will be to y'r enjoyment.

"May we have the pleasure of y'r company?"

OUR ANCESTORS, a *Genealogical and Biographical Magazine*, is the title of the official publication of the "Genealogical Association of Penn'a and New Jersey," the initial number of which has reached us. Although a subscriber for this quarterly, we feel as if it deserves a few warm words at our hands. Circumscribed as it will be in its local contents, it is, nevertheless, a valuable addition to our biographical and genealogical literature, and we hope that it will receive the support it richly deserves. Much is being done towards the elucidation of Penn'a history, and by the establishment and successful carrying out of such periodicals as the one referred to, historical knowledge will be more widely known and diffused. The Burton, Gray and Van Horn family records are permanent acquisitions to American genealogy. We would suggest, however, to the editor that the biographical sketches be confined to facts—while articles like "The Old Princeton Cemetery" would be more valuable, if instead of the names given the tomb-stone record had been transcribed. Let *Our Ancestors* publish the New Castle county records and they will find a rich mine. Like our own *Notes and Queries* which have been so warmly received everywhere, we hope

this publication may become a fixed fact. Whatsoever of aid we can give will be cheerfully granted. W. H. E.

THE FIRST ROLLING MILL AT OR NEAR HARRISBURG.—The first mill for rolling bar iron in this section of the State was erected on the Conedoguinot creek, a short distance above its mouth, and near the then village of Neidigstown, now Fairview, on the present site of the rolling and nail mills of Messrs. McCormick, by Gabriel Hiester and Norman Callender, of the then borough of Harrisburg, in 1833, who continued the manufacture of bar iron until the death of Mr. Hiester, the following year, 1834. His son, Hon. A. O. Hiester, then purchased Mr. Callender's interest in the mill, and conducted the business for a number of years, finally disposing of it to Jared Pratt, a gentleman from New England, who erected the first nail works in this part of the country in addition to the rolling of iron. Mr. Pratt was an enterprising man. He established and carried on a rolling mill on the Le Barron property, on Second street below Vine, now owned by the heirs of the late James McCormick, Esq. The Fairview works were continued successfully for some years and then disposed of to their present owners, the Messrs. McCormick. When the rolling mill was put into operation it was quite a curiosity to those who had never witnessed the process, to see the long red bars of iron drawn through the rollers, bending in curves like fiery serpents, or the bar iron slowly forged into shape by the ponderous hammers of the forges which were located in many parts of the country on the larger sized creeks. The only forges near Harrisburg were at New Cumber and, then called Haldemanstown, and owned by Jacob M. Haldeman, deceased, and near Lisburn, on the same creek, called the Lisburn forge, which is still in operation. B.

KAMERER.—The following record of the family of Kameron or Kamorer as now spelled, comes to us through the Rev. Joseph Hillpot, of Elizabethtown, who translated it from the old family Bible in possession of Joseph Kameron, of Sugar Valley, Lycoming county, Penn'a. This branch of the family

settled very early in Upper Paxtang township, Dauphin county.

Christian Kameron. b. September 9, 1734; d. September 26, 1804; m. October 27, 1764; Elizabeth ——— b. August 10, 1744; d. December 16, 1812. They had issue as follows:

i. *Dietrich*, b. Sept. 10, 1768; m. Barbara Wieland.

ii. *Christian*, b. June 1, 1770; d. June 6, 1807.

iii. *Elizabeth*, born October 26, 1771, d. March 19, 1834.

iv. *Rosina*, b. Dec 1, 1773; d. Sept. 22 1818.

v. *Henry*, b. Nov. 9, 1775; d. April 14, 1827.

vi. *Barbara*, b. February 3, 1780; d. February 7, 1856.

vii. *Catharine*, b. March 8, 1786; [date of death illegible.]

DIETRICH KAMERER—son of Christian—b. Sept. 10, 1768; m. June 17, 1795, Barbara Wieland (now spelled Wheeland) b. Sept 15, 1774; d. Sept. 5, 1835; and left issue:

i. *Elizabeth*, b. April 16, 1797; bap. July 0, 1797; m. ——— Shoop.

ii. *Catharine*, b. Sept. 7, 1799; bap. Dec. 9, 1799.

iii. *Amalia*, b. Oct. 7, 1799; bap. Dec. 13, 1801.

iv. *Anna*, b. March 11, 1803; bap. May 4, 1804.

v. *Henry*, b. June 26, 1806; bap. May 31, 1807; d. Aug. 3, 1875; m. Anna Maria Sayford.

vi. *Christian*, b. Aug. 2, 1808; bap. Sept. 2, 1808; d. June 19, 1882.

vii. *Samuel*, b. Sept. 3, 1811; bap. Oct. 16, 1811; d. Aug. 9, 1877, in Kansas.

viii. *Sarah*, b. Aug. 15, 1814, bap. Nov. 13, 1814; m. George Weaver.

[It would be interesting to obtain the family record of the other children of Christian Kameron. W. H. E.]

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF HARRISBURG.

I.

The story of the press of Harrisburg, since October 20, 1792, when the first newspaper, of which any copy is preserved, was issued, is an interesting subject. It is proposed to present some information respecting it. This sketch is unquestionably very

imperfect, yet the information is worth preservation. The ventures which have been undertaken in this direction, particularly in Harrisburg, have been more numerous than stable. Wrecks are strewn all along, from the earliest effort to the present day, when the business has apparently assumed a permanent form, first commenced about 1866, by the employment of sufficient capital to save the business from fluctuations, so common in all industrial enterprises.

Tradition has it that a newspaper was published here before the *Oracle*. One party gives the name of its proprietor as John W. Allen; another Eli Lewis,* who died at Lewisberry, York county about 1807. I have not been able, after diligent research, to discover a copy of the paper or ascertain its title. Others may be more fortunate, and if they will print the fact it will be a full confirmation of what at present is a very dim tradition. So far there is nothing that clouds the claim of the *Oracle* as the first newspaper in Dauphin county. Mr. Allen is not on the assessment of Paxtang in 1791. Mr. Lewis is as a tenant, and subsequently, for a year or two, in the town of Harrisburg, when his name disappears.

"That, cruel something unpossessed,
Corodes and leavens all the rest."

Some industrious collector may hereafter construct a more entertaining page than this one about the press history of Harrisburg before Harrisburg celebrates its centennial in April, 1885—an anniversary that should be proudly commemorated, at least by the descendants of the hundred men who set up their "Ebenezer" here, on the "lots" of John Harris, between January and December, 1785. The Harris Ferry of that day has had a wonderful development in the Harrisburg of the present. It now affords a profitable field for a successful press, not dreamed of when the first number of *The Oracle of Dauphin* was handed to its patrons.

The Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburgh Advertiser (the first newspaper) was issued October 20, 1792, by John W. Allen & John Wyeth, was continued by Wyeth, and by John, Jr., then by Francis Wyeth for about forty years, up to the days of anti-Masonry. It is a valuable reference for most local events, but in many of its earliest years its notices of current or rather domestic news

are far between. Partial files of it exist in bound form in the family of Mr. Wyeth; some have been destroyed in a fire which consumed the father's house and store at the corner of Market square and street many years ago. Early volumes are in the State Library collection. The first issue of the paper was made from a house "adjoining the Register's office, Harrisburgh." That office was then at the north west corner of Second and Walnut streets, "near Bombach's tavern." The printers soon removed to "Mulberry street, opposite the residence of Adam Boyd, Esq., near the Bank," where the Post office was also kept; then to the northeast corner of the Market square and Market street, where it was published as long as it survived. When this paper was commenced the territory of Dauphin county included all of the present Lebanon, up to the year 1813. It was edited with great prudence and without any attempt at brilliancy. Mr. Allen was postmaster at Harrisburg in 1793, succeeding John Montgomery. Mr. Wyeth was also Postmaster for several years before the removal of the seat of government to this place, and very successful as a man of business. He died in Philadelphia. Mr. Allen has some descendants here.

Messrs. Allen & Wyeth had a well furnished printing office of English and German type, and printed and published before 1803, "neatly bound, price 3 shillings, *Reflections on Courtship and Marriage in two letters to a Friend*." This work is in clean print, on dark paper, from excellent type, with the additional recommendation to a biblioplist of careful proof reading, and ink of a character far superior to that of the present day. Binney & Ronaldson cast the type.

Die Unpartheische Harrisburgh (Morgenrathe) Zeitung, was the imposing title of the first German newspaper published in Dauphin county. Its initial issue was March 1, 1794—its printers Benjamin Mayer and Conrad Fahnestock—its politics Democratic, and for a number of years its proprietors were the leading politicians of the county. The subscription price one dollar a year—single copies "ein cent"—perhaps the very first penny paper in the United States. It was continued by Benjamin Mayer, as *Die Morgenrathe* until 1811. Mr. Mayer resided in a house on the S. E.

corner of Chestnut Street and Dewberry alley, where the paper was printed. It afforded a handsome living to its owners for several years, but as tradition tells it, they, like all politicians of that day, expended the income, a shade more rapidly than they made it, and so came to grief in a pecuniary way. The senior partner died a very poor man. Mr. Fahnestock removed from Harrisburg to Middletown, where he engaged in merchandizing and there died. In 1811 John S. Wiestling, who had been taught his trade in the office purchased the establishment. Soon after, he had associated with him Christian Gleim, "a young man from Lebanontown." They carried on the business several years. Mr. Gleim was afterwards sheriff of this county, while Mr. Wiestling ended his career as an iron manufacturer. Files of the earlier years of this paper are in the possession of the State Library and Dr. Egle; subsequent years John L. Lingle and Gen. Cameron. It is probable the later volumes are in the possession of some of the descendants of the various editors. The regular publication ended about 1838, making its age quite 40 years.

The *Farmers' Instructor and Harrisburg Courant*, published by Benjamin Mayer, was issued January 2, 1800, first a folio, then in quarto, and so far as we have been able to discover copies of it, treated every other subject at large, except agriculture. Its original effusions were very brief, and do not exhibit shining ability. Mr. John L. Lingle has a complete file of this paper in excellent preservation. There are a few numbers of it in the collection of the Dauphin County Historical Society.

The *Dauphin Guardian*, "from the press of Jacob Elder, in Second street, next door to the sign of the Seven Stars," commenced in June, 1805, and continued for five or six years. Mr. Elder was one of the numerous grandsons of the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang. I have never seen or heard of a complete set of its issues. The files, so far as preserved, give greater attention to local occurrences than its cotemporaries. At present, a most important and interesting department of editorial labor. Several volumes of the *Guardian* are in the State Library, and also in the possession of Dr. Egle. Mr. Elder died at a compara-

tively early age, about 1816. His paper was merged in the *Republican* about 1811.

The *Times*, "printed by David Wright," issued September 21, 1807. Perfect copies of it to the time of its discontinuance, in 1810, are in the State Library. It was soon removed to and issued at Lancaster, the then seat of government. Its editor was Hugh Hamilton, then a young lawyer just admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, and he continued his editorial labors for nearly thirty years after this time.

[*The *Oracle of Dauphin*, in noting the death of Major Eli Lewis, in 1807, states that he published the first newspaper at Harrisburg. The *Chronicle* in 1827, after quoting a stanza of the poem on "St. Clair's Defeat," says it was written by Major Eli Lewis, "who established the first newspaper at Harrisburg." This paper was the "*Harrisburg Advertiser*." No copy is known to be in existence, although the descendants of Major Lewis aver that such was the name, which was coupled with that of the *Oracle of Dauphin* on its continuance by Allen & Wyeth.—W. H. E.]

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXX.

Historical and Genealogical.

"THE WHEEL BARROW MAN." — One item in the County Commissioners account Oct. 12, 1789, reads—"James Willson, for goods bo't of Jno. Hamilton, for the use of the Wheel-barrow man of this county, £11:15:0." Who and what was the Wheel-barrow man?" W. H. E.

CORRECTION.—Our friend, Dr. Draper, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, says: "You err about Sullivan county in the Territory South of the Ohio, being Kentucky. It was in Tennessee—the north-eastern county; for in 1792, Kentucky was a State—and never, indeed, a Territory, but a part of Virginia."

WHITE, WILLIAM.—Can you give me any information concerning one William White whose wife was Ann Maria Lowry, and who resided in Harrisburg until about the early part of this century, when they were married, etc. He had sons—*Alexander, James, Hugh L., John* and *Washington*.

ton—daughters *Isabella* and *Nancy*. They emigrated to Abingdon, Virginia.

H. W. A.

[William White was a native of Derry township, and purchased May 15, 1789, of John Harris, the Founder, lot No. 110 in the original plan of the town of Harrisburg. On November 3, 1792, an agreement was entered into, by which he transferred the aforesaid property to "James White, of the Town of Abingdon, in the county of Washington and State of Virginia, Drover." We are under the impression that William White inquired of was a son of Josiah White, an early settler in Derry. As to his wife, marriage, etc., our friend 'Squire Evans can furnish us information.

W H. E.]

HARRISBURG MARKETS MANY YEARS AGO.—Previous to the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, Harrisburg was rather a dull place; very little manufacturing was carried on, and consequently there was not much employment for labor. The citizens lived pretty much in the same way they had for many years, as a resident population would; until a new life was infused into it by the erection of industrial establishments, and the centering of several railroads—causing a large influx of laboring men—and consequently a great change in the early habits of the former inhabitants took place. Especially was this the case as relates to the markets, and providing provisions. In former times families bought beef by the quarter or side, and one or more dressed hogs, which were prepared and salted for future use, and what was then called "butchering" was a general winter custom. Potatoes and cabbage were laid up. It was the custom of farmers to call upon many of the citizens in the Fall and take orders for meat to be delivered about the month of December, so that they could fatten and prepare such animals as were required. The markets were held as now, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, ever since the market houses have been built; but there was

early morning meat market every day except Sunday, which originated shortly after the construction of the market sheds. Two additions have been added to the original structures, making them the length they are at present. The butchers of forty years ago and previous conveyed all their meat on wheel-barrows constructed, with a platform on which could be placed whole quarters of meat, and thus taken to the market house. In all seasons of the year the butchers kept their meat in bulk, only cutting off what was selected by the purchaser. The first butcher who cut and exposed meat on the hooks of the stall in the present manner, which had been customary in large cities, was Charles Pray, a Philadelphia butcher, who located here after the marriage of his daughter to George W. Byer, who lived and died at No 208 North Second street. Mr. Pray had been a prominent Democratic politician of the county of Philadelphia, and represented his district in the Legislature during the memorable buck-shot war. People in those days carried their meat home hung by hickory pins called skivers, which were plentifully supplied by the butchers, the best cuts selling at eight cents a pound, others at five and six cents. On Tuesday and Friday mornings at an early hour many of the farmers from the lower end of Cumberland county would bring their produce to the toll-house at the west end of the Harrisburg bridge, where all in need of marketing would repair. Oft times the supply was abundant with many purchasers. It was called the bridge market, and may have originated shortly after the building of the bridge in 1818. This market was continued until the Tuesday and Friday morning markets were established at State and Fourth streets. The attendance of butchers at the early morning meat market at last became gradually less until only two attended, who were the late Nicholas Reamshart and Alexander Koser. Mr. Reamshart, through age, and having accumulated a competency by his many years of untiring energy, withdrew attendance, while Mr. Koser continued alone for a short time, when finally about 1860 he ceased attending, and the early meat market in the old market house ended, to be revived as the bridge market was at the new market house at State street.

B.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

II.

HALL, HENRY, son of Elihu Hall and Catharine Orrick, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1772. His ancestor, Richard Hall, of Mt. Welcome, was one of the earliest settlers at the Head of the Elk. Henry studied medicine, and came to Harrisburg in 1794, where, as was usual with our early physicians, he kept an "apothecary shop." Dr. Hall's was "on the bank next to Mr. Elder's tavern." He was quite a successful practitioner, but died early, closing his young life on the 30th of May, 1808. Dr. Hall married April 26, 1800, Hester, daughter of Hon. William Maclay, and left four children, *Rev. William Maclay*; *Mary Eleanor*, m. William Wallace; *Catharine J.*, m. Hon. Garrick Mallory; *Elizabeth Mary*, m. George W. Harris, and *Henrietta*. Mrs. Hall was a highly intelligent woman; she died at Harrisburg, and lies interred by the side of her husband in the Harrisburg cemetery.

HEISELY, FREDERICK, was a native of Lancaster county, Penn'a, where he was born October 17, 1759. He learned the trade of clock and mathematical instrument maker, with a Mr. Hoff of Lancaster town. During the Revolution Mr. Heisely served in one of the Associated battalions, and was in service during the Jersey campaign of 1776. About 1783 he removed to Frederick, Md., where he established himself in business. In 1812 he came to Harrisburg, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the borough, filling the offices of assistant burgess and town council. He was treasurer of the county of Dauphin from 1827 to 1829. He died at Harrisburg, March 12, 1843, and is there buried. Mr. Heisely married November 6, 1783, Catharine Juliana Hoff of Lancaster, b. September 15, 1763; d. December 3, 1839. Their children were: *Justina Margaret*, b. July 3, 1785; d. at Harrisburg, unm; *Sophia*, b. Sept. 21, 1787; m. George Rigney, of Frederick, Md., and left issue; *George J.*, b. Nov. 29, 1789; m. Anna Maria Kurtz; *Frederick Augustus*, b. July 3, 1792, m. Catharine Hoffman, removed to Pittsburg, where they died; *John*, b. Nov. 30, 1794; *Catharine*, b. April

22, 1797; m. Jacob Keller, d. at Frederick, Md.; and *Caroline*, b. February 9 1800.

HORTER, GEORGE REIS, son of Valentine Horter and Magdalena Reis, was born in 1784 at Germantown. His parents came to Harrisburg in May, 1785, and his early education was received in the "Latin schools" of the new town. He learned the trade of a batter with his brother-in-law, Jacob Bucher. When his brother-in-law, Henry Beader, was appointed register of the county, Mr. Horter served as his deputy. During the second war with Great Britain he was appointed Third Lieutenant of the 16th Infantry, U. S. Army, May 1, 1814, subsequently promoted captain for meritorious services, and served until peace was declared, when he resigned. He subsequently took a prominent part in the volunteer military organizations of his day. He was transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate a number of years. Col. Horter died at Harrisburg in March, 1830, aged about 46 years. He never married. He was a prominent politician and active free-mason, and was held in high esteem by the citizens of his adopted town. It is related, that on his return from a trip to New Orleans, about 1805, the bells of the town were rung in honor of his arrival, so highly was he respected for his geniality and social standing.

KELLER, JOHN PETER, son of Charles Andrew Keller and Judith Barbara Bigler, was born at Lancaster, Penn'a, September 28, 1776. His ancestor belonged to one of the oldest families in Switzerland, and emigrated to America in 1735. John Peter learned the trade of a brass founder, coming to Harrisburg in 1796. In 1801 he established himself in business as "brass founder and ropemaker," which proved successful, and afterwards in general merchandizing. He was a member of the borough council almost continuously from 1810 to 1824, and was quite prominent and influential in the public affairs of his day. He was identified with nearly all the early enterprises of the town, such as the Harrisburg bridge company, Harrisburg and Middletown turnpike company, and at his death was the last survivor of the original board of directors of the Harrisburg Bank. He was a gentleman of thrift, industry and indomitable energy, upright, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens. He was

no less decided and influential as a Christian, being one of the founders of the Lutheran church in Harrisburg. He died at Harrisburg on the 1st of October, 1859, in the 84th year of his age. Mr. Keller was twice married. His first wife was Catharine Schaeffer, daughter of Rev. Frederick Schaeffer, D. D., of Lancaster, b. Nov. 6, 1774, d. Dec. 19, 1842, and by whom he had the following children: *Frederick; George; Rev. Emanuel; Eliza m. James R. Boyd; Maria m. Lewis L. Plitt; Catharine m. James Gilliard; John Peter; Sophia m. Thomas Montgomery; William; Frederick George; Benjamin; Peter Charles; and Charles Andrew.* His second wife was Mrs. Rachel Cochran, widow of William Cochran, formerly sheriff of the county, who survived him thirteen years.

KERR, REV. WILLIAM, was born in Bart township, Lancaster county, Penn'a., October 13, 1776. His father dying early, he was left to the tender care of a pious mother. After some years spent in the schools of the neighborhood, he was sent to Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, where he graduated. For some years thereafter he was principal of an academy at Wilmington, Delaware. He subsequently placed himself under the care of the Presbytery of New Castle, and was shortly after ordained by that body. He preached in Harrisburg about the years 1804-5, and upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. McFarquahr was sent to supply the pulpit of Old Donegal church. In the fall of 1808 the congregation at Columbia made application to Mr. Kerr for part of his time; it was not, however, until the year following that he assented to give them a portion of his ministerial labors. He continued to be the stated supply there until the first Sunday in January, 1814, when he preached his farewell sermon. Mr. Kerr also preached at Marietta in addition to his charge at Donegal. He died in that town on the 22d of September, 1821, aged forty-five years, and is interred in old Donegal church graveyard. The Rev. Mr. Kerr married Mary Elder, daughter of James Wilson and Mary Elder, of Derry, b. 1788; d. February 22, 1850, at Harrisburg, and their children were, *Mary m. Hermanus Alricks, of Harrisburg; William M.; J. Wallace; James Wilson; and Martha, m. Dr. Edward L. Orth, of Harrisburg.* As a minister, there were few

who stood higher in the estimation of his brethren in the Presbytery than the Rev. William Kerr.

McKINNEY, MORDECAI, son of Mordecai McKinney and Mary, daughter of Col. Wm. Chambers, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penn'a., in 1796. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated quite young. He studied law under Judge Duncan, of Carlisle, completing his instruction at Harrisburg, being admitted to the Dauphin county bar at the May term, 1817. In 1821 he was appointed district attorney of Union county, serving three years. In 1824 he was chosen clerk to the county commissioners of Dauphin county, and October 23, 1827, Governor Shulze appointed him one of the associate judges of the same county. Subsequently Judge McKinney turned his attention to the compilation of law books, and published "McKinney's Digest," "Our Government," "Pennsylvania Tax Laws," and other works of professional value. He died at Harrisburg on the 17th day of December, 1867, the result of injuries received from a street car three days previous. Mr. McKinney married Rachel, daughter of William Graydon, who died at Harrisburg April 12, 1856. The Rev. Dr. Robinson so accurately summarizes the characteristics of Judge McKinney's noble life that we cannot refrain from quoting him largely: "His life as a man and a citizen was completely transfused by his religion, sanctified and elevated by it. He was modest and unobtrusive in manners, free from all guile, a man of sterling honesty and conscientiousness. He was remarkably free from all taint of selfishness and pride. Spending all his years in comparative poverty, no more contented, happy and trusting man walked the streets of this city. As a citizen he was faithful to all obligations, a friend of all that was venerable and good, a defender of law, and a supporter of all that tended to the welfare of society. He was distinguished as a philanthropist. There was a nobleness about his loyalty to principle, to the cause of the poor, the oppressed and the despised, that might well command universal admiration."

MEETER, JOHN, the son of an Irish magistrate, was born in Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1724. He received a good education. Marrying in opposition to his father, he came, with his wife, to

America about 1752, landing at New York. From thence they went to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, finally passing down that river, locating on the north side of Peter's mountain, thus being one of the early pioneers of that locality. In 1756 his family was driven off by the Indians—but returned when the settlers had organized for their own defence. In the French and Indian war, Mr. Meetch took up arms in aid of the frontiers, and when the storm of the Revolution burst upon the country he was an active participant, being in Captain John Reed's company during the Jersey campaign of 1776-7. Mr. Meetch died at his residence in 1794, his wife surviving him only a few years. They had five children who reached maturity: *Nancy*, m. John Cavet, went to Knoxville, Tenn., where she died at the age of ninety; *Mary*, m. ——— Brown, removed to Westmoreland county; *Rebecca*, m. ——— Dunlap, settled in Erie county; *Elizabeth*, m. Robert Lyon, removed to Northumberland county; and *John*, who married and remained on the homestead.

MOWRY, CHARLES, was born in Litchfield, Providence county, Rhode Island, in 1777. He received a classical education, and came to Pennsylvania about 1800 and engaged in teaching. In 1808 he began the publication of the *Temperate Zone*, at Downingtown, Chester county. This was subsequently changed to the *American Republican*, and Mr. Mowry continued its publication until 1821, when he came to Harrisburg in the interest of William Findlay, who was a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania for a second term, and became editor of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, previously the *Harrisburg Republican*. This paper he eventually disposed of to Gen. Simon Cameron, who had been associated with him as co-partner in its management, in order that he might assume the duties of Canal Commissioner, to which he had been appointed by Governor Shulze. During his career as editor he acquired considerable celebrity as a political writer and exercised a marked influence upon the policy of his party. He died at Harrisburg, July 29, 1838. He married, March 31, 1812, *Mary*, daughter of George Richmond, of Sadsbury township, Chester county. She died March 28, 1862, aged seventy-six years. They had six children

—three sons, since deceased, and three daughters—*Mary*, m. Samuel D. Young and is a widow; *Susan*, m. Hon. David Fleming; and *Jane*, unm.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE of Harrisburg, as established by the United States Coast Survey in September, 1877, are—Latitude, 40° 15' 44''; Longitude, 76° 54' 56''.

EBY, HERR, KENDIG, LANDIS AND NISLEY FAMILIES.—Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon counties contain numerous representatives of these the earliest German and Swiss settlers in those localities, and concerning whom we are earnestly desirous of securing full and accurate genealogical information. There are individual members of these families who could gather up the necessary data relating thereto, and we believe that this request will not go long unheeded. Not only for their own benefit, but for that of those who shall come after them, should they do this. W. H. E.

SLOUGH.—Among our papers we find the following genealogical notes concerning a very prominent family of Central Pennsylvania, and place them on record for future use:

MATHIAS SLOUGH, b. 1733; d. September 15, 1812; m. April 23, 1757, *Mary*, daughter of George Gibson, of Lancaster; b. 1739, d. May, 1814. They had issue:

i. *Jacob*, b. April 23, 1758; d. May, 1758.

ii. *George*, b. June 27, 1759; was a physician; d. October 25, 1840, at Harrisburg.

iii. *Matthew*, b. March 25, 1762; d. s. p.

iv. *Jacob*, b. December 15, 1764; was a captain under St. Clair and Wayne; d. in 1838 or 1839.

v. *Elizabeth*, b. September 3, 1767; d. s. p.

vi. *Mary*, b. March 11, 1769; d. October 8, 1823; m. 1st. Alexander Scott; 2d. October 16, 1814, Gov. Simon Snyder.

vii. *Mathias*, b. October 8, 1771; was lieutenant of cavalry U. S. A.; d. September 3, 1797, in Virginia.

viii. *Henry Gibson*, b. April 8, 1774; d. 1800.

ix. *Robert C.*, b. October 1, 1776.

x. *Elizabeth*, b. August 12, 1779; d.

March, 1855; m. in 1809, Joseph Clendenin, a clerk in the land department of the State, who died at Harrisburg, November 14, 1818, in his 41st year.

xi. *Frances*, b. October 8, 1781; d. October 27, 1837; m. September 25, 1813, James Peacock, of Harrisburg.

W. H. E.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF HARRISBURG.

II.

The Harrisburg Republican was issued by James Peacock in 1811 and published by him for ten or twelve years, when Mr. P. was appointed postmaster. The paper then passed into other hands subsequently merged into the *Intelligencer*. If a complete file of it exists, it is in the collection of Gibson Peacock, of Philadelphia. The senior Peacock published his paper when the politics of Pennsylvania partook of whatever element of savageness was necessary to make it exciting, and an editor's life uncomfortable. He survived it all and to a good old age; departing this life in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, regretted by the very large circle who had partaken of his liberal hospitality and enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation. The *Republican* was a continuance of the *Guardian*, Mr. Peacock having purchased that paper and its good will, by the aid of John Downey and Jacob Boas, both men of importance in this then village. As it came out in subsequent political squabbles, Downey and Boas became irreconcilable enemies on account of a personal quarrel of the latter with Gloninger, of Lebanon, a standard friend of Downey. Governor Snyder having married the sister of Mr. Peacock's wife, was always ready to sustain his friend and relative, and the *Republican* was soon looked upon as the organ of Snyder and his Cabinet. Yet the editor, practical printer as he was, at last became quite as important a factor in the political and social life of Pennsylvania as those who "patronized" him in his early years. He deserved to be, for he was a courteous and upright gentleman.

The Chronicle or Harrisburg Visitor, first issued May 8, 1813, "by William Gilmor, next door to Dr. Agnew's and one door from the post-office on Walnut street." In

1815 Hugh Hamilton came in as partner and its editor. In 1820 Mr. Gilmor retired and Hugh McIlwaine took his place. Soon the whole establishment came into the hands of Mr. Hamilton and it was continued under his control, and that of one of his sons, until 1836, when it passed by purchase to Jesse R. Burden, Charles B. Penrose and Nicholas Biddle, and Mr. Guyer became the editor. It was continued with varying success until 1842, when its publication ceased. Thus this paper had almost as long an existence as that of *The Oracle*, having been issued, as above noted, with regularity for thirty years, and edited during all that time with spirit, taste and ability—its editor in chief for twenty four years being a gentleman of vigorous intellect, thorough education, and his editorials gave tone to the State press of his party for some twenty years. The *Chronicle* was liberally patronized, at home and throughout the State. A number of gentlemen afterwards prominent in public life, were taught "the art," under its manager, Capt. Hugh McIlwaine, a pupil of William Duane, a carefully trained workman and rigid instructor, as the late Chief Justice James Thompson would testify, if he were alive. The technical lessons he received under McIlwaine, on the *Chronicle*, after his imperfect training in a Western printing office, he always said "were the making of him," greatly assisting him in that system of detail, which made him a "figure in the State." McIlwaine was a sergeant in Walker's company in its march to Baltimore, and was noted for the manner and care with which he performed his duties. It was the first paper to report "legislative proceedings" with fulness at the seat of government, and to give to its readers semi-weekly editions during the sessions of the General Assembly. A complete file of it is in the State Library. It was the organ of Gov. Hiester and his cabinet, as much as the *Republican* had been that of Snyder and his friends. Much of the correspondence respecting the course proper to be pursued by Gov. Hiester is preserved. It shows how much anxiety was felt about it, and also that the political history of 1819-20, resembles that of to day, reticence being the distinguishing feature. Decisions were not announced then before they were published.

The Commonwealth, by John McFarland and William Greer, commenced in 1818, printed at Third and State streets, and continued without success for four or five years. No file of it is known to be in existence.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, December 5, 1820, by Charles Mowry. In 1822 Simon Cameron came in as partner—in a few years, Cameron and David Krause—then John S. Wiestling, then McCurdy, Elliott and many others, until about 1838. The family of Mr. Mowry should have a set of the paper, Mr. Cameron also, up to the time he ceased to be connected with it. There are a number of years in the State Library. This newspaper had its existence in a lively political season. Its original editor and some of his successors were masters of trenchant pens, of which they made war-like use, and many a man about Harrisburg will detail the lively expectation with which the weekly issues of this, and its antagonist, the *Chronicle*, were looked for by their subscribers. When the political complications arose respecting a successor to Mr. Monroe, that portion of political opinion which had been led by the *Intelligencer* refused to follow. Then Gen. Cameron with happy fortune sold to Judge Krause, who carried on a stout contest with the Jacksonians until 1828. Samuel C. Stambaugh printing the *Free Press*, at Lancaster, which he had commenced in 1818, then came upon the exciting scene. His *Press* had shown his ability, thus notwithstanding its careless make up, soon took rank as one of the brightest, most reckless and successful of newspapers. Stambaugh was an energetic, hard headed, positive sort of man. He issued proposals for a new paper, to be called *The Pennsylvania Reporter*, at the same time offering to buy out the *Intelligencer*. It was accepted, and its career ceased, but only for a short time; for as soon as Gov. Shulze and the men about him could prepare, it was reissued by John S. Wiestling. He thus became the owner of the two leading newspapers, English and German. He had a "gay and festive" following, a liberal support, was on the road to fortune when he was tempted to "sell out to David Krause and George P. Wiestling." Mr. W. was an enterprising gentleman and respected citizen. For a long while he had his office

in Second street, above Locust—now Dr. DeWitt's—then in Market street, north side, near River alley—then opposite the court house, now Mr. Gilbert's. The career of the *Intelligencer* finished under the management of Mr. Colin McCurdy.

Der Unabhaengige Beobachter, a German weekly, commenced by William White & Co., May 22, 1822. It was continued for eight or ten years with varying success, under several able editors, among others the Rev. Dr. E. W. Hutter. Of all its numerous editors our old friend Capt. Jacob Babb, alone survives. It was commenced as the German organ of Gov. Hiester's friends and was a trusted organ in Jacksonian days.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

DOCK—KILLIAN—BIGLER.—Philip Dock, a soldier of the Revolution, was born August 2, 1757, in East Earl township, Lancaster county, Penn'a; died at Newville, Cumberland county, Penn'a, July 15, 1830. He married Elizabeth Killian, born in East Earl township, August 27, 1763; she died at Newville, February 7, 1848, and there buried. There were children, among others, as follows:

i. *Elizabeth*; m. John Dean; removed to Ohio, where their descendants reside.

ii. *Susan*; m. Jacob Bigler; they were the parents of Gov. John Bigler, of California, and Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

iii. *Amelia*; m. George Gray, and left issue.

iv. *Jacob*; m. Eliza Kissecker Ott, and left issue.

v. *William*; m. Margaret Gilliard—See biographical sketch, N. & Q.

vi. *Philip*; d. s. p.

W. H. E.

HARRISBURG IN 1818.—James Flint in his "Letters from America," published at Edinburgh in 1822, gives the following account of his trip through this section:

"Sept. 21, 1818. The coach stopped at Elizabeth Town last night, for three hours and started again before three o'clock. We were near Middletown (eight miles on our way) before the light disclosed to our eyes a pleasant and fertile country.

"It was near Middletown that we got the

first peep of the river Susquehanna, which is here about a mile in breadth. The trees on the east bank confining the view to the right and left, produced an illusory effect, almost, impressing on the mind a lake instead of the river. The highly transparent state of the air, and the placid surface of the water, united in producing a most distinct reflection of the bold banks on the opposite side, cliffs partially concealed by a luxuriant growth of trees sprung from the detritus below, and by smaller ones rooted in rifted rocks. Over these a rising back ground is laid out in cultivated fields. The eye is not soon tired of looking on a scene so richly furnished and so gay.

"Harrisburg, the seat of legislation of Pennsylvania, is a small town which stands on a low bottom by the river; a pleasant situation. Opposite to the town is a small island in the river connected with the eastern and western shores by very long wooden bridges. The waters of the Susquehanna are limpid, but shallow at this place, and ill adapted to navigation, except in times of flood."

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

III

ORTH, ADAM HENRY, eldest son of Henry Orth and Rebecca Rahm, was born at Harrisburg in 1798. He studied law and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at the November term 1822. He held the office of District Attorney for Dauphin county 1827 and 1828, and for several years, in addition to the duties of his profession, he was transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives. He died in Harrisburg on the 15th of October, 1833. He married May 3, 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of John B. Cox, of Estherton, who survived her husband several years. Mr. Orth was a promising lawyer, a faithful officer and was a gentleman refined and courteous.

ROSS, ROBERT JAMES, son of Andrew Ross, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to America about 1800, and his wife, Hannah Templin, of Chester county, Penn'a, was born at Georgetown, D. C., in 1807. He received a good English and

classical education, and was appointed by President John Quincy Adams, midshipman in the U. S. Navy, August, 1826, and subsequently promoted for meritorious conduct and services. Shortly after his marriage he resigned, and was appointed teller in the branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, then under the cashiership of James Leslie. In 1839, he was tendered the position of cashier in the Harrisburg Savings Institution, which he accepted, and when this corporation became the Dauphin Deposit Bank he remained its cashier until his death. Mr. Ross died at Harrisburg the 6th of October, 1861. He was enterprising and successful in business, and stood high in financial circles. He married in 1833, Mary E., daughter of Jacob M. Haldeman and Eliza Ewing Jacobs, who died at Harrisburg in 1873, aged 59 years. They had children: *Jacob H., d. s. p.; Andrew; Jacob Haldeman; Eliza; Hannah m. Col. Reno, U. S. A.; Roberta m. J. Wilson Orth; and Robert.* Of these Andrew, residing in York county, Penn'a, is the sole survivor.

RUTHERFORD, LEVI, the eldest son of John Rutherford and Jane Meader, was born in Paxtang in the year 1826. After the death of his father, in 1832, he was taken by his uncle, William Rutherford, in whose family he remained until he attained his majority. He received a liberal education, and read medicine under Dr. W. W. Rutherford, of Harrisburg, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1849. He at once began the practice of medicine at New Cumberland, which promised bright, but his health failing, he was compelled to relinquish the duties of his profession. He returned home, and undertook the superintendence of the farm, hoping thereby to re-establish his health. This proved futile, for he gradually failed, and he died at Harrisburg on the 8th of February, 1851. Intelligent, amiable and upright, Dr. Levi Rutherford's young life left a rose-tinted memory in many households.

SHOUFLER, VALENTINE, eldest son of John George Shoufler and Francisca Bendel, was born in Bethel township, Lancaster, now Lebanon, county, Penn'a, April 7, 1752. His parents came from Switzerland. The son received the limited education afforded in pioneer times and was brought up as a farmer. He volunteered in one of the

first companies at the outset of the Revolution, as sergeant, was taken prisoner but managed to escape. He was subsequently a captain in the Flying Camp and wounded in the skirmish at Chestnut Hill in December, 1777. He served at Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown, and came out of the Revolution with the rank of major of the associated battalion. In the interval of peace which followed, he was a colonel of volunteer militia. Col Shoufler represented the county of Dauphin in the Legislature from 1794 to 1796. He died at his residence at Jonestown, on the 7th of August, 1845, aged ninety-three years. He was a gallant soldier, a faithful official, and a highly esteemed citizen. His life was a long and honorable one, and he was the last surviving soldier of the war for Independence in Lebanon county.

STEELE, JAMES, the son of William Steele, jr., and Abigail, daughter of Francis Baily, was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, Penn'a., in 1763. He received a good classical education. He represented Chester county in the Penn'a. Legislative sessions of 1809 and 1810, served in the war of 1812-14 in the capacity of colonel, and for meritorious conduct promoted to inspector general of the State troops with the rank of brigadier. He was an enterprising business man, and prior to the war erected a paper mill on the east side of the Octoraro, and in 1818 a cotton mill in the same neighborhood. Gen. Steele removed to Harrisburg in 1839, dying there September 29, 1845; and was the first person interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. His integrity and zeal, whether as officer or private individual, made him universally beloved and respected. He was a Presbyterian, but his wife and some of his family were Methodists. His son, Franklin B. Steele, was appointed military storekeeper at the Falls of St. Anthony in 1837, and from that period was closely identified with the history and interests of the Upper Mississippi. He died September 10, 1880. A daughter became the wife of Gen. H. H. Sibley, an early pioneer, and at one time Governor of Minnesota. His son John was a prominent physician of Minneapolis.

TOD, JOHN, son of David Tod, and Rachel Kent, was born in Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut, in November, 1779. His father was a Scotchman by birth

and a man of an original turn of mind, professing much shrewdness, and a dry kind of wit, many of his sayings being familiarly repeated years after his decease. His mother was a native of the town Suffield. Young Tod received his preliminary education at the public schools of the village, but his classical education was pursued under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Gray, pastor of the Presbyterian church of the town. His rapid progress in his studies enabled him on examination to enter the junior class of Yale College where he graduated two years afterwards with great credit and honor to himself. After graduating he entered the office of his brother, George Tod, then a practising lawyer in New Haven, and it is said was also a short time in the office of Gideon Granger, Postmaster General under President Adams. He was admitted to the bar of Hartford in 1800. Shortly after he went to Virginia, where he filled the position of tutor in a family in one of the Northern counties of that State. In 1802 he located at Bedford, Penn'a., where he did some clerical labor in the prothonotary's office, and the same year admitted to the bar there. His practice rapidly increased, and such was his standing and popularity in the county that he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1808, serving in that body until 1813—the last two sessions being Speaker of that body. In 1813 he was elected member of the State Senate, of which he served as presiding officer from 1814 to 1816. He was re-elected in 1816, but resigned the office December 20, 1816. In 1820 Mr. Tod was elected a member of Congress, and again in 1822. The tariff question was the leading measure of Congress during the session of 1823-4. His speeches on the subject—particularly his opening speech, delivered on the 10th of February, 1824, and that with which he closed the debate on the 7th of April—are remarkable; the first for the data, facts, statistics and other important information it conveys—the second for its powerful and persuasive reasoning, fervid eloquence, wit, and satire, all expressed in chaste and elegant language. Few subjects have elicited more masterly and brilliant displays from American statesmen. On the 8th of June, 1824, he was appointed president

judge of the 16th judicial district, and thereupon resigned his seat in Congress. In May, 1827, he was appointed by Governor Shulze a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, "No man," wrote a contemporary, "who ever had a seat upon the bench had a stronger sense of justice or a greater love of truth and equity, and which he always seemed desirous to see reached and fully attained in every cause that came before him. * * * * * Possessing in addition to his studious habits that quality of the mind most of all necessary for a good judge, a clear and discriminating judgment, along with good common sense; there is no doubt, had his life been prolonged, but he would have attained to the first, the very first judicial distinction in the country." He had been engaged with two other judges in holding a court at Lancaster, and becoming ill, hastened to his home at Bedford, where, after a brief illness, on the 27th of March, 1830, in the 51st year of his age, he breathed his last. "The character of Judge Tod was that of a plain, practical republican—a downright honest man. Without the least ostentation or disguise, he remarkably exemplified, in a Spartan simplicity of manners the truth of his own sentiments—that there may be a social equality in the intercourse of men on all proper occasions without at all interfering with the difference conferred by intellect and education. He was too humble to think himself wiser than others, and too honest to account himself better. His unbending integrity, his inflexible resolution and his unceasing application to business were the chief causes of his being successful in most of his undertakings. Had he possessed these last qualities in a less degree, we have reason to suppose he might have lived longer—but a prolonged life is not always either the most glorious or useful." Judge Tod married Mary R., daughter of John A. Hanna and Mary Harris, and left issue: *Julia Anna*, m. John H. Briggs; *Rachel* m. Samuel A. Gilmore, of Butler, Pa.; *Isabella*, m. William M. Kerr; and *Henrietta*.

WATERBURY, ISAAC S., son of William Henry Waterbury and Elizabeth Goddard, was born in New York city, January, 1820. He learned the trade of tailor and came to Harrisburg about 1840. Imbued with a military spirit he early associated himself with one of the military organizations of

the Capital, and when the war was declared with Mexico, he volunteered and went out as third lieutenant of the Cameron Guards, and with them served in the campaign against the Aztec Capital from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. In 1852 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. At the outset of the war for the Union Mr. Waterbury was chosen adjutant of the Second Pennsylvania regiment, April 21, 1861, served through the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and mustered out July 29, 1861. He at once went to work and raised company G of the 55th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, his commission as captain dating August 28, 1861. He served with distinction through the various campaigns up to the point of his death, which occurred on the 8th of May, 1864, at Bermuda Hundreds, Virginia. His remains were shortly after sent to Harrisburg, their final resting place. He married in 1843, Mary Ann Severs, of Harrisburg, who survives him. Capt. Waterbury was a genial friend and a gallant officer.

WILLIAMS, JOSHUA, son of Lewis Williams, an emigrant from Wales, was born in the Great Valley, Chester county, Penn'a, August 8, 1768. When he was about two years of age his father removed to York county. He received an early preparatory education, sent to Dickinson College, Carlisle—then under the presidency of the celebrated Dr Charles Nisbet—where he graduated in 1795 in the same class with Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, who ever retained a kindly remembrance of him. His theological studies were pursued chiefly under the direction of Rev. Dr. Robert Cooper. In 1798 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and in the following year was called to the pastorate of Paxtang and Derry churches, and was ordained minister thereof on the 2d of October, 1799. In 1801, at his own request, he was relieved from the charge, "owing to some matters of uneasiness which had arisen in one of his congregations." In 1802 he was installed pastor of the Big Spring church, which he served until 1829, when, on account of physical infirmities, he resigned. He died August 21, 1838. His wife, who was a daughter of Patrick Campbell and Eleanor Hayes, of Derry, died at Big Spring, and is interred with her husband in the church-

yard there. Mr. Williams was a gentleman whose talents and attainments were such as to command the highest respect from all who knew him. His intellectual powers were naturally strong and vigorous, and his judgment sound and discriminating. He was familiar with the science of mental philosophy, and had a remarkable taste for metaphysical discussions. He was learned and able in his profession and highly instructive in his discourses, and Jefferson College honored him with the title of Doctor of Divinity.

[NOTE.—Another series of biographical sketches is in preparation, which we expect to give the readers of *Notes and Queries* about the first of October. In the meantime it is hoped those to whom requests may be made for data will give us such aid as is in their power, without hesitation.

W. H. E.]

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

"THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF HARRISBURG."—Part third, of this very interesting paper, will appear in the next number of *Notes and Queries*. As it is desirable to place upon record the names of all papers published at Harrisburg, those having information, or in possession of files of the same, will favor us by sending us the data.

W. H. E.

"FOOT-PRINTS OF OLD ZION."—The *Harrisburg Lutheran Chimes* has recently published a series of illustrations of the old buildings of Zion church on Fourth street. They are valuable acquisitions to the illustrated history of our city, and the thanks of the congregation referred to, as well as those of our citizens generally, are due John B. Simon, Esq., who, from personal recollection, has presented to us those pictures of the buildings of the "long ago," with all their quaint style of architecture. No one else could have accomplished this.

W. H. E.

LONGEVITY.—The situation of Harrisburg cannot be unfavorable to length of days, if the longevity of the families who gave it name is any evidence of such a supposition. The first John Harris located here when he was thirty-eight years of age, and died at seventy-six. His son John was born here and lived to the age of sixty-five. His son Robert and daughter Mary (Hanna) lived

here for more than eighty-one years. Of the sons of Robert, David lived to eighty-one and George W. to eighty-four years. Other descendants of the two Johns lived long lives in other parts of the State. The present occupant of the old stone house is a hale gentleman of eighty-three, thus affording abundant proof that Harrisburg will compare favorably with any other town in its number of aged natives. H.

McCLURE.—Richard McClure, of Paxtang, died in November, 1774. He left a wife, Jean, and children as follows:

- i. Jonathan.
- ii. Andrew.
- iii. Ryan.
- iv. Alexander.
- v. Mary, m. Joseph Sherer.
- vi. Catharine, m. Robert Fruit.
- vii. Margaret, m. John Steel.
- viii. Susanna, m. Hamill on Shaw.

William McClure, of Paxtang, who died in April, 1785, left a wife, and children as follows:

- i. Robert, b. Dec. 18, 1752; d. July 21, 1839.
- ii. Rebecca.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Sarah.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. Jean.

In his will he speaks of Jonathan McClure, eldest son of Richard, as his brother, and makes him one of his executors. As William's name is not mentioned in the will of Richard McClure, we are at a loss to reconcile the statement of the former. Who can give us the desired information?

W. H. E.

"OLIVER BROWN, *Captain of Artillery in the Continental Army, 1775-1783*," is the title of a neat little brochure sent us by our correspondent, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre. Capt. Brown commanded the party which destroyed the statue of George the Third in New York city, July 9, 1776, and Mr. Hayden has done good service by preserving the record of a gallant officer of the Revolution. Brief though it is, the sketch is exceedingly interesting. Born in Lexington, Mass., in 1752, Capt. Brown was an eye-witness of the preliminary struggles at Lexington and Bunker's Hill, and an active participant in the battles of White Plains, Harlem Heights, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, German-

town and Monmouth. He died near Wellsburg, West Virginia, February 17, 1844, aged nearly ninety-five years, one of the last survivors of that gallant band of heroes who gave us Independence. The pamphlet is elegantly printed, and the author deserves the thanks of lovers of American history for his untiring devotion and researches among the meager records of the past.

W. H. E.

REVEREND CAPTAIN JOHN CONRAD
BUCHER, Esq.

In the seventh generation of a family record which embraces nearly three hundred and fifty years, I find the birth date of John Conrad Bucher, June 10th, 1730. He was the son of John Jacob Bucher, Landvogt of the District of Neukirch, in the Canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland. Intending him for the ministry, his father afforded him the best educational advantages of his time and country. His *Bedenk-Buch* (Remembrance Book) or Album, still preserved, testifies to his connection with the celebrated institutions at St. Gall (1752), Basle, and Gottingen, and contains among its interesting and valuable contributions the autographs of Wagelin, Zollikoffer, John Laurence Mosheim, and others.

About the age of twenty-five he was imbued with a martial rather than a ministerial ambition, and relinquishing his studies is said to have entered the military service of Holland. How long he remained there is not known, but in 1756 we find him in Pennsylvania; and in the excitement following the defeat of the British army under Braddock, when the frontiers were aroused to their danger and the necessity of self-protection and the consequent organization of ranging companies, Mr. Bucher's knowledge of the military art secured him a position in the Provincial forces. His name is first recorded in the Archives as "Conrad Bucher, *Ensign*, April 1, 1758," in the 13th company of "The Penn'a Regiment, consisting of 3 Battalions, the Hon. Wm. Denny, Esqr., Lieut. Gov. of the Province of Penn'a, Colonel-in-Chief."

His head-quarters were thus far maintained at Carlisle. He had doubtless concluded that America was to be his permanent residence, and also that it was 'not good for him to be alone.' February 26th, 1760, became therefore the date of his

marriage with Miss Mary Magdalena Hoch, of York, a lady whose maternal blood was Huguenot, of the family Lefevre. The marriage service was solemnized by that distinguished divine and orator Rev George Duffield, D. D., who was supplying the Presbyterian pulpit in Carlisle at this time.

It is proper to note here, that documentary evidence and family traditions give to Lieut. Bucher the additional position of *Chaplain*. Whatever the circumstances may have been which resulted in this double duty, the fact is sufficiently clear that he was called to a practical use of the theological training he had received in the fatherland. He doubtless itinerated from one military post to another, in the King's service; and that he was frequently accompanied by his wife is proven by her certificate of church membership (still preserved) issued for use *en route* by Dr. Duffield (then regularly installed at Carlisle,) November 4, 1762.

It would be interesting to *know* exactly under what circumstances Conrad Bucher was introduced to the active duties of the ministry. It is gratifying, however, to reflect that several years participation in the asperities and temptations of military life had not alienated him from the recitude of his former plans concerning the future, and that he preserved untainted those good qualities which he doubtless brought from home. My own supposition is, that he completed his preparation for the ministry under his wife's pastor, Rev. Dr. Duffield—as best he could, consistent with his military duties—and that his "ordination" was had through the instrumentality of that celebrated divine, sometime in 1763, that being the earliest date in his ministerial record.

Lieut. Bucher was promoted to be *Adjutant* of the Second Battalion, July 12th, 1764; and only nineteen days afterward—July 31st—he was made *Captain*. [His commissions are all preserved.] Whatever this rapid promotion signified, it must have been for valuable service rendered; or if we reason that he had suspended the active military for the ministerial office exclusively, it may have been in order to assign him, officially, an adequate salary. It is my impression also, that being a man of liberal education, with a probable aptitude for clerical and departmental duties, it was

in his power to render himself more than ordinarily useful at headquarters.

At all events, we know that about this time (1763-4) his life gradually merged from the service of King George to that of King Jesus, and thus the earlier hopes of his father were at last realized, through circumstances he could never have imagined. We shall see too, how his military experiences introduced him to a field of missionary labor the scope of which at this day is difficult to realize.

From an old baptismal record, which embraces the period of transition already mentioned, I learn that his ministrations were as follows: At Carlisle, 1763 to 1768; at Middletown, 1765 to 1768; at Hummelstown, 1765 to 1768; at "Falling Spring near Conococheague" (Chambersburg) 1765 to 1768.

In addition to these, his pastoral services were extended still further westward—according to his memoranda—embracing Bedford, "near Fort Cumberland," Redstone (Brownsville), "Big Crossings of Yorkhegny," and Fort Pitt; together with the nearer congregations at "Shippentown on Susquehanna" (Shippensburg), Sharpsburg, and Cocketown. What a parish!

As early as 1761 the officers of the 1st and 2d Battalions, who served under Col. Bouquet, made an agreement at Bedford that they would apply to the Proprietaries for a sufficient tract of land, conveniently situated, whereon to locate plantations, and thus provide their future homes; and that such grant "shall be proportionally divided according to our several ranks and subscriptions." In reply to their formal application of April 30, 1765, commissioners were appointed to carry out the details of the grant, but it was not until a delay of four years, when, after various meetings, the final allotment took place at Harris's Ferry, May 16th, 1769, and the Rev. Capt. Conrad Bucher obtained 400 acres—now owned by the Pontius's—on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, as his share.

This land he exchanged for a house and lot in the town of Lebanon, where, as has been stated, he had preached for some time and was well known to the people. Thither he removed from Carlisle during the summer of 1769, having most probably accepted a regular call to the German Reformed congregation there. It is evident, however, that he did not go with the design of confin-

ing his work entirely to the church at that place. His missionary zeal and enthusiasm in the Master's cause seem to have been too large for such a restriction.

There is no means of ascertaining the date of his actual resignation as an officer of the British Colonial service. It is not unlikely, however, that he occupied his chaplaincy up to the time of his removal to Lebanon, and that he relinquished the service of his earthly sovereign only for the more exalted position of "a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

Continuing his labors from Lebanon as his new "headquarters," his tours not only embraced some of his old preaching stations, but included new ones, and comprised in all an extent of labor not unworthy of comparison with those of the Master's best heroes. On the pages of his pocket almanac for 1768, the appointments which he filled are enumerated as follows: Lebanon, Quitapahilla, Hummelstown, Middletown, Buffalo, Jonestown, Klopp's, Chamberlin's, Carlisle, Falling Springs, Doctor Schnabley's, Conococheague (now St. Paul's, between Hagerstown and Clear Spring), Hagerstown, Peter Spang's, Sharpsburg, Bedford, Redstone, Heidelberg, Schaffers-town, Weisenchenland, Maytown, Manheim, Rapho, Blasens's, &c., &c.

Up to 1770, this untiring ambassador of Christ had occasionally included the congregation at Reading in his visitations, and so pleased them as to elicit a call to become their pastor. But his ill health for some time prevented any consideration of this; and at last Cetus (the Synod) resolved that "the decision should be laid upon the conscience of the Rev. Mr. Bucher" himself. After prayerful consideration he declined this call "from love to his own congregations."

In 1771, he makes record of a number of meetings held in the evening at private houses where he abode for the night—prayer meetings—as he "went about doing good" among his widely scattered flocks.

We may here pause to contemplate with merited admiration the subject of this sketch. Through about fifteen years—since his ordination at Carlisle, 1763-4—did this faithful evangelist serve the numerous congregations scattered over his extensive field. With all the modern facilities for expeditious traveling, *such* an undertaking

would, at the present day, be regarded impracticable, if not unwise. What then must have been the difficulties of such a task in those early times? Imagination cannot even picture them. How fearfully such unwearied effort, such ceaseless privation and vicissitude must have told upon the strongest physical constitution, is evident when we remember that the journeying was of necessity all done on horseback, over the worst of roads (if any), but more frequently over simple "paths" through the primeval forest—especially towards the western frontier; with habitations sparsely located and lodging places widely distant; and these journeys doubtless made for the most part alone? Yet not alone, for God was with him, amid danger by flood and field. "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee."

When the conflict for American Independence arose, it found Conrad Bucher on the side of Liberty and his adopted land. He had, no doubt, many pleasant memories of grateful service to that government which had been instrumental in opening the way to a new life in this country; but he had also many loved objects to cherish and protect, and a higher ambition to serve the liberties of a free people. He consequently joined his fellow citizens in their formal oath of allegiance—taken at Lancaster, June 10th, (his birth-day) 1776—and my uncle, John C. Bucher, of Harrisburg, recorded the fact that he also served for a time as Chaplain in the *Revolutionary* army.

As we approach the fiftieth year of Conrad Bucher's life, it is found that the activities of his earlier manhood have left fatal evidences of overwork, or undue exposure, too continued strain of laborious effort for the good of others, and too little consideration of self. Some form of heart disease developed itself to the great grief of his friends, but he continued, as regularly as possible, a good and faithful servant to all his congregations.

In the Cotal Minutes of April, 1779, mention is made incidentally of his "sickly condition," and following this he was compelled, on account of continued failing health, to relinquish his more distant congregations. To his last capable moment, however, he "waited on the Lord," and was residuous in his pastoral duties.

On the 15th of August, 1780, he was invited to solemnize a marriage at Killinger's,

on the Quitapahilla, near Millerstown (Annville). Whilst there, amidst the nuptial festivities, he was suddenly stricken down—translated to the marriage of the Lamb, and to his great and eternal reward.

The occasion of joy was thus turned to that of mourning, for "a man he was to all the country dear." In the conveyance of his mortal remains back to Lebanon, the reverence of his people was such that, instead of using a vehicle, they carried him upon a bier the entire five miles; and thus "devout men carried him to his burial."

In the graveyard of the ancient German Reformed church at Lebanon, in whose pulpit he had ministered twelve years, reposes the dust of John Conrad Bucher, with four children who died in infancy. His venerable wife remained at Lebanon until about 1812, when she was taken by her youngest son, Conrad Bucher, to spend the remainder of her days with him at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. She died March 11, 1819.

The Reverend Bucher was equally fluent in English, German and French. His Bibles in the two foreign languages are still preserved, the German having his preaching texts all marked. Endowed with the genius of his fatherland, he was also a fine musician and singer. Mr. Frederick Kelter said his voice was of unusual power and compass, a bass that could fill the church! Certainly an acquisition of no small value in his ministerial appointments. He was very systematic in his general habits, and possessed a degree of skill with the pen that was evidenced in his excellent copying of music and keeping his books, and which—as has been noted—rendered him a valuable acquisition to the military service at Carlisle.

The Reverend-Captain was represented to the people of Dauphin county in his distinguished son, Hon. Jacob Bucher, of Harrisburg. [See *Notes and Queries*] His descendants although once conspicuous among the leading families at Harrisburg, have passed away. The survivors remain in the families of Bryson, Ziegler, Ray, Hummel, Charlton, Kirk and Bell. He was unquestionably a man of great cultivation, industry, perseverance and zeal in his Father's business. His name and services have been properly associated, by Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, with the honored "Fathers of the German Reformed Church in America," and though his life-work does not dazzle, it nevertheless endures, and he has his reward.

GEORGE BUCHER AYRES.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

VANLEAR—In 1761, Christian Vanlaw (Vanlear) late of Derry, left sons, John, William, James, Michael, Christian, Joseph, and a daughter Mary who married Robert Mathis. The latter lived at Conewago. 244 acres of Vanlear's land was in Derry and Donegal, adjoining lands of widow Hall, widow Sample and John Kerr. The patent was dated June 8, 1749 S. E.

GLASS.—Some months since an inquiry was made concerning Major William Glass. We have been favored with a copy of the following letter written by Senator Melchior Rahm, then representing the Berks and Dauphin district in the Assembly at Lancaster, to Adam Boyd, Esq., of Harrisburg. Relative to the latter, an extended biographical notice has appeared in *Notes and Queries*; as to Mr. Rahm, a prominent and representative man of this locality, we expect in due time to give some information:

LANCASTER, Feb 28th, 1812.

SIR: I have enquired of F. M'Clure, Esq., concerning the heirs of Major William Glass. He tells me that there is a brother's son, with the name of Johnston Glass, a rough carpenter, residing in Pittsburg, and Mr. M'Clure thinks by your writing to him you can find out all the others. He says this man has a brother; I don't know whether sisters. He likewise states that the major has a sister, but don't know whether alive, nor whether she has left any children.

I am, respectfully yours, &c,

M. RAHM.

To Adam Boyd, Esq., Harrisburg.

"THE BUCKSHOT WAR."—Several months since, the *American Volunteer* of Carlisle, commenced a series of papers on this interesting episode of Pennsylvania history, but after the publication of Part V.,

which did not conclude the articles, there has not appeared anything further. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as it is necessary oftimes in getting at the truth of history to obtain the accounts of both sides of a story. That veteran editor, Theo. Fenn, Esq., who was an active participant in that political embroglio was requested by the writer several years ago to give us his version of the affair, and he is now preparing a full history thereof. Recently, the appearance of a work on Taddeus Stevens, has called to mind the 'Buck-shot war,' which the author of the biography referred to does not seem to understand. The fact is, *no New England author who has ever written understands the people of Pennsylvania or its history, and through pure ignorance our State has been awfully maligned. Its ethnological history remains to be properly studied and appreciated.*

W. H. E.

"THE PRINCETON SURPRISE," 1777, by Gen. William S. Stryker, of New Jersey, is a pamphlet of eight pages, controverting the statement made by the recent biographer of Gen. St. Clair, that the flank movement of the American army, on the morning of January 3, 1777, was the conception of that gallant Pennsylvania officer, and not of "the soldierly mind" of the commander-in-chief, Gen. Washington. William Henry Smith, the editor of the "St. Clair Papers," founded his assertion on Wilkinson, who was an aide to St. Clair, but that, like many other statements in the "Memoirs," has no further authority than Wilkinson himself. Mr. Smith, in the main, has proved a faithful and enthusiastic biographer, and the memory of Gen. St. Clair has not suffered at his hands; but in this instance he has unintentionally—following Wilkinson—detracted from the fame of Washington, bestowing what does not enrich him the honor on St. Clair. Gen. Stryker, who has made Trenton, Princeton and the New Jersey campaign a study such as no writer on the War of the Revolution

has ever attempted, is deserving great credit for correcting the error, which St Clair's biographer made, as to whom we are indebted for planning the "Pinceton Surpris." W. H. R.

DERRY NON-ASSOCIATOR—1777

[The following assessment of Derry Non-Associators was made August 21, 1777. It includes all persons exempt from military duty, either by age, or disability of some kind. Each individual was assessed the sum of £3 10s. We give the names as in the original, although some may be almost unrecognizable.]

Alleman, Henry	Landis, Jacob
Burkholder, Christian	Landis, John
Brand, John	Landis, Christian
Berst, Peter	Lang, Jacob
Barton, James	Lohr, George
Bream, Joseph	McMagan, George
Bux, George	McMagan, Anthony
Baum, Michael	Mitchell, James
Brenser, John	Meyer, John
Brenser, Christian	Meyer, Abraham
Bricker, Jacob	Mexter, Jacob
Bricker, Henry	Masken, Johnathan.
Beyerle, Jacob	Masken, William
Birkle, Jacob	Mooney, William
Bayer, John	McGomrey, Alexander
Byer, John, jr.	Miller, Henry
Blowster, Charles	Mills, James
Blaisly, Philip	Never, Christian
Balsbach, George,	Nisley, Jacob
Chambers, Rowland	Peiffer, John
Crape, William	Queen, Barnard
Cormick, Charles	Ritzell, John
Dunbar, John	Reitzell, George
Deam, Adam	Reiff, Joseph
Dudweiler, David	Russell, James
Dudweiler, Jacob	Road, Mickell
David, John	Reish, Martin
Emerik, Ludwig	Rikard, Melchor
Emerik, George	Rikard, Philip
Eckhard, Jacob	Rikard, Philip, jr.
Fridly, Jacob	Rebel, Charles
Fridly, Peter	Ramsey, Samuel
Fridly, Barnard	Rauch, John
Fox, John	Schub, John
Fured, Samuel	Singer, John
Farly, John	Singer, Peter
Grossgloss, Peter	Strikler, Jacob
Ginrick, Abraham	Strikler, Abram
Goss, Jacob	Shot, Fredrick
Hover, Christopher	Shaffner, Fredrick
Hamacker, David	

Hamacker, Philip	Stouffer, Christian
Hamacker, John	Speidel, Jacob
Hundsberger, Jacob	Sneider, Henry
Hannah, Samuel	Sneider, Abraham
Hatton, John	Smith, Jacob
Heroff, Jacob	Schredly, Andrew
Heroff, Ludwig	Speidell, Max
Humell, Fredrick	Shorrott, Daniel
Humell, Fredrick, jr.	Spot, Mickell
Humell, Valentine	Sheld, Ludwig
Hess, Leonhard	Thomas, Adam
Johnston, Samuel	Triby, Thomas
Juds, Anthony	Wittmor, John
Kiffer, Henry	Wittmor, Jacob
Kauffman, John	Wolson, Christian
King, Peter	Wolson, John
Laird, John	Weatherhold, Jacob
Laird, William	Wilkeson, William
Landis, Henry	Zimmerman, Nichlus
Landis, Peter	

Island in Susquehanna, Derry.

John Russ,	Abalom Lin,
Morris Lewis,	Daniel Shalley,
David Ensminger,	John Dolpio,
Patrick Loughry,	Joseph Zearer.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF HARRISBURG.

III.

The only persons living in 1882 of all those who had ownership in these early newspapers are Messrs. Simon Cameron, Jacob Baab, William Dick Boas, Francis Wyeth, George E. Ludwig and A. Boyd Hamilton. Diligent inquiry fails to add to this limited roll. Having traced in order the story of the earliest newspapers, it is not deemed necessary to follow at length the fortunes of a legion of successors.

"Where voices over voices rise,
All men to speak—a void to hearken."

The "quill" of that era was less regardless of personalities than the smooth steel instrument which has succeeded it. To read the very able articles of the editors on public questions, one would not venture to say that the most degraded, ignorant scoundrels in the State were Duane, Binns, Hamilton, Peacock, Harper, King, Underwood, Grayson, Sterret, Krause, Wyeth, Pentland, Cameron, Maclean, Getz, Ritter, Mowry, Reynolds, Miner, M'Dowell, Craig, and others, whom by the liberal abuse of adjectives, in these belligerent days—by each other too—have caused their

descendants to fancy them a set of scamps, instead of polite, earnest, enterprising, educated gentlemen, leaders on all public questions, and in social life with families of the first consideration. Notwithstanding that the press of to-day is more polite, it scarcely equals its once a week predecessor in cultured ability.

The American Patriot was issued in 1812 and 1813, with Alexander Hamilton as editor. We have never met with but one copy of this venture. Its life was nearly two years.

The Ladies' Souvenir, by George E. Ludwig, issued July 21, 1827. It was published for about six months—a pleasant and cheerful quarto, but politics was then the absorbing theme, and its proprietor was wise enough to retire in time. A complete file of this paper is in the collection of A. Boyd Hamilton.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, by John S. Wiestling, issued August 12, 1827, and continued to December 15, 1827, when it merged in the *Intelligencer*, with the title *Pennsylvania Intelligencer and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*.

The Pennsylvanian, by Christian Gleim in 1824. This paper had a short life. No file of it is known to exist.

Harrisburg Argus, by John Wyeth, Jr., in 1827. A file of this paper nearly perfect is known. Its career was brief.

Pennsylvania Statesman, by John McCord, in May, 1828. This paper had entered upon its fourth year when, as narrated subsequently, it was merged into the *Telegraph*. A file is in the possession of Dr. Egle. Mr. McCord had formerly edited the *Elkton, Md., Press*.

The *Pennsylvania Telegraph* was started by Theophilus Fenn in September, 1831. The following extracts from a letter of the founder will be of interest, and inform the curious how the paper came to be issued by Mr. Fenn fifty years ago:

"In the winter of 1831, when I was living at Lancaster and publishing the *Herald*, which I had established in 1823, I received numerous letters from gentlemen of influence in many parts of the State urging me to establish a paper at Harrisburg, saying that without an organ at the seat of government, to advocate the principles that I supported, the party could not become organized over the State. I was opposed to the undertaking,

as I had succeeded in securing a large circulation for my paper and a large jobbing patronage, with my party also largely in the majority. My business being prosperous and promising, I peremptorily declined and urged that some one else be selected.

* * * * * I sold my establishment in April, 1831. I soon after issued my prospectus for the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, which I purposed to commence in the following fall, before the meeting of the Legislature in December. I also visited Harrisburg about the close of the session of the Legislature, and while there was called upon by John M'Cord, who proposed to sell me the *Statesman*, a newspaper which he had started there a year or two before; but I declined to purchase. * * * * I closed with Mr. M'Cord by paying him \$3,000 down for the *Statesman* and \$700 to continue its publication under his own name and editorship until I should take possession of the office in September following, thus giving me time to settle up my business at Lancaster. As arranged, I came to Harrisburg in September and took possession of the office of the *Statesman*.

* * * * * I issued the first number of the *Telegraph* in September, 1831. Neither Mr. M'Cord, nor any other person but myself wrote one line of that number, nor did he ever write a line for the paper while I conducted it, which was until November, 1833, when it was sold to John J. Patterson. * * * * I found less than three hundred regular subscribers to the *Statesman*. But being encouraged by the large receipt of subscribers over the State, and the letters from political friends, I pocketed the disappointment, and tossed the loss behind me and went ahead, well knowing the unrelenting hostility and desperate encounter that was before me. I spent twenty-two years of unpaid toil, the prime of my life, in conducting the *Telegraph*, and made every sacrifice in my power to build up the party, without receiving the benefit of office or even the acknowledgment of those who obtained the 'loaves and fishes' that were due for my services."

As stated, Mr. Fenn sold to John J. Patterson, who had a short time previous purchased the *Whig State Journal* of John J. Clyde, the *Telegraph* of course absorbing the latter newspaper. A few months after

Mr. Patterson sold one-third of the establishment to Stephen Miller and another one-third to John J. Clyde. The year following Patterson sold the remaining interest to Mr. Miller and retired from the editorial arena. In 1856, prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign, Messrs. Miller and Clyde sold the establishment to Alex. K. McClure and James M. Sellers. The former had just retired from the *Juniata Sentinel*, the TELEGRAPH affording a wider political field for his trenchant pen. In 1857 the paper passed into the hands of the late George Bergner, and became a financial success. From the death of Mr Bergner, until the present year, his son Charles H. Bergner has had complete control of the establishment. It is now owned and managed by the "Harrisburg Telegraph Company." Many of the sets of its files were destroyed in a fire some years ago. The State Library has as nearly a perfect file as can be found. Indeed it is very nearly complete. The present publishers should endeavor to complete their set. It may be accomplished now. In a few years it will be found impossible to do it, and thus a most valuable depository of events be lost to the future local political enquirer.

Vaterlands Waechter, commenced in 1829, by Joseph Miller. It subsequently passed into the hands of Joseph Ehrenfried, and then to the control of the late George Bergner, who continued its publication until his death. Under the same name it was continued by Fred. C. A. Scheffer, who in 1876, changed it to the *Dauphin County Journal*. Since Mr. Scheffer's death the newspaper has been published by Dr. J. R. Hayes.

The Gospel Publisher, the organ of the "Church of God," was issued under the auspices of this religious body, June 5, 1835, edited by the Rev. John Winebrenner. Afterwards it had many editors, Messrs. Weishampel, McCartney, Mackey, &c. According to the history of this paper, by the late Dr. George Ross, of Lebanon, the money loss to the Church in the first decade of its existence was nearly \$5,000. It was discontinued for some years, but subsequently revived, and under its change of name, *The Church Advocate*, has been a financial success. We believe a complete file is in possession of the family of Dr. Ross, in Lebanon.

The Republican and Anti Masonic Inquirer was commenced in 1833, by Francis Wyeth, former editor of the *Oracle*. It was continued to a fourth volume when its publication ceased. It had a considerable circulation in Dauphin, Lebanon and Cumberland counties. I do not know of any complete set of its issues. Its editors private and public were Samuel Shoch, George W. Harris and Francis Wyeth, assisted by a knot of young lawyers, with more brains than business. They made a bright paper of it; but no amount of capacity could render permanent a publication founded upon so narrow a plank as opposition to secret societies; in particular that of Masonry, embracing as it did then and now, nearly the whole body of public men and professional politicians.

Iron Grey, by John H. Cox, in 1838. A file exists.

The Plough Boy, by ——— Rutter, in 1838. No file known.

Pennsylvania Bulletin, in 1839, by Shunk & Weider. This was a short lived publication, a partial file of which is known.

Der Stats Bothe, by Edwin W. Hutter and Samuel S. Bigler, in 1839. It is presumed that full files of this paper exist.

The Magician, by E. W. Hutter and J. J. Cantine, in 1839, a file of which has probably not been preserved.

Log Cabin Rifle, by Henry Montgomery, a campaign paper, 1840, in favor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

The Yeoman, by E. W. Hutter and S. S. Bigler, in 1841. A file of this paper is known.

The Watchman, by James S. Wallace, in 1841. No file known.

The Signal, John S. Steck, in 1841. No file known.

Harrisburg Argus, by Valentine Best, in 1843. A file known.

The Commonwealth, by William Lewis, in 1843. No file.

The Penny Advocate, by Cherrick Westbrook, in 1843. No file.

The year 1843 was prolific of new enterprises, as the *Oracle* and all its successors, save one or two, had ceased to be published.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXV.

Historical and Genealogical.

EARLY CAMP MEETING.—On the 16 h of August ensuing [1810] there will be held a Camp Meeting of religious people on the plantation of Mr. Daniel Miller in Upper Paxtang near Millersburgh. The proprietor will expressly prohibit every kind of liquor being introduced on the premises.—*Dauphin Guardian August 1, 1810.*

THE "MURDER OF MORGAN."—In the Harrisburg *Intelligencer* for September 26, 1826, appears the following notice concerning the man, whose sudden disappearance was the entire capital of the anti-Masonic party of that period:

"The Masonic fraternity and others are cautioned against a man calling himself Capt. William Morgan, as he is a swindler and a dangerous man."

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—Any one in possession of information relative to the following named persons, will confer a favor by giving it to us at as early a date as possible:

- John D-pue.
- Dr. John E. Espy.
- David Ferguson, of Hanover.
- Col. Philip Greenawalt, soldier of the Revolution.
- Jacob Gilbert, of Millersburg.
- William Grimshaw, author, a native of Great Britain.
- Col. Fred. Hubley, soldier of the Revolution.
- Richard T. Jacobs.
- James Kyle, of Paxtang.
- William Lauer, of Hummelstown.
- Michael Leidig, of Hanover.
- Colin M'Curdy, editor.
- William Musgrave, State Librarian.
- William Moorhead, of Moorhead's Ferry.
- Dr. Samuel Myrick, of Middletown.
- Dr. Abraham C. Price, of Middletown.
- Walker Reed, an attorney.
- Dr. John C. Reynolds.
- Jacob Seal, of Millersburg.
- Jacob Wolfley, of Middletown.
- John Wright, of Halifax.

In furnishing information, we especially desire accurate dates of birth, marriage and death; names in full; name of father and maiden name of mother; names of all

children, and if daughters married names of the persons to whom married.

W. H. E.

THE FAMILY OF WIGGINS.

I. JOHN WIGGINS, son of James and Jean Wiggins, was born about 1680 in the north of Ireland. He came to America about 1738, locating in Paxtang. His name appears on the first assessment list of the North End of Paxtang for 1749. He died in February, 1763, his will being probated the month following. He left a wife Mary (probably a Barnett) and children as follows:

- i. James, b. 1706.
- ii. Jean, b. 1708.
- iii. Martha, b. 1710.
- iv. Margaret, b. 1712.
- 2. v. John, b. 1714; married Elizabeth—
- vi. Agnes, b. 1716; m. Thomas Maguire and had a daughter Sarah.

At this time it seems as if his youngest children, John and Agnes, with his wife, were the only members of his family in America, for in the disposition of his estate he directs that the other children were to have their share "if they come to this country." It is probable they came, and afterwards went with the tide of Scotch-Irish immigration southward, as the name appears in Virginia and the Carolinas.

II. JOHN WIGGINS (John, James), born in Ireland in 1714; came to America with his parents, and remained on the paternal farm. He died June 12, 1794. He married Elizabeth ———, born in 1716; died June 5, 1784. They are both interred in Paxtang graveyard. Their children were:

i. Thomas, b. 1746; d. August, 1798. He studied medicine, and served in the War of the Revolution. Was surgeon of the New Eleventh, Pennsylvania, Line, Col. Thomas Hartey, commissioned July 1, 1778. Owing to ill health, due to the previous exposure in the service, he resigned January 23, 1780.

ii. John, b. 1748; d. October 21, 1830, in Northumberland county. It is said that when a young man he was attacked by a panther on his way home from Paxtang church, and killed the animal with his fists, although he bore the marks of its claws all his life.

iii. Elizabeth, b. 1750.

iv. James, b 1752; d. June, 1805 unm., bequeathing his estate to his surviving brother and sisters.

v. Jean, b. 1754; m in 1777, Dr. William Simonson.—See biography

vi. Margaret, b. 1756; m. March 20, 1787. James Henderson

vii. Mary, b. 1758; m. John, brother of Dr. William Simonson, who had deceased prior to 1805 leaving a son Thomas.

viii. Agnes, b 1760; m. William, son of William* and Isabella Brandon, of Hanover, who had deceased prior to 1805, leaving sons, Thomas and James and daughter Ann m James, son of David Pettigrew, who left Hanover about 1792. W. H. E.

*WILLIAM BRANDON, of Hanover, died in April, 1753 leaving a wife, Isabella, and children: James, Catharine, Ann and William.

PAPERS RELATING TO PAXTANG AND DERRY CHURCHES.

[The following papers are perchance of little value separately, but taken in connection with the history of those ancient landmarks of our Scotch-Irish settlement, they throw some light on the troubles through which those congregations passed a few years subsequent to the death of the Rev. John Elder, who for fifty-six years had ministered to them. To preserve them for the future historian, is our object in presenting them at this time.]

Letter Sent to Presbytery in 1795.

PAXTANG, Oct. 5th, 1795.

To the Revd. Presbytery of Carlisle about to convene at Marsh Creek in the County of York:

WHEREAS, Mr. Snowden has signified to his congregation in Derry Township that he is no longer able to officiate in his Ministerial capacity to them on acct. of Inability of body, & that he purposes to apply to Presbytery for a Discharge from said congregation which we conceive, if he might be indulged in his Request, wou'd leave the congregation of Paxtang in a very distressing & Perilous Situation; that the two congregations have lived for many years past in perfect peace, friendship and unanimity, and that we do not wish for a schism between us now; that of the union is once broke there will be no probability of us being united again; that of Mr. Snowden is rendered in-

capable of undergoing the fatigue of the three congregations in less than three years in the prime of life, by all probability he will not be able in a short time to attend to two congregations, and of consequence we shall be left without a pastor and the means of giving a call to another. We, therefore, pray to be considered as united with Derry, and that if Mr. Snowden should insist on being disunited from them, that Presbytery will appoint a committee of their body to enquire into the matter before anything decisive may take place; and that the majority of this congregation, how much soever they may be attached to Mr. Snowden, wou'd rather he should leave us as he found us, than submit to a dissolution of the union subsisting between us.

By order of a meeting of Paxtang congregation.
JOHN RUTHERFORD,
JOSHUA ELDER.

Supplication Sent to Presbytery, 1796.

PAXTANG, Jan'y 1796.

To the Moderator of Carlisle Presbytery about to meet at Big Spring:

By order of the Committee of Presbytery which sat at Paxtang the 31 of Nov'r last, the Congregation of Paxtang was notified the last Sunday but one which we had meeting that the sense of the Congregation wou'd be taken on the next Sabbath whether we wou'd adhere to Harrisburg & break the Union with Derry, or whether we wou'd continue the Union with Derry & break off with Harrisburg. Accordingly after sermon last Sunday the heads of families were desired to attend, and after the business was explained to them, we proceeded to take the votes of the People, & it appeared that a Majority of the Congregation was for continuing the Union with Derry and relinquishing Harrisburg; they likewise chose the bearer Capt'n John Rutherford as their Commissioner to wait on Presbytery with this Remonstrance, praying that Presbytery wou'd grant us Supplies & dissolve the Congregation of Paxtang from their Obligations to Mr. Snowden & that he might discontinue his labors to them unless ordered to supply them as any other Gentleman.

Supplication Sent to the Presbytery of Carlisle—1796.

PAXTANG, Sept. 3d, 1796.

The Rev'd Presbytery of Carlisle :

Gentlemen : Whereas we are now destitute of the Gospel Ordinances being regularly administered to us, and what few supplies were allotted for us at the last Presbytery we fell short even of these on account of the age and Inability of one of the members appointed to supply us ; We, the Subscribers, in behalf of this Congregation who met for that purpose Do most earnestly beg and entreat that Presbytery would be pleased to grant as many Supplies as they can with convenience ; we likewise wish that if there be any young or unsettled Members belonging to Presbytery these might be sent to us that we might have an Opportunity of the Gospel once more regularly established and administered in all the forms thereto belonging ; and your Supplicants as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Appeal of the Paxtang Congregation to the Moderator.

PAXTANG, Oct. 1, 1797.

To the Moderator of the Rev'd Presbytery of Carlisle :

SIR :—We again acknowledge our dependence and renew our request in praying Presbytery to give us such and as many supplies during the winter season as they can with convenience. The bearer, Mr. James Rutherford, is appointed our Commissioner to present this remonstrance to Presbytery and to answer such interrogatories as may be required of him.

Signed in behalf of Paxtang congregation by

JOSHUA ELDER.

Letter to the Moderator of Carlisle Presbytery—1798.

PAXTANG, Sept. 25th, 1798.

To the Moderator of Carlisle Presbytery :

SIR : The bearer, Edward Crouch, is our commissioner, appointed by the congregation of Paxtang to wait on the Rev'd Presbytery of Carlisle with a call for the Rev'd Joshua Williams for the one-third of his labors in union with Derry, whom we expect will apply for the remaining two-thirds ; likewise to solicit the Presbytery to grant us Supplies in the meantime. Signed in behalf & with the approbation of the congregation by

JOSHUA ELDER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.—We are under obligations to our friend, "J. B. L.," for the following, culled from an old newspaper for January 21, 1832:

"Jan'y 3, 1832, (55th anniversary of the Battle of Princeton), in pursuance of notice, there convened a meeting at Carlisle, of the Soldiers of the Revolution within the bounds of Cumberland county. Archibald Loudon was called to the chair, George Rinehart and Peter Duey, sec'ry. Jacob Osler and Michael Miller were appointed a committee to ascertain the number of Revolutionary soldiers present—their respective ages, and to what division of the army they belonged.

Of the Pennsylvania Militia.

Jacob Osler, age 85

Michael Miller, age 80

Frederick Rinehart, age 80.

John Slonecker, age 80

Archibald Loudon, age 78.

Robert Wright, age 75.

Of the Flying Camp.

Peter Duey, age 73

Of the Continentals.

Geo. S. Rinehart, age 85.

John Michels, age 82.

Robert Barkley, age 80.

Peter Tritt, age 77.

John Fagan, age 76

Philip Lenhart, age 72.

Martin Miller, age 72.

"Owing to the inclement weather the attendance of the surviving soldiers was not as numerous as anticipated. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress to include in the pension act those surviving soldiers who under other acts were not entitled to pension."

HULINGS (*N & Q. xiii.*)—The following is a copy of a letter directed "To John Hartshorne, at Israel Huling's Hatter, at Burlington" (N. J.) Was the "hatter" mentioned in it father or uncle of Marcus Hulings of Duncan's Island?

These by Thomas Fitz Randolph, 16 ; 3 mo., 1740.

LOVED SON :—Thine of the second of this instant I have before me which we received with a great deal of satisfaction—to hear that thou wast easy in thy mind and so well

pleased with thy Master & business and I hope will continue so, and my son I advise thee as a loving Father to be careful and honest in thy Master's business and courteous to all thy fellow creatures. Be careful to read thy Bible and go to meeting and love God above all and then thou wilt be afriad to offend him—which will be thy great happiness and comfort to thy parents and friends—with these come all our loves to the wishing of thee well from thy

Loving Father, farewell

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

ARMSTRONG—In the hope of securing additional data, we give the following information from records before us:

I. JAMES ARMSTRONG settled in the "North End of Paxtang" as early as 1722. He died in 1742, leaving a widow and the following children:

i. James; died in Paxtang in Dec. 1758, leaving a wife Jean, but no issue.

ii. William; m., and had among other children—Robert Abel, Nancy and Mary. Robert, whose wife was Sarah, held in 1785 the patent for Armstrong's Island in the Susquehanna.

iii. Abel; m., and had Margaret and Rebecca

iv. Margaret, m. John Dougherty, of Paxtang, and had a son John.

v. Mary, m. — Bratton.

vi. Elizabeth, m. John Thompson, of Paxtang. Their daughter Mary married Robert son of Rev. John Elder.

vii. Francis, m. — Darleston, and had a son Thomas.

viii. John, m., and had children, Elizabeth, James, William, John, Abel, and Richard.

James Armstrong, first named, had a brother JOHN ARMSTRONG, who located in Paxtang at the same time, and had one child, Richard. He died prior to 1749, leaving a widow and the son referred to.

W. H. E.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF HARRISBURG.

NO IV.

In the long procession of brilliant and cultivated men who wrote for nearly all the newspapers enumerated, we should not neglect to refer to such as James Ross, An-

drew Gregg, William and William J. Duane, James Buchanan, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Joseph Reed, jr., Richard Coulter, Walter Forward, Samuel M'Kean, N. B. Boileau, Charles Houston, John B. Gibson, Ellis Lewis, Jesse Miller, James Thompson, William F. Packer, George Wolf, John M. Read and some others who are yet living, deserve more than a mere iteration of their names; but an article intended to command or invite perusal upon a subject which can only be treated briefly is not the place to write of their able contributions, trenchant wit and bitter repartee, or their generous and manly private lives

Before approaching an account of the modern press-daily, it is proper to mention,

The Champion, a campaign paper of 1844, published by Augustus Sprigman. It was conducted with remarkable vigor in favor of Shunk, as against Muhlenberg.

Whig Bugle, by Colin M'Curdy, a campaign paper in favor of Gen Taylor for President, 1848

Crystal Fountain, in 1856, by John J. Clyde. The organ of the then great temperance movement in the State. It was continued for several years. I have seen a file, but forget in whose possession.

The American was established by John J. Clyde in 1856 in connection with his daily newspaper, *The Herald*.

The rise and progress, the generation and succession of the *Pennsylvania Reporter*, embraces so much, that an endeavor to combine its history from 1827 to the present has been made. The result of some labor is presented, in the hope that it will prove satisfactory to those who feel interest in preserving the story of Harrisburg newspapers.

The Reporter was issued in a time of great political excitement, November, 1827, by Samuel C. Stambaugh, and in its history is the story of many other ventures. It has been continued by a crowd of able editors. The whole is now merged in the *Patriot*, published by a company, and of necessity without a "fighting editor," as was always the case before 1856. About that period editors began to be impersonal. In the good old times courageous personality, not ability, often made a popular newspaper editor.

My friend William D. Boas writes the following memoranda:

"November, 1827. — The *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* was purchased and suspended. Samuel C. Stambaugh then established the *Pennsylvania Reporter and Democratic Herald*.

"March, 1829 — Mr. Simon Cameron, who was a silent partner of Mr. Stambaugh up to that time, withdrew from the paper, and Stambaugh formed a connection with Mr. Henry Welsh, at that time one of the editors of the *York Gazette*, and Hon. Jesse Miller, of the State Senate. The paper was afterwards published under the firm of Stambaugh, Welsh & Co.

"In 1829 Mr. Stambaugh withdrew from the paper, which was afterwards published by Henry Welsh and Jesse Miller, under the firm of Welsh & Miller.

"December, 1830 — Jesse Miller withdrew from the paper, leaving Mr. Welsh sole proprietor and editor.

"May, 1834 — Henry Welsh formed a partnership with Samuel D. Patterson, who afterwards published the paper under the firm of Welsh & Patterson, and added to the title *Democratic Herald*."

The *Reporter* was greatly enlarged and improved in December of this year, and continued to be edited with vigor and success. In the following spring Mr. Welsh disposed of his interest to his brother-in-law, Mr. David Small. It is unnecessary to write that both retired in comfortable circumstances. Both these gentlemen are alive at present.

The *Democratic State Journal*, was started March 28th, 1835, by Geo. W. Crabb & O. Barrett — "office near the south end of the Court House." It had a brief but stormy existence, and in the number for Jan. 12, 1836, Crabb bows himself out, and the paper was consolidated with the *Pennsylvania Reporter*, David Small of the latter also retiring. As *The Reporter and State Journal* it was published by Patterson & Barrett. On the first of June following in a three line paragraph Mr. Barrett informs the patrons of his paper that his connection with it terminated. Mr. Patterson remained sole publisher until September 1, 1837, when Wm. D. Boas purchased an interest in the establishment, and a month later the whole concern passed into his hands. Thomas L. Wilson, of Philadelphia, was editor. In April, 1838, William F. Coplin, Senator from Fayette

county, entered into partnership with Boas, the firm retaining the editorial services of Wilson. March 6, 1840 Coplin retired. For over a year Boas battled alone; but, as the editorial of May 4 1841, expresses it, "Samuel D. Patterson has returned to the arduous task of helping to conduct it as an independent, faithful and zealous exponent of democracy." April 29, 1842, Mr. Boas takes his leave of the *Reporter* and retires from the editorial field, Patterson remaining until October following, when John H. Dimock, of Susquehanna county, now of Chicago, purchased the establishment, who, in a whole column leader, takes occasion to advocate the claims of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The last number issued was June 2, 1843. It was merged in the new arrangement. Two years after the name was assumed by Isaac R. Diller, to which we shall again refer. Almost a complete file is possessed by the State Library.

The Keystone, started in August, 1836, by Wm. F. Packer, afterward Governor of the State, O. Barrett and Benj. Parke. The senior member remained until February, 1840, when he disposed of his interest to Barrett & Parke, "the arduous duties appertaining to the office of Canal Commissioner" compelling him to relinquish it. Ovid F. Johnson edited this paper with great vigor. In April, 1841, James Peacock and Isaac G. M'Kinley purchased the establishment. Mr. Peacock, in October following, sold his interest to Joseph M. G. Leasure, of Philadelphia. Messrs M'Kinley & Leasure continued its publication until the union of the three Democratic papers on June 7, 1843.

In 1848 Mr. Barrett commenced a newspaper with the old title of *Keystone*, which continued for several years. The complete files of this, with other of Mr. Barrett's newspaper ventures, were destroyed in the burning of a frame building corner of Fourth street and Cherry alley, where they had been stored, with the exception of some volumes which are in the possession of the State Library.

"*The Home Journal and Citizen Soldier*" is the title of the paper printed by Isaac R. Diller in 1843. In August, 1845, the name was changed to *The Pennsylvania Reporter and Home Journal*. It was published a short time. The first volume is in the pos-

session of Dr. Egle. It caused quite a sensation by printing in its columns a local story founded on the Parthemore murder, by that strange erratic genius George Lip-pard. It was entitled, "Pasy, or the Pil-grimage of St. George."

State Capital Gazette, by Wm. Henlock and John B. Bratton, now of Carlisle, commenced July, 1839 and continued until June, 1843, when it ceased for the purpose of uniting with the *Pennsylvania Reporter and Keystone*, under the title of the *Democratic Union*. A file is in the State Library. It was undoubtedly in the front ranks of the so-called country newspapers. It was ably edited, neat in typographical appearance and make up. This was succeeded by the *Union and Patriot*, in the hands of George M. Lauman, then came Richard J. Haldeman, Christopher L. Ward, William H. Miller, John W. Brown, Thomas C. Macdowell, O. Barrett, Benj. F. Meyers and other prominent editors, politicians or men of fortune.

That the present *Patriot* might "shed its beams upon a darkened world," it was necessary to swallow some 15 ventures, a manifest proof of the enterprise of the printers and young lawyers of Pennsylvania, who supposed the newspaper route was the exact and rapid way to fame and station.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—By reference to the *Republican* of May 16, 1828 we find that the Sisters of Charity had previously opened a school in Pine street—and an orphan asylum. What is known concerning this institution, and where on Pine street was it located?

A GLARING ERROR on the Geary monument we commend to those having the authority to see corrected at once. On the west panel is the inscription | *Last Alcalde* | and | *First Mayor* | of | *San Francisco, Cal.* The second word of the first line should be *Alcalde*. Such an error is inexcusable, and the individual who erected the monument should at once replace the bronze panel by another.

W. H. E.

"WHEEL BARROW MEN."—(N. & Q. lxxi).—These were prisoners who worked on the street on some public work, and carried ball and chain. It was quite a common thing one hundred years ago to make the prisoners self sustaining so far as possible. I find in Lancaster county that John Mathiot made breeches for wheelbarrow men in jail ninety-nine years ago. S E

GEN. JAMES STEELE (N & Q lxxii).—Gen. Steele's wife was Miss Humes, of Lancaster county. After her husband's death she removed to St. Paul, where she died and is buried. Their children were—*Frank*, who married a Miss Barney, of Baltimore, a granddaughter of Commodore Barney; *Sarah*, m. Gov. Sbley, of Minnesota; *Rachel*, m. Gen. Johnson, of St Paul; *John*, a physician of prominence, m. Miss McClung, of Lancaster county, Penn'a; *Mary*, unm; and *Abby*, m. Dr. Potts.

THE PAXTANG BOYS, OR THE QUAKER'S WAGER.

The massacre of the Conestoga Indians by the Paxtang Rangers, it is well known, produced at the time of its occurrence a powerful sensation. It is not my purpose to give a history of this transaction except to remark, that in the last days of 1763 a band of these rangers, met by appointment at Matthew Smith's tavern on the Jones-town road, preparatory to their march on Lancaster. It has been stated that Parson Elder their superior officer met with them, but was unable to deter them from their bloody purpose. The Quaker Indian policy of that day was just as unpopular among the Paxtang settlers, as it is to day amongst the frontiersmen of our border settlements. Both held as an article of faith, "that dead Indians were good Indians, and all live ones were bad."

It is a little strange that so few of the incidents of this expedition have come down to us. Great as was the noise and uproar which followed it, the name of Capt. Matthew Smith, the leader, is the only one, so far as I know, preserved historically of that brave but infatuated band. An authentic copy of the muster roll of that company would be a striking curiosity. Parson Elder's influence probably prevented those of the Rangers who lived in his own neighborhood from joining

it; and that he deplored and condemned it there can be no doubt whatever. Such seemed to be the feeling among old men in my own early recollections. They spoke sparingly of it, as if it were a disagreeable subject, and two of them who were old enough to remember it, staid with a satisfied air that the persons engaged in it "lived along the mountain foot."

Some of our antiquaries hold to the opinion that the Paxtang Rangers were wholly composed of Scotch-Irish settlers. The Rangers, as I understand it, were an organized body, furnished with a due proportion of officers, and Parson Elder was commissioned their colonel. They were the local militia, consisting of able-bodied men, including such Dutch—German—settlers as were in the locality. Many years ago I heard Peter Pancake, the miller, son of Felty, state that his grandfather, Peter, the elder or wagoner, was a member, and did duty as a scout along the Beaver and Swatara at the time of the Lancaster raid; and that old Peter justified the act on the ground of expediency and self-protection. Capt. Matthew Smith lived there long enough afterwards to lead a company of his neighbors in the campaign against Quebec; and there is no record that he ever regretted he had made the Lancaster raid.

A word now in reference to the Smith house; a two-story, weather-beaten, log tenement, well known fifty or sixty years ago as the Plank Tavern; and where "Battalion musters" were annually held. Those musters were great gatherings of the country people, ostensibly for military drill, but really as a holiday frolic. The field and staff sported bright regimentals, with heavy epauletts on the shoulders, and the old, time-honored chapeau on the head, to the intense admiration of the little boys and huckster women scattered around. General Franks, Brigade Inspector Joel Bailey, Colonels Roberts and Bader, and Major John Shell, were all in their glory. Guards stood at the gap whilst the companies filed into the field, which obliged us boys to climb the fence a little further on. When all were in a bar was put up (no farm gates then), and the guards joined their companies for drill and inspection. It would take an abler pen than mine to describe a militia muster, consisting of guns, pistols and sticks, with personal costumes to corre-

spond. An hour's exercise brought dismissal, and then the crowd of men, boys, dogs and horses kept the dust of the road in a perfect cloud around the house. Amateur fiddlers competed for smooth "fips," and gave in return tearing music to "hip-ser-saw dances." Much gingerbread and "brode-wurst" were eaten, and very much of Elder McC.'s "rot-gut whisky" was drank. As a rule, not less than three fights added to the entertainments of the day. Ah! those were grand old days, with no peace officers to interfere with the public enjoyment. Some of the old men of Paxtang will probably recollect what a sensation was produced when Jacob Millisen, the Sampson of that generation, bent his ten pound rifle barrel over the head of Daniel Houser, the Harrisburg blacksmith, and how a stiff hat and a thick skull successfully resisted the blow.

In the spring of 1843 an old couple living near Harrisburg with their son, by the name of Parthimore, were murdered. For want of a better clue to the perpetrator, public opinion settled down heavily upon the son, and as he shortly afterwards was found drowned in the canal basin, the mystery of the Parthimore homicide, so far as I know, will ever remain a subject of conjecture. But at the time of its occurrence, the name of the murdered man recalled to my father, a traditional incident of the Conestoga massacre; which, by the way, he told us to illustrate his opinion, to wit: That Quakers, like other people under temptation, would sometimes trespass the rules of their creed, especially that which forbids betting. It is traditionally stated that Captain Smith and his company encamped on the farm of an elderly Quaker on the evening prior to their attack on the Lancaster jail. The follower of George Fox, moved by the spirit, perhaps, and, like a modern interviewer, soon mingled amongst his unbidden and unwelcome guests; probably to see what they were doing and to find out what was up. Private Frederick Parthimore (grandfather of the before mentioned murdered man) happened to be cleaning and loading his gun. The Quaker looked at this artistic performance for some time, with an air of curiosity and scorn, much the same as a turkey-cook is supposed to feel at the sight of a red garment. The spirit moving, perhaps, he en-

quired, in a tone of irony, "Friend, what can thee do with thy rifle?" "Vell, I shoots mit 'em; dat ish vot I can do!" "When thee shoots, does thee ever hit anything?" "O, yez; I hits everyting I shoots at." "Friend, could thee hit that weathercock on my barn?" "O, yez; I hits tat e ezy—e-zy." "Could thee hit its bill?" "Vell, yez; I hits him on te bill, too." "I'll bet thee a bowl of punch thee cannot." Without another word, Parhimore raised his gun and fired. The weathercock lost his bill and the Quaker his whisky punch, a pleasing reminiscence, by the way, of a long-past tragedy—the only gleam of sunshine which has come down to us to gild the fading memory of that bloody raid.

H R

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXXVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE PAXTANG BOYS (*N. & Q. lxxvii*).—I read "H. R.'s" communication with considerable interest, but pray is he not wrong? As I have read and understand the matter, it is far different than that given by your correspondent. Several years ago you delivered a lecture on this very subject, and I remember your views were in total variance with those given by "H. R."

OLD HANOVER.

[We would like to gratify "Old Hanover" and present a correct history of the "Paxtang Boys' Insurrection," so-called, but our labors are such that we must defer the subject. We will say, however, that "H. R." has merely *tradition* for what he writes. Tradition has been accepted for so many years that it seems like iconoclasm to destroy it—but in the light of documentary evidence, we are perfectly satisfied that the "Paxtang Boys" of 1763 only did what men under similar circumstances would do to-day. There are certain points in "H. R.'s" article, which we deem proper to correct. Captain Matthew Smith was not in command of the men who killed the Indians at Conestoga or Lancaster, nor was he present, although his house may have been the place of rendezvous. His prominence arose from the fact, that with James Gibson, he was one of the delegates chosen by the frontiersmen to present their memorial, signed by

1,500 of the settlers, to the Assembly, and whose approach to Philadelphia, accompanied by about fifty—possibly not over one hundred, of the back-woodsmen—was magnified into a raid. Capt. Smith, had he been a member of the "Paxtang Boys," would not have dared go to Philadelphia, when a reward was offered for the arrest of all concerned, especially the leaders. The commander of the "Rangers" was the brave Capt. Lazarus Stewart, who fell in the massacre at Wyoming. Again, it is doubtful if there was a single German among the men—Hanover, Derry and Paxtang furnished the "Rangers" who were of Scotch-Irish descent. In a communication, published at the time, it was positively asserted that not one of the "Rangers" was of German origin. We believe, in time we shall be able to make a list of these men. As soon as we can obtain the names of the families which followed the Rev. Mr. Sankey to Virginia—we hope to complete a roster—and none of their descendants need be ashamed of their conduct. The story of the "Quaker's wager" is "an over true tale," but the time and place, as we have understood it, occurred in 1775, when Capt. Patterson's company of Associators marched from Paxtang to Lancaster. "H. R.'s" reminiscences are very interesting, and only wrong in the traditional part concerning the "Paxtang Boys." W. H. E.]

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

Thomas Cookson came from Sunderland, in the county of Durham, England, to Lancaster county about 1740. He was appointed a justice in 1745. He was one of the Proprietaries' surveyors, and became a very large land-holder in Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties. Joseph Gallo-way, of Anne Arundel county, Md., who afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and was for many years Speaker of the Assembly, and became a noted Tory, whose immense estate was confiscated, married Thomas Cookson's daughter Hannah. There was a daughter Margaret who died in her minority. These were the only children. His wife Mary survived him, but did not wear the "widow's weeds" long, for she married George Stevenson, the surveyor who laid out the towns of York and Carlisle.

Margaret Cookson had but one child, who died in his minority. The mother died

soon after the birth of this child. Cookson's property then went to his sisters' children—except an interest which went to Joseph Gallo way—Sarah, who married John Rawlings, of Durham, England, mariner, and Hannah Lindsey, spinster, the only daughter of Mary Lind ey, who was the only sister and heir of Thomas Cookson. At the time of the latter's death, in 1753, he resided on Orange street, in Lancaster borough, and left the following named properties:

Two lots in Lancaster; two ten-acre lots adjoining the town; 250 acres in Manheim township; 210 acres at the mouth of Conewago creek, in Derry township, by Todd's and Samuel Smith's land. He also owned that part of the island opposite, which now belongs to James Duffy, Esq., and contained 235 acres Daniel Elliot, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Alexander Lowrey in 1775, bought this island and 210 acres in 1772. The island descended to John Elliot, only son of Daniel Elliot.

There was also a tract of 400 acres in Derry; 200 acres in Derry adjoining John Allison's; 150 acres in Derry by David M'Nair's; 150 acres in Derry; 120 acres in Derry; several tracts along Conewago by lands of Dr. Jacob Regar, James Sample, James Chambers, Andrew Hershey, Simon Singer, containing altogether 1823 acres. The lands in York and Cumberland counties were described in deeds of record in those counties. The 235 acres on the Island embraced two-thirds of it. It now contains 390 acres, which indicates that it has increased instead of being diminished by floods.

In 1769 Doctor William Plunket owned and resided upon a farm of 187 acres in Paxtang township, fronting on the river and adjoining lands of Joseph Swift and John Buzzard. This tract was the moiety of 300 acres which John Harris—who died in 1746—gave to his two sons, Samuel and David Harris. On September 1, 1763, David Harris and his wife Mary sold their share to Dr. Plunket.

On September 9, 1769, George Fry, of Paxtang, and "Katharine," his wife, gave to Rev Thomas Barton and James Burd of Paxtang, then in their actual possession, lot No. 95 measuring 64 feet in front on High street, and 120 feet

deep, upon which they proposed to erect an Episcopal church in Middletown.

John Glen of Hanover, sold 200 acres on the north side of the Blue mountain, to David Hays William, the son of John Glen, was a blacksmith, and lived in Derry. SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF HARRISBURG.

V.

Harrisburg Star, by William J. Sloan, about 1830. It was not a very creditable sheet in its typography, as the editor was a mere lad, not much of a printer, but with so much ability in another direction that came to be an able departmental surgeon in the U. S. army. One or two of its issues have been preserved, but no complete file, except perhaps among the effects of its "responsible editor."

Whig State Journal, issued in 1850, by John J. Clyde. Sold to John J. Patterson, who subsequently purchased the TELEGRAPH, into which this paper was merged.

For many years one or two of the weekly papers issued semi-weekly, and one, a daily, during the sessions of the Legislature; but no venture was made for the permanent establishment thereof until late in 1850.

The *Harrisburg Daily American* was commenced December 26 1850, by George Bergner & Co. In due course it became a part of the Harrisburg TELEGRAPH. It was established as a Whig organ. In the course of time its opposition to the Know Nothing organization was very decided. A file for several years is in the collection of the State Library.

The Daily Times, 1853, was a venture of Wm. H. Egle and Theo. F. Scheffer, at the suggestion of a number of prominent citizens. The *Morning Herald*, by John J. Clyde & Co., was issued the same year. The borough not being able to support three daily papers, the *Times* was merged into the *Herald*. The latter paper was shortly after absorbed, or rather continued, by the *Daily Telegraph*. It may be remarked that the *Telegraph* has absorbed almost as many newspaper ventures as its contemporary, the *Patriot*, and its editors were of the picked men of their political party.

The Daily Borough Item, by George P. Crap & Louis Blanche. It commenced in 1852, a small penny paper, not very prepossessing in appearance, but gave a good resume of local events, and a file of it would be useful for reference. I do not think there is one in existence. On account of its frequent personalities, it failed to receive the general support of the community.

Daily Herald, by Stephen Miller & Co. commenced December 23, 1853 and after and up to 1858 in the hands of Royal, McReynolds & Whitman, was at last merged in the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH. Mr. Miller was at the time the paper commenced prothonotary of Dauphin county, afterwards Governor of Minnesota. A file of this paper is in the State Library.

The Platform, in 1854, a campaign paper of large circulation, by A. Boyd Hamilton, edited by a full dozen of the friends of Gov. Bigler. I do not know where a copy of this publication is to be found. It was the first newspaper that thoroughly carried out the plan of payment in advance. Very many thousands of copies were ordered, but as the cash did not cover the order, the paper was not forwarded, and its circulation was limited to those who did pay, about 15,000.

The Harrisburg Daily Record was issued by Henry Omit & Co., January 3, 1854, edited by George F. Emerson. I have not been able to learn whether any file of this paper exists, although some of the company who established it are yet alive.

The Pennsylvania Statesman, established as a campaign paper in 1860, by J. M. Cooper. It advocated the election of John C. Breckinridge for President. It was a lively sheet.

The State Guard, a daily, published by Forney & Kauffman, commenced about 1866 and continued for several years. I think Mr. Forney has a file. Some of its issues contain facts of permanent value and it is to be hoped a full set of this paper has been preserved.

The State Journal, a daily, published by the State Journal Company, was begun in October, 1870, and continued until November, 1873, when the office was destroyed. Its chief editor was Wein Forney, and was just being established on a paying basis when it met its fate by the burning of Mr. Singerly's printing office.

Some omissions have been made, and many imperfections will be detected in this account of the Harrisburg press. Several necessary corrections present themselves, and are noted in the following:

The Visitor, a religious paper, in 1824, by Michael W. McKinlev. One or two numbers of its issue satisfied its editor and publisher.

The Christian Monitor, a weekly religious paper, by John M. Keagy, M. D., in January, 1826. Only one or two numbers were issued, so far as can be ascertained.

The Harrisburg Argus of 1827 was not published by John Wyeth, jr., but by Francis Wyeth. Some fifteen years after this another *Argus* was published by Valentine Best, Senator from Columbia county in the State Legislature.

The Penny Advertiser was the name of the paper published by Cherrick Westbrook, and not *The Perry Advocate*. The first number was issued July 15, 1843, from "No. 68 Market street, basement story." It was a small quarto and published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at one dollar and fifty cents a year. The terms of advertising was "A penny a line for each insertion. The "Advertiser" reached twenty-two numbers—a file of which is in the possession of Mr. Westbrook.

The Vaterlands Waechter we are informed was commenced by Joseph Miller in 1829; was purchased by Samuel Kling, father of Mrs. E. K. Jackson, of this city, in 1832, and at his death, June 5, 1836, passed into the hands of Joseph Ehrenfried, of Lancaster, with whom Mr. Kling had learned the art of printing.

The "Mercury" was a daily paper of 1875, by the Mercury company.

The "Dawn," a weekly of the same year, by J. Trainor King.

The "Temperance Vindicator," by Geo. F. McFarland.

The "Scroll-Keeper."

The "National Progress."

The "Harrisburg Chronicle," by Thomas C. McDowell. These three newspapers were unsuccessful ventures, and had a very brief existence.

The "Stars and Stripes," Buchanan and Breckinridge campaign paper, 1856, by Geo. F. Weaver, sr.

The newspapers published in this county at present—1882—are:—

DAILY.

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH, by the Harrisburg publishing company Twenty-sixth year.

"The Harrisburg Patriot," by Patriot publishing company. Twenty-fourth year.

"The Daily Independent," by E. Z. Wal-lower. Sixth year.

"Steelton Daily Reporter," by W. H. H. Sieg. First year.

WEEKLY

"The Item," Steelton, by J. A. Work. Eighth year.

The "Middletown Journal," by J. W. Stofer. Twenty-eighth year.

The "Middletown Press," by I. O. Niss-ley. Second year.

"The Hummelstown Sun," by W. R. Hendricks. Ninth year.

"The Millersburg Herald," by J. B. Seal. Eighth year.

"Lykens Register," by Samuel M Fenn. Seventeenth year.

"Dauphin County Journal" (German), Harrisburg, by Dr. J. R. Hayes. Sixth year.

"Harrisburg Saturday Night," by Dr. J. R. Hayes. Fourth year.

"Pe nsylvania Staats Zeitung," Harris-burg, by the executrix of John G. Ripper, deceased, W. Strobel, editor. Sixteenth year.

"Church Advocate," Harrisburg, edited by Rev. C. H. Forney, D. D.

In addition to the foregoing are the fol-lowing periodicals, issued monthly or semi-monthly:

"The Conference News," organ of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Confer-ence, by Rev. W. M. Frysinger.

"The Lutheran Chimes," published by Zion Lutheran—Fourth street—church.

"Church and Home," published by Mar-ket Square Presbyterian church.

"Odd Fellows' Gazette," by T. Morris Chester.

"People's Friend," organ of the local temperance movement.

"Bulletin," organ of the Y. M. C. Asso-ciation.

"The Itinerant," by A. L. Groff, organ of the U. B. Church. Seventh year.

There are several advertising journals is-sued occasionally, of which we have no record.

1882.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

DEYARMOND.—James Deyarmond lo-cated in Hanover township about 1740. He died in May, 1748, leaving a wife, Mary, and children as follows:

I. JOHN, b. 1741. He probably died in childhood, as he does not appear on any of the tax lists.

II RICHARD, b. Sept. 1, 1743; d. Nov. 17, 1802; married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Stewart and Mary Dinwiddie, b. May 4, 1753; d. Feb. 19, 1830. They had children as follows:

I. JAMES, b. Oct. 2, 1782; d. Jan. 7, 1812.

II. MARY, m. James McCreight.

III. ELEANOR, b. April 17, 1788.

IV. ANDREW STEWART, b. March, 1791; married and left issue.

V. MARGARET, b. March 1, 1793; d. May 6, 1824.

VI MATILDA DINWIDDIE.

Information is requested for genealogical use, concerning this family. W. H. E.

GOV. M'NAIR OF MISSOURI.

ALEXANDER M'NAIR, second son of Dun-ning M'Nair, was born in 1774 in Derry township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pa. His grandfather, David M'Nair, lo-cated on the Swatara in 1742, at least his warrant is of that date. Alexander re-ceived a fair English and classical education under Joseph Hutchinson, whose remains are interred in old Derry graveyard, and who was a superior teacher. He subse-quently attended a term at the Philadel-phia College, now University of Pennsylva-nia, but his father dying he was called home to the paternal farm in Derry. The mother shortly after deceased, and the sons, Dunning and Alexander, agreed to settle their parent's estate in a novel manner—that whosoever would be the victor in a fair encounter, should be the owner of the homestead. Alexander received a severe whipping at the hands of his brother, to which he af-terwards acknowledged he owed the honor of being Governor of Missouri. In 1799, through the influence of Senator William Maclay of Harrisburg, he received the appointment of Lieutenant of Infantry in the U. S. Army, having formerly served as

Lieutenant in command of a company from Dauphin county in the Whisky Insurrection of 1794. In 1804, he went to the Missouri Territory, then recently acquired, where he served a number of years as U. S. Commissary, stationed at St. Louis. In a St. Louis tax list for 1811 he appears taxed for one of the nineteen "carriages of pleasure" then held in that city.*

In 1812 he was appointed Adjutant and Inspector General, and during the War with England was a colonel of Missouri militia in the United States service. The name of Alexander McNair appears among a list of merchants and traders in 1817, doing business in St. Louis. He was the first Governor of Missouri, holding office from 1820, when the State government was formed, to 1824. At the expiration of his term of office he filled an important position in the Indian department. He died in St. Louis, March 18 1826, aged fifty-two years, and his remains rest in Calvary cemetery, that city.

Governor M'Nair married, in 1805, Miss Susanne Marguerite de Reilhe, a native of St. Louis. She was the daughter of Antoine and Stella (Camp) de Reilhe, and grand daughter of the Rev. Dr. Camp, formerly of Amherst county and Parish, Virginia, and the first Episcopalian minister to move as far west as the Mississippi of whom there is any record. Dr. Camp went with George Rogers Clarke's expedition in 1778, as far as Louisville, where Clarke abandoned his boats and crossed the country to Kaskaskia. Dr. Camp descended the river to Natchez, and the next year returned and settled at Kaskaskia, where he died April 20th, 1786. The same

*We learn that Gov. M'Nair resided at one time on the corner of Main and Spruce streets, St. Lou's, in a double house, two rooms deep, with servants' quarters outside. This house was built of logs, set upright, as the French custom was. It was surrounded by a wide veranda, supported by cedar posts, with a neat railing around it. This house was daguerre-typed by Easterly when in a state of extreme dilapidation, and about to be pulled down, and often appears in the public prints as "The Residence of Gov. M'Nair, the first Governor of Missouri." At the time he held office, and prior, he lived in a house west of Broadway, in what was then the northern suburbs; with improved grounds and an avenue bordered with roses, leading to the front entrance. It was at a later date, locally known as the "Biddle Mansion."

year his widow, Mrs. Ann (Olivier) Camp and her four daughters, one of whom had just married Antoine de Reilhe, moved to St. Louis, where the future Mrs. M'Nair was born January, 1787. The father of Mrs. M'Nair was a French gentleman of position, with very polished manners, and his wife dying early, he devoted himself to the education of his three children. Mrs. M'Nair, the eldest, was highly educated, for that time, and possessed manners of extreme elegance. She married Mr. M'Nair when eighteen years of age, and her bridal trip was to accompany her husband on horseback to Pittsburg, where he went on business and to visit some relatives. After some months they returned in boats which were taking government supplies to Western posts. She survived her husband thirty seven years and left but four of her large family living. She died in St. Louis June 17, 1863, and rests in Calvary Cemetery by the side of her husband.

Gov. M'Nair had ten children. His eldest child, a daughter, died at seventeen, and one son at fifteen. These two died in one week. The others all attained maturity, and survived their father. Of his six sons, only one married. The fate of the sons was sad. One of them DUNNING M'Nair was killed by lightning June 3, 1831. Another ALEXANDER W. M'Nair was in the Mexican war and died at Santa Fe in 1849. The youngest son LAFAYETTE also served in the Mexican war, but died of yellow fever at New Orleans in 1854. The third son FREDERICK also died in N. O. of yellow fever in August 1833. ANTOINE DE REILHE M'Nair married three times. The only descendant of the first marriage, Dr. M'Nair, died some years since. Of the second, is Lieut. Commander M'Nair U. S. navy, now residing at Saratoga, N. Y. His last wife and children reside in St. Louis.

Of the daughters, MARGARET CAROLINE M'Nair married, first, Charles D. Ward, a surveyor and civil engineer, formerly of Maryland; she afterwards married John Garrison of Philadelphia, and resided there until his death. She now resides in St. Louis with two children, and has one daughter a nun in the Sacred Heart Convent at Chicago. LOUISE M'Nair married Judge Samuel Jones, of Pittsburg, Pa., and resides there with her family. STELLA M'Nair, youngest child, married Jules

Cabanne of St. Louis, a grandson of Charles Gratiot, on whose porch the transfer of the Western country was made to Capt. Soddard for the United States. Mr Cabanne died some years since; his widow and her three children reside in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Gov. M'Nair was a man of great popularity, and of strict integrity, and left to his family an honored name. W. H. E.

SKETCHES OF NOTED INDIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY.

"Tis good to muse on nations passed away
Forever from the land we call our own."

Queen Alliquippa.

In 1701 Alliquippa and her husband, whose name I have never ascertained, presented their son, Kanuksusy, to William Penn at New Castle. Almost half a century passes before I find any notice of Alliquippa after this event. On the 7th of August, 1749, Captain Bienville de Celeron, commanding the French expedition to the Ohio, found Alliquippa at Shannopin's town on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of Two-mile run. Celeron, in his journal, says: "Leaving Attigue the next day [Augt. 7], we passed a village of Loups, all the inhabitants of which except three Iroquois, and an old woman who was regarded as a queen, and devoted to the English, had fled in alarm to Chiningue." The old woman was Queen Alliquippa. Chiningue was the French name for Logstown.

The next notice of the Queen I find in Washington's journal, on his return from his mission to the French at Le Boeuf. When at John Frazer's, on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Turtle creek, on the 30th of December, 1753, he wrote: "As we intended to take horses here, and it required some time to find them, I went up about three miles, to the mouth of the Youghiogeny, to visit Queen Alliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a match-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought much the better present of the two."

After the defeat and death of Jumonville, when Washington, in anticipation of an attack of a large French force, was busily engaged in enlarging and strengthening Fort Necessity, the Indians began to flock

to him; towards night on the 1st of June, 1754 Ensign Towers arrived with the Half-King Tanacharison, Queen Alliquippa, and her son, and other Indians. On the 10th Washington wrote to Governor Dinwiddie: "Queen Alliquippa desired that her son, who is really a great warrior might be taken into council, as she was declining, and unfit for business, and that he should have an English name given him. I therefore called the Indians together by the advice of the Half-King, presented one of the medals, and desired him to wear it in remembrance of his great father, the King of England, and called him by the name of COLONEL FAIRFAX, which he was told signified THE FIRST IN COUNCIL. This gave him great pleasure.

August 22d, 1755. at a Council held at Philadelphia, Governor Morris, "addressing himself to Kanuksusy, the son of old Alliquippa, whose mother is now living near Ray's town, desired him to hearken, for he was going to give him an English name. In token of our affection for your parents, and in expectation of your being a useful man in these perilous times, I do, in the most solemn manner, adopt you by the name of Newcastle, and order you to be called hereafter by that name which I have given you, because in 1701, I am informed, that your parents presented you to the late Mr William Penn at New Castle." Alliquippa's residence here mentioned was five miles east of Ray's town, near Bedford. In Pa. Colonial Records, vol. vi, p. 435, a letter is written from Richard Peters to James Burd, dated at "Alloqueepy's town, 17 June, 1755." The Queen, upon the surrender of the unfinished fort at "the Forks," by Ensign Ward, had retired to this place, and "Alliquippa's town," "Alliquippa's Gap" and "Alliquippa's Ridge" in this neighborhood, are all laid down on old maps as late as 1770.

On the 30th of June, 1756, Governor Morris wrote to Captain M'Kee: "Sir—The Indian, Newcastle, has a daughter at Taaffe's called Canadahawaby, which he desired might be brought to Philadelphia. I promised she should be here at his return. He has proved a faithful friend of this government, and is now employed by me on a hazardous journey to the Indians on Susquehannah. You will therefore immediately proceed to Mr. Taaffe's and let the

Indian girl know that her father desired me to send for her to be here against he returned, and bring her along with you, and take great care of her on the journey. * * * * If she has not had the small-pox, as it is now in town, I desire you will conduct her to Shippensburg, the Proprietor's seat, near this city, and not suffer her to come into the city; if she has had the small-pox, you may bring her to Mrs. Boyl's in Chestnut street." Shippensburg, in the foregoing extract, is no doubt a misprint for Springettsbury, the Proprietor's seat near Fairmount.

When Newcastle started on his journey to the Susquehanna Indians, as mentioned, Governor Morris issued a passport to "Cashunyon, alias Newcastle's," thus showing that the Queen's son was rich in names; he having two Indian and two English names.

October 29, 1756—"Captain Newcastle having at the Governor's desire visited Mr. Weiser, they came to town together. Captain Newcastle was taken ill of the small-pox."—Col. Rec. vii, 307.

At a council held at Easton, November 17th, 1756, Governor Denny, addressing Teedyuscung, said: "Since I set out I have heard of the death of several Indian friends by the smallpox at Philadelphia, and particularly Captain Newcastle is dead, who was very instrumental joined with you as agent in carrying on this good work of peace."

Col. Burd's Journal published Pa. Arch. N. S. Vol. II, p. 790, contains the following information: On the evening of June 2d, 1757, one hundred Indians arrived at Fort Augusta (Shamokin) from the Treaty at Lancaster, under the care of Captain Thomas M'Kee; they encamped above the fort towards the old town. Col. Burd in his Journal writes of them June 4th: "This day all the Indians intended to go, but an accident happening, viz: One Indian girl shot another with a bullet and four swan shot through the arm, detained them; this girl that was shot was Newcastle's daughter."

In the narrative of Marie Le Roy and Barbara Lininger, what is now called Chartier's creek was March 31, 1759, called Alliquippa river. Neville B. Craig in the "Olden Time," Vol. II, p. 403, writing of the first island below Pittsburgh, opposite

the mouth of Chartier's creek, now called Brunot's Island, says: "We recollect noticing in an early survey of the M'Kee property that this island was called Alliquippa's."

I can tell you nothing more of Queen Alliquippa or her family. If any of the readers of *Notes and Queries* can give the name of her husband, the place and date of her death, and the fate of her granddaughter Canadabawaby, or any other facts relating to them, I would be much gratified.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXX.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE OLD CHURCH AT DERRY.—By the following circular, it will be seen that efforts are making looking to the preservation of this ancient land mark of the Scotch-Irish emigration to America, in our locality. Although it is impossible to restore the decayed structure, a memorial chapel erected upon the old foundation walls, will be sufficient to rescue from oblivion that historic spot. There are readers of *Notes and Queries* whose ancestors worshipped in old Derry church, and whose remains are AT REST in the grave yard near by. To them, the effort now being made, will commend itself—and they should lend a helping hand. Let this assistance not be delayed nor withheld. It is a noble work. The church at Conewago, whose grave-yard has been ploughed over, and the tomb-stones buried out of sight, shows what the fate of Derry may be, if something is not speedily done.

W. H. E.

"HARRISBURG, October, 1882.

"It has been decided to restore, or if that is found impossible, erect a proper Memorial chapel fitted for preaching as a Mission Station, at the Presbyterian Church of "Derry," in Derry township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Some substantial aid has been promised toward this tribute to the departed fathers and mothers who founded this congregation more than 150 years ago. It is thought fitting that the descendants of those who are interred in the grave yard, or were members of the church should be asked to contribute toward this worthy object in such amounts as they may choose, and remit to the custodian of the fund. Persons who have no

such motive for contributing have promised assistance. In this combination we hope to find success. The object is so praiseworthy that no such thing as a failure should be thought of. The work contemplated will not be expensive, and will be of so substantial a character as not to require further expense for another hundred years. The neglect of this beautiful and hallowed spot in the past 20 years has been shameful, and for the credit of the Presbyterian name it should be put and kept in repair. There is also in the growing community about Derry a rapidly enlarging field for Christian enterprise, and prospect of reviving this decayed congregation."

This circular is signed by A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., Rev. Thos. H. Robinson, D. D., Dr. Wm. H. Egle, John Logan and Rev. Samuel A. Martin. William K. Alricks, Esq., Cashier of the Dauphin Deposit Bank, has consented to serve as Treasurer, to whom all contributions should be remitted.

THE ORIGINAL GRANT FOR DERRY.—Several years since we copied from the original survey in the Land department of the State, the following concerning "the Presbyterian Meeting house and Burying ground in the township of Derry." As renewed interest has been taken in this old church, the paper referred to is of importance, and quite opportune at this time:

W. H. E

Pennsylvania ss.

"WHEREAS, By consent of the Proprietary there was surveyed on the 20th day of April, in the year 1738, for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation for a Meeting house and Burying ground in the Township of Derry, in the County of Lancaster, a Tract of Land containing about one hundred acres. Now, in pursuance of a Warrant from the said Proprietary dated the 10th day of July, 1741, requiring me to accept the said survey, &c., and to make a Return thereof into the Secretary's Office in order the said land may be confirmed to William Bertram, minister, James Galbreath, jun'r, Hugh Hayés, James Harris, William Morrison, Hugh Wilson and Robert Wallace, for the use and behoof of the said Congregation, I do hereby certify that the metes and bounds of the said land are as follows, viz.: Beginning at a maple tree on the Northern

bank of Spring creek, at a corner of Andrew White's land, and extending thence by the same north north east two hundred and sixteen perches to a post; thence by vacant land south eighteen degrees west one hundred twenty six perches to a post; thence James Campbel's land south eight degrees west one hundred seventy five perches to a post, by the afores'd creek; thence by the several courses of the same seventy five perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and two acres and allowance of six acres p'r cent. for roads, &c.

"Returned into the Secretary's office, the 17th day of July, 1741.

"BENJA. EASTBURN,"

Surv. Gen.

Allummapees, King of the Delawares.

Allummapees or Sassoonan was hereditary King of the Delawares, and originally resided on the Delaware river until after the Indians signed the release for the lands between that river and the Susquehanna in 1718, when he removed to Shamokin, now Sunbury. As early as 1715 we have evidence of his friendship for the English, when addressing the Governor, and referring to the "Great Elm" he said: "Let the peace be so firm, that you and us joined hand in hand, even if the greatest tree falls, it shall not divide us."

On the 18th September, 1718, Allummapees was at the head of a delegation of Indian chieftains at Philadelphia, who signed an absolute release to the Proprietaries for all the "land situated between the rivers Delaware and the Susquehannah, from Duck creek to the mountains on this side of Lechay." The name signed to the deed was Sassoonan.

On the 18th of April, 1728, the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania "Ordered, that three match coats be given to James Le Tort and John Scull, to be by them delivered to Allummapees, Mrs. Montour and Manawkyhickon, and that a proper message be drawn up that the Indians may be induced to discover what they know touching" certain reports of an intended hostility on the part of some of the Western Indians in which the name of Madam Montour and Manawkyhockon was mixed up.

In May great uneasiness was excited by the unprovoked murder of an Indian man

and two Indian women, by John and Walter Winters and Morgan Herbert, and the Provincial Council, on the 15th, at the suggestion of Governor Gordon, "Ordered, Nicholas Scull, John Scull and Anthony Zadousky be sent forthwith to Allummapees, Opekasset and Manawkyhickon, to acquaint them with what had happened and the care taken by the Government in apprehending the criminals, and to desire that they and their people may be at Conestogoe at the ensuing treaty, with two strowds to each of the aforementioned Chiefs."

June 3d, "the Governor informed the Board that while at Conestogoe he received an answer to the message sent by order of this Board on the 15th ulto. to Allummapees, Opekasset and Manawkyhickon, which were in substance: That Allummapees and Opekasset had received the Governor's letter and presents; that they had nothing in their hearts but love and good will towards the Governor and all his people; that they would have apprehended some danger if the Governor had not sent to them, but that now their doubts are over and offer to meet the Governor at Molatton, because they cannot reach Conestogoe by the time appointed."

July 4th, Allummapees and other Indians arrived in Philadelphia, and on the 5th called the attention of the Council to the settlement of the Palatines on the Tulpehockin lands, which Allummapees asserted were not included in the deed made on the 18th of September, 1718. On investigation it appeared that the settlements were made by permission of the late Gov. Sir William Keith, but by the advice of James Logan, the Indians consented to wait till such time as the matter could be adjusted.

On the 10th of the following October, Allummapees and other chiefs arrived in Philadelphia and spent two days in friendly council.

August 4th, 1731, Gov. Gordon delivered a written message to the Council, in which he said "that such frequent complaints of late had been made of the abuses, committed by carrying large quantities of rum amongst the Indians, that it would be necessary for the Legislature to take the same into their consideration, and to provide a remedy to so great an evil; that to this pernicious liquor a late unhappy accident in the chief family of our Delaware

Indians had been in a great measure owing, viz: the death of Shackatawlin, whom Sassoonan, his uncle, had in a fit of drunkenness killed."

On the 20th of August, 1736, Allummapees and twenty-four other Indians came to Philadelphia. He said "they were not come on any particular business, or to treat about anything of importance, but only to pay a friendly visit." It appeared in the course of the interview that Allummapees was then an old man.

On the 3d of October, 1738, Allummapees, "with divers of their ancient men," and other old and young Indians, came to Philadelphia to visit Gov. Thomas Penn. Being called into the Council, he, in behalf of himself and his people, said: "That when he was at home, at his own house, he heard his brother, the Governor, was arrived in this country, and thereupon he resolved to come to Philadelphia to visit him, and that now he was glad to see him. His brother, the Proprietor, had told him he should come once a year to visit him, and that he was come on hearing of the Governor's arrival and was glad to see him in good health." He then presented three bundles of deer skins, which he said were a trifle and of little value, but he had no more, and desired the Governor to accept them to make him gloves. The next day the Governor presented Allummapees "a match-coat, laced with silver, and a silver-laced hat."

On the 1st of August, 1740, Allummapees, with sundry Delaware and Mingo Indians, held a council with the government in the Quaker meeting house in Philadelphia. Allummapees in his address said: "I tell you we came from Allegheny, a long way off." And again he said: "Your young men have killed so many deer, beavers, bears and game of all sorts, that we can hardly find any for ourselves; therefore, we desire that your people would abstain from hunting, that we may have the benefit of it to support ourselves, for God has made us hunters, and the white people have other ways of living without that. I have brought down my gun and my ax broken as we have no smith living amongst us, and I hope you will get them mended for me. Brother Thomas Penn and Governor, we have brought you one hundred good buck-

skins, and not one doeskin among them. Brethren, I have said a great deal; I am now grown old, so that I could hardly come down to you for want of a horse, and I have been sometimes obliged to borrow one."

Although Allummapees' name appears as present on the 9th and 12th of July, 1742, at the treaty held in Philadelphia, I find no evidence of his taking any part in the business, and this appears to have been his last visit to Philadelphia.

In the spring of 1743, Allummapees being unable to travel sent a message to the Governor by Sachsidowa, who delivered it on the 22d of April, as follows: "Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania: This belt is sent by Allummapees, Chief of the Delaware, in testimony of his joy that the difference between the inhabitants of Virginia and the Six Nations are likely, by your mediation, to come to a good conclusion. He lives midway between the one and the other, and as both must pass through his place of residence, a state of war would be very disagreeable to him; he therefore sends this belt of wampum to strengthen your hands to hold fast the Chain of Friendship, and not let it slip through your fingers. He prays you may go on with courage in your mediation, and finish it to the common advantage of both parties. He is extremely glad to hear there is a good disposition in the Governor of Virginia to accommodate matters, and that their offers of peace have been accepted by his uncles, the Six Nations. When we first heard the news, all was dark about Shamokin; we could not see at the least distance from us, and our hearts were filled with apprehensions; but when Conrad arrived with your message, the clouds were dispelled, the darkness ceased, and we now see as clearly and as well as ever, and return our hearty thanks for your kind interposition."

July 7th, 1734, James Logan wrote to Thomas Penn, from Stenton: "Sixth day last, I wrote a note to Jas. Steel, desiring him to acquaint thee that Sassoonan or Allummapees, with about half a score of his people, young and old, were that day come hither, and that they would visit thee the next; but the lad, not finding James in town, brought back the note unopened. The day they came they fared very poorly with us, comparatively with their former entertain-

ment here, for we had dined, and because of the excessive heat we happened to have no fresh meat in the house, dressed or to dress. My wife, therefore, doing the best she could with them, sent for a joint to make them a good breakfast in the morning, but they packed up, and were gone about sunrise, which really gave me some uneasiness, for the poor creature having formerly been always well entertained, and with marks of respect while he had anything, I would myself have been at some charge rather than he should now think, as others also must take notice of it, that having parted with all his land and also with all the pay for it, tho' he holds the same rank with his people, he is slighted and disregarded when there is no further advantage to be made of him. I am sensible this is below thy spirit, and since it fell out so unhappily here with me, I could not be easy without giving this hint of it, requesting thee to make amends for the appearing slight he met with here. And when I have an opportunity myself (tho' I have no interest in the case), I shall endeavor not to be wanting."

Early in the spring of 1744, John Armstrong and two of his men, engaged in the Indian trade, were murdered by two Delaware Indians on the Juniata, in what is now Huntingdon county, in consequence of which Allummapees sent, by Quidahickquint, the following message to Governor Thomas which was delivered on the 21st of August: "Brother, the Governor: Allummapees, our Chief is sick, and has deputed me to speak for him. He had been often here, and always before this time, on occasions that have been good and agreeable. Now we are come upon a very unhappy affair, something worse than any thing that ever happened before, and which we are very sorry for. We remember all our treaties, and that by them we became one body and one people with our brethren; we remember every part of them, and the engagements we are under by them not to hurt our brethren. And we freely confess that blood has been spilt by us contrary to the Chain of Friendship, though we, on our part, have had no design to break it.

"The road from us to this town has always been clear and open, but now we own we have laid a great tree across it that has almost blocked it up, and has rendered it

impassable; and we are come down to endeavour to take it away, and to make the road as clear as ever; and in token of the sincerity of our dispositions we present you this string of wampum.

"This murder has, no doubt, filled our brethren's eyes so full of tears that they cannot see us. We desire to wipe the tears from their eyes that they may see us, the sky and everything else, as they used to do before the murder happened; and for this purpose we present you with a bundle of skins.

"This murder has been as great a grief to our hearts as to yours; it gives us great pain when we think of it. We would, however, remove out of your hearts the spirit of resentment and revenge against us for it; and in order to induce you to moderate your anger we give you this bundle of skins.

"By an article in all our treaties we mutually engaged, let what will happen, it shall not break the good correspondence that is between us; and now that this unhappy affair has happened, we are come down to desire it may not occasion a breach of friendship, but that notwithstanding this we may still continue brethren, and to induce you, we give you a bundle of skins."

Gov. Thomas in his reply said: "I do not impute the murders that have been committed to the whole Delaware nation. I impute them only to the people that committed them; but it lies on the whole Delaware nation to see that justice be done by delivering up the persons present, when the murder was committed, to be examined and punished according to law."

These persons were surrendered.

June the 4th, 1745, Bishop Spangenberg wrote: "We also visited Allummapees, the hereditary King of the Indians. His sister's sons are either dead or worthless, hence it is not known on whom the Kingdom will descend. He is very old, almost blind, and very poor; but withal has still power over, and is beloved by his people; and is a friend of the English."

A year later Conrad Weiser writes: "Allummapees has no successor of his relatives, and will hear of none as long as he lives;" and on September 27, 1747, he writes from Tulpehocken: "I understand that Allummapees is dead, I cannot say I

am sure of it;" and October 15, he writes, "Allummapees is dead."

Notwithstanding these statements in regard to his having no successor, he had a great-grandson three years of age when he died. John Montour's mother, the first wife of Andrew Montour, was a granddaughter of Allummapees. The evidence of this is as follows: "On the 20th [of April, 1756] the Indians had a long conference with the Governor. They put Andrew Montour's children under his care, as well the three that are here to be independent of the mother, as a boy of twelve years old, that he had by a former wife, a Delaware, a grand daughter of Allummapees."—*Col. Rec., VII 95*. This John Montour held a captain's commission in the Revolutionary war, and served with credit in the West under Colonel Daniel Brodhead; he must not be confounded with John Montour, the son of Queen Catharine, who adhered to the Crown.

In trying to answer your queries regarding Alliquippa and Allummapees I do not suppose what I have written contains much that is new to you, but it may be of interest to some of your readers, who have not the time or opportunity to collect the widely scattered facts relating to these unwavering tawny friends of the English.

QUERY.—Where in Philadelphia was Kanuksusy, alias Newcastle, buried?

ISAAC CRAIG.

ALLEGHENY, August 30, 1882.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE PIONEER DENTIST OF CALIFORNIA.—In a recent number of *The San Diego Union* we find an interesting sketch of a native of Dauphin county, from which we gather the following biographical memoranda:

GILDEA, WILLIAM BROWN, was born near Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., November 12, 1818. When a boy he took a fancy to printing and learned the art under Hugh Hamilton & Son, of Harrisburg. He was an industrious lad, and at his majority in 1839, started for St. Louis. He subsequently began the study of medicine and dentistry under the direction of his maternal uncle, Dr. B. B. Brown, of that city, who had

there located in 1834. He remained with his preceptor until 1845, having in the meantime [1843] graduated at the St. Louis University. He was also a member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons. Dr. Gildea left St. Louis in April, 1845, for California in company with the "Emigrant Expedition" which left Independence, Missouri, May 6, 1845, and arrived at Sutter's Fort, September 26, 1845. It was the second party which had crossed the Sierra Nevada, going by the way of Forts Laramie, Bridger and Hall, the first being in 1841. Dr. Gildea remained with General Sutter, there being a great deal of sickness at that time. During the month of December he was busily engaged attending some parties who had just crossed the mountains and were afflicted with the so-called "winter fever." In the latter part of the month he was taken ill with the same disease, of which so many had just passed away. Every attention was given him, but he died on Wednesday morning, January 24, 1846, in his twenty-eighth year. His remains were interred under a live-oak tree near the fort. Dr. Gildea was well posted in general literature as well as in medicine and dentistry. He was a man of great ability and force of character, and was held in affectionate esteem by all who came in contact with him. Captain Swasey, who crossed the Plains with him, writes thus: "He was loved and respected by all who knew him, and his memory will be always cherished and treasured in affectionate remembrance by his only surviving companion." Notwithstanding he was only in his twenty-eighth year, he had made a broad start for great usefulness to his fellow-men, and being of such an affable disposition would soon have worked himself into a lucrative practice under the shadow of the great Sierras, had he only been spared long enough for the mass of the people to realize the amount of manhood he really possessed.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE NAME OF LEWIS ABOUT LEWISBURG.

For a long time I was impressed with a belief that the town of Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., had been named in honor of a member of my family, as the first person who had a warrant for land now covered by that town. A statement appearing in one

of the early numbers of *Notes and Queries* led me to examine the different authorities on the subject. While I am much wiser in this literature, I am unable to reconcile the conflicting testimony or to judge of their reliability. I will be glad to have the judgment of those well acquainted with this local history passed upon the subject.

The article in *Notes and Queries* referred to is briefly as follows: "Eli Lewis was a native of York county, Pa., born about 1750, and was the first settler of the town of Lewisburg. He died there February 2, 1807. He was the father of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania."

From the "Annals of Buffalo Valley," by John B. Linn, I copy a few notes. Page 53, Journal of Richard Miles (surveyor), April 20, 1773: "Started from Shamokin in company with James and Enos Miles, Abel Thomas and John Lewis (from Radnor, Chester county)." P. 70, in 1775 a Daniel Lewis lived in Beaver township. P. 92, in an imperfect list of inhabitants of Penn township in 1776, appears the name of John Lewis. P. 336, The name of Daniel Lewis disappears from amongst the residents of White Deer in 1785 and Paschal takes its place. Daniel had married a Margaret Paschal, daughter of a Philadelphia hatter, and widow of — Mather's. Paschal died June 17, 1830, and his widow, Elizabeth (Boudo), August 26, 1828, aged 71. P. 258, "Stephen, Thomas and Enos Lewis resided in Beaver township in 1789."

From the "History of Pennsylvania," by Wm H. Ezle, M. D., we learn, p. 1114, that Ludwig Derr laid out the first town-
lots.

Day in "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," says the town was built on land belonging to a Ludwig or Louis Derr, and I inferred from this that the name was derived from this Christian name.

Of the Lewis family of Chester county, I have the following: Emigrating from the North of Wales on account of some religious disturbance, it is supposed they went to the North of Ireland, and from thence to America, settling in the "Welch tract," in Radnor or Uwchlan township, near Downingtown. It is not known whence they came, but tradition tells us that it was shortly after the birth of John Lewis—June 1, 1722. It is possible that he was

the one mentioned above in Richard Miles' "Journal." His second son William married Jan 16, 1796, a Sarah Miles; a brother of John Lewis, whose name is supposed to have been Alexander, settled on the site of Lewisburg, and we always thought that he was the founder and gave name to the town. I will be glad to obtain further information on this subject. W. S. L.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1882

[Our correspondent has misquoted our note concerning Major Eli Lewis. He was the founder of *Lewisberry*, York county, and not of *Lewisburg*, Union county. We commend the foregoing to our valued friend, Hon. John Blair Linn, who no doubt can furnish us additional information.] W. H. E.

LAZARUS STEWART.

On the 15th day of September 1770, Philip De Haas, Esq., of Lebanontown, issued a warrant for the arrest of Lazarus Stewart, and gave it into the hands of Henry Johnson, carpenter, to execute and convey Stewart to Reading "goal." Adam Sholly, carpenter, was ordered to assist Johnson.

It is probable at this time or within a few days, that de Haas called upon a *posse comitatus* to assist the officer in arresting Stewart. The citizens of Lebanon refused to aid in this work through fear or sympathy for Stewart. DeHaas and the justice of Lancaster caused the sheriff to go to Lebanon, where, on the 16th day of October, 1770, he arrested Johnson and Sholly, and Philip Gloninger, Christian Mies, Nicholas Ensinger, and Emanuel Barting, citizens of Lebanon, for refusing to assist the first two in arresting Stewart.

The conduct of Johnson and Sholly were the subject of a Judicial investigation. The former gave as an excuse for not arresting Stewart that he "was afraid." While in custody of the Sheriff, De Haas endeavored to get him to say that the other persons arrested had threatened to "sweep his bones together in the streets of Lebanon" if he arrested Stewart.

Johnson refused to implicate any one, and said he was only "afraid of the Hanover people." Sholly said he was "afraid the Hanover people would come and beat him half dead." De Haas utterly failed to prove his allegations of threats against the

Lebanon people. He evidently worked himself into a "corner" and did not get out of the unpleasant predicament he found himself in without a good deal of trouble. The truth was that Johnson and the others were in sympathy with Stewart, and did not care to meddle with the matter. These few clues do not indicate the particular offense Stewart had been guilty of. The affair of the Conestogoe Indians occurred seven years before this date, but owing to the renewed pressure of the Quaker assembly on Governor Penn, six years after the affair, a reward was again offered for the arrest of Stewart, and hence the action taken by Justice De Haas.

De Haas acted upon his own motion in issuing this warrant. Then these proceedings were had to inquire into his conduct in arresting a number of citizens of Lebanon without just cause. He failed to prove any adequate justification for their arrest. The incident related I came across in a detached form and picked it up. Whether there were any subsequent proceedings I do not know. From the phraseology of Johnson's affidavit, it is inferrable that Stewart was under arrest in Lebanon.

Columbia, Pa.

SAMUEL EVANS.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

READERS OF NOTES AND QUERIES will find, in lieu of the usual variety, that this and the following numbers are occupied with an article of more general than local interest. It is nevertheless an important contribution to the history of our State, and has been prepared with care and research. It is the history of an enterprise which, although not inuring to individual profit, was of decided advantage to the growth and prosperity of the northwest corner of Pennsylvania.

W. H. E.

THE HARRISBURG AND PRESQU' ISLE [LAND] COMPANY.

I.

Recently a gentleman of Harrisburg paid a visit to the lovely city of Erie, on the lake of that name, and while there was greatly impressed with the familiar names of persons whom he met, the descendants

of early pioneers, who, eighty years ago, plunged into the wilderness, as their parents had done before them, to found new homes for those to come after them. The names of Swan, Wallace, Kelso, Surgeon, Forster and others, went to show that in the early history of that locality the people of Dauphin county bore an important part.

Several years since there came to us by express, an old blank book, which proved to be the minute book of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Company. We were reminded of this by the remark of the gentleman referred to, and believing that the subject will be interesting not only to those connected with that migration but also to the descendants of those individuals who initiated the project—speculative though their motives may have been—from papers in our possession, we present herewith a history of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Company.

Perchance, no one State has had as much difficulty in its boundary settlements as Pennsylvania. Contention, leading to imprisonment on both sides, and even to bloodshed, have characterized the disputes between Maryland, Virginia and Connecticut, with Pennsylvania. Although our personal sympathies rest with our native State, we must confess that it was not always that the peace proclivities of the great and good Penn prevailed. The boundary difficulties between Pennsylvania and the States of New York and New Jersey were promptly and amicably settled—and we regret we cannot say this of some other States.

In 1784, the Virginia and Pennsylvania difficulty ended by extending the Mason and Dixon line five degrees from the Delaware river, and a meridian drawn from the western extremity to the northern limit. In 1787 the commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania and New York completed the running and marking of the boundary between those States, beginning at the forty-third degree of north latitude at and near the river Delaware, extending westward 259 miles and 88 perches to Lake Erie, five or six miles east of the Ohio State line. This was confirmed by the Assembly in 1789.

By the treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1784 their title to the lands of Western Pennsylvania and New York were

extinguished, excepting the Triangle or Presqu' Isle lands, which were accidentally left out of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia and were supposed at different times to belong to each. Gen. William Irvine, of Revolutionary fame, who was one of the surveyors of Donation Lands—lands in the "New Purchase," donated by the State of Pennsylvania to the officers of the Pennsylvania Line—discovered, while in the performance of his official duties, that Pennsylvania had but a few miles of Lake coast and not any harbor, and in consequence of these representations, the State began negotiations for its purchase. At its request the United States Government sent out Andrew Ellicott to run and establish lines. It was found by the New York charter that the Western boundary of that State was twenty miles west of the most westerly bank of the Niagara river, and was the east line of the tract known as the Presqu' Isle Triangle.

At this period, Pennsylvania was urging a settlement of its claim against the National Government for expenses incurred during the Revolution, and pending this, it was agreed that the purchase of the Triangle be made in partial payment of the claim referred to. On the 4th of September, 1788, it was resolved by Congress, "That the United States do relinquish and transfer to Pennsylvania all their right, title, and claim to the government and jurisdiction of said lands, and it is hereby declared and made known that the laws and public acts of Pennsylvania shall extend over every part of said tract, as if said tract had originally been within the charter bounds of that State."

By the act of the 2d of October, 1788, the sum of £1200 was appropriated by Congress to purchase the Indian title to the tract in fulfillment of the contract to sell it to Pennsylvania; and at the treaty of Fort Harmar, January 9, 1789, Cornplanter and other chiefs of the Six Nations signed a deed, in consideration of the sum referred to, ceding the Presqu' Isle land of the United States, to be vested in the State of Pennsylvania. In March, 1792, the State surrendered to the National Government Continental certificates held by it to the amount of \$151,640 23, and the purchase was completed. The Triangle contained 202,187 acres.

Measures were subsequently adopted looking to the settlement of the newly acquired territory, and in April, 1793, the Legislature passed an act for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle. In May following General Irvine and Mr. Ellicott were appointed by Governor Mifflin to survey and lay out towns at French Creek, Le Boeuf and Presqu' Isle. From some unaccountable cause, this movement on the part of the State was not favorably received by the Indians on the head-waters of the Allegheny. The trouble arose from the influence of the British, who were opposed to the establishment of military posts on the Lake. The United States Government cautioned Pennsylvania from giving offense to the British garrisons in that quarter, and a sudden check was given to the laying out of Presqu' Isle. The citizens, however, of Western Pennsylvania urged forward the measures contemplated by the State, and considerable correspondence between the State and National Governments was had concerning the matter.

Governor Mifflin, in writing to the Secretary of War, under date of June 24, 1794, used the following plain-spoken language: "Some old grievances alleged to have been suffered from the Union, the inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester, the constant machinations of British agents, and the corruption of British bribes, had in truth, previously excited that hostile disposition which you seem to consider as the effect of the measures pursued by Pennsylvania for establishing a Town at Presqu' Isle."

"I am not inclined, sir, to enter into a discussion of the extent or operation of those principles of society, or of that practice of political communities, which, you observe, will frequently concur in postponing the enjoyment of a particular right or interest of a part of a nation, to considerations respecting the safety or welfare of a whole nation; but it is obvious that a doctrine of this nature must depend essentially upon the terms of the social or political compact to which it is applied; and that of all the modifications of which it is susceptible, the least adapted to our system of government (a Federal Republic) would, perhaps, be the acknowledgment of a discretionary power in the Executive Magistrate of a particular State, to suspend, under any circumstances, the execution of a law,

enacted by the only competent authority, and directed by legitimate means to a legitimate end. The question on the propriety of consulting the welfare and interest of the whole nation at the expense of a part of it, might, indeed, be justly proposed to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and would, I am persuaded, receive from that department of our Government a liberal consideration; but you will recollect, sir, that my difficulty occurred because the question was proposed to the Executive Magistrate, who, if he had not originally the authority to interpose, could not, I was apprehensive, acquire it merely from a consideration of the weight of the reasons which might be suggested on the subject.

"It may be proper here to remark that my determination to continue the suspension of the Presqu' Isle establishment till the President shall vary the opinion which he has delivered, is founded principally on the assurances I have received that the obstacles are of a temporary nature, and, consequently, that the success of the attempts, which you inform me, are put in train to remove them, may be so seasonably attained as to admit, not only of an accommodation of the views of the General Government, but also of the execution of the law of Pennsylvania, within the period contemplated by the Legislature. For, although no arguments can be necessary to convince me of the patriotic attention of the President to the interests of the Union, it would be contrary to the ideas which I entertain of his justice, candor and wisdom, to suppose that, in order to facilitate the duties of his station, he would advise me to pursue a measure inconsistent with the duties of mine, or that he would deliver an opinion to the Executive of any State which it might be thought indelicate to disregard and illegal to adopt."

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE BI-CENTENNIAL.—The 24th of October having been celebrated as the Penn Landing Day, we have taken very little interest in it. Assuming Proud and other Quaker authorities to be correct, the day for observance should have been the 3d of November—although we are thoroughly convinced that the 27th of October, 1632,

was the date of Penn's landing at New Castle—which would bring the two hundredth anniversary to the 10th of November 1882. We do not celebrate the 11th of February as the birth-day anniversary of the Father of his country. General Washington, but we do the 22d of that month. Exactly why the Philadelphians have observed the 24th of October, we cannot see—but they are historically wiser, we presume, than other people. No wonder the allegorical William Penn fell into the Delaware on Tuesday—he was in too great a hurry to land. The next thing in order will be the celebration of the so-called Treaty under the great Elm tree at Shackamaxon—for which there really is no authority, save tradition, which every one knows is not reliable. The people should not be deceived upon these points in history, and as far as our influence goes, we shall not countenance historical quackery.

W. H. E.

In a few months after, the disturbances in the Western part of Pennsylvania, owing to the opposition to the Excise law, resulting in the so called Waisky Insurrection, occupied the minds and pens of the State and National authorities, so that the subject of the Presqu' Isle establishment was postponed. In November following a treaty of peace was again concluded between the United States and the Six Nations at Canandaigua, N. Y., which removed all impediments to the further prosecution of the laying out of the towns proposed and the establishment of military posts in the country referred to. Accordingly, in the spring of 1795, Messrs. Irvine and Ellicott continued their labors and effected the survey of the towns as directed by the act of Assembly—that at French Creek was named Franklin, at Le Boeuf, Waterford, and at Presqu' Isle, Erie.

On the 25th of July, 1796, an agreement was entered into by Thomas Forster, John Kean, Alexander Berryhill, Samuel Laird, Richard Swan, John A. Hanna, Robert Harris, Richard Dearmond and William Kelso, to form an association by the name of the "Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company," with the object therein stated. On the 13th of August following, owing to some imperfection in the compact or agreement, it was unanimously resolved that the

same "is hereby completely obliterated, done away, and made void and of none effect." The following was then drawn up, unanimously approved of, and signed by the members present.

"We the subscribers, taking into consideration the benefits and advantages which probably may arise as well to ourselves and our heirs, as to the community at large, from the settling, improving and populating the country near and adjoining to Lake Erie, do, for our mutual benefit and convenience, and the better to accomplish the objects aforesaid, associate and join ourselves together as and by the name of THE HARRISBURG AND PRESQUE ISLE COMPANY, and for the good government and regulation of the said company, do mutually agree and conclude upon the following articles, viz:

"1. That the company shall consist of ten persons and no more, and shall meet together as soon as conveniently may be done, and by a majority of votes choose two of their number, one thereof as treasurer, who shall be elected annually (and once in every year shall render his accounts to a committee chosen by the company for that purpose) and the other as secretary who shall be elected every two years.

"2. That each member of the company shall pay into the hands of the treasurer so chosen the sum of two hundred pounds (which is the amount of one share) sometime between the present time and the first day of April next, in such order as two-thirds of the company shall direct and appoint.

"3. That the sums so paid shall be a common stock for the use of the company, and shall be appropriated by them in the purchase of In and Out lots in the towns of Erie and others, and of the lands in the State of Pennsylvania, North and West of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and in improving and settling the lots and lands so purchased, and the necessary previous preparations thereto.

"4. That all purchases of lots, lands, and property, whatsoever, shall be made, improved, settled, and secured at the common expense of the company, and be held by them and their heirs as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, until two-thirds of the company shall agree to make partition, in which case, if they agree on the

terms, eleven persons shall be named by the company and five thereof selected by lot, who shall have full power and authority to make partition if practicable, and if not practicable, and they advise a sale, a sale shall then be made, and the amount equally divided.

"5. That any member of the company shall be permitted to take any number of shares not exceeding five, paying for each share he subscribes for at the time of the organization of the company the sum of two hundred pounds, and for any share he subscribes for after that time such advance, as two-thirds of the company may think proper, having due regard to the appreciation of their property.

"6 Any member wishing to sell his right in the company shall give thirty days' notice thereof to the company, who shall have the preference in making the purchase, provided they and the member wishing to sell shall agree on the terms, if not, he may then sell out to any person who will comply with the rules and regulations of the company.

"7. That whenever, and so often as two-thirds of the company shall think it proper to make sale of any part of this property, it shall be effected in the following manner, viz: Each member of the company by two, three or more together, as shall be most convenient, shall execute by themselves and their wives, proper powers of attorney for that purpose, and transmit it to some agent to be chosen by the company, who shall, in pursuance of the warrants of the respective members so transmitted to him, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property therein specified, the expenses of which are to be equally borne by the company.

"8. That any member refusing to comply with the seventh article thereof when two-thirds of the company shall deem it necessary (after having due notice thereof) shall then and from thenceforth forfeit the whole share or shares to the rest of the company.

"9. Any new rules or regulations whatever which shall be hereafter made for the better government of the affairs of the company, shall be agreed upon by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the company, which shall be regulated in the following manner viz: When any question is about

to be taken, or new rules or regulations made, all the members shall have notice thereof, if within fifty miles distance, and the members who shall attend shall proceed to give their votes by ballot, every member having one share and not less than three shares shall have two votes, and every member having the whole five shares shall be entitled to three votes, which votes being so given, a majority of two thirds shall be decisive

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the thirteenth day of August, 1796.

THO FORSTER,	[L. S.]
J KEAN,	[L S]
ALEX. BERRYHILL,	[L S]
SAM'L LAIRD,	[L. S.]
RICH'D SWAN,	[L. S.]
JOHN A. HANNA,	[L S.]
ROB'T HARRIS,	[L. S.]
RICH'D DEARMOND,	[L. S.]
WM KELSO	[L. S.]
SAMUEL AINSWORTH	[L. S.]

Witness present:
STACY POTTS, Jr.
J. DENTZELL.

Dauphin county, ss:

Acknowledged by nine persons the thirteenth day of August, 1796, Coram me

J. DENTZELL,
Justice Peace D. co.

All of the foregoing persons subscribed for a single share, save Thomas Forster, who appears as a subscriber for three shares. The gentlemen who formed the foregoing compact were representative men of the county, and it may be proper in this connection to tell who they were.

Thomas Forster was a native of Paxtang, born in 1762, brought up as a surveyor, served as colonel during the Whisky Insurrection of 1794, an associate judge of Dauphin county, member of the Legislature in 1798; subsequently removed to Erie in the interest of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Land Company where he became thoroughly identified with its interests and filled important positions, dying in 1836

John Kean, a native of Philadelphia, was one of the earliest settlers of Harrisburg, one of the first associate judges of the county; a county commissioner for eight years; two terms State Senator from Dauphin and Berks counties; Registrar General of Penn-

sylvania; Presidential elector in 1800, and for many years a merchant and justice of the peace, dying in 1818 at the age of fifty six.

Alexander Berryhill, a native of Paxtang, born in 1738; one of the first justices of the peace of Harrisburg; a Burgess of the borough, dying in 1798.

Samuel Laird, a lawyer of prominence, admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1792, and for many years a leading actor in the affairs of the county. He and Col. Forster married sisters, daughters of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery. Mr. Laird died in 1815, at the age of forty-four.

Richard Swan was a native of Paxtang, born in 1757; served in the War of the Revolution, and was a gentleman of influence in this locality. He removed to Erie county, and there many of his descendants reside. He deceased there in April, 1808.

John A. Hanna, a native of New Jersey, was a lawyer by profession; was a brigadier general in the Whiskey Insurrection, and afterwards a member of Congress, and died in 1805, at the age of forty-four. He married a daughter of John Harris, the founder, and a sister of Robert Harris.

Robert Harris, son of the founder of Harrisburg, born at Harris' Ferry in 1768. He filled a number of important offices, and was twice elected to Congress. He died in 1851.

Richard Dearmond was a native of Hanover, born in 1743, a substantial farmer. He married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Stuart and Mary Dinwiddie. He died in 1802.

William Kelso, the son of Joseph and Margaret Kelso, who located on the Susquehanna in Paxtang prior to 1730, was a native of that township. He lived many years on the Cumberland Valley side in the old Kelso ferry house, where he died May 22, 1807. He was the father of John Kelso, who went to Erie in 1802, there located, and the ancestor of the family in that county.

Samuel Ainsworth, son of John Ainsworth and Margaret Mayes, was born in Hanover in 1765. He was a substantial farmer, a man of prominence, was a captain during the Whisky Insurrection, and twice elected to the Legislature. He died in 1798 while in attendance on the latter at Philadelphia.

Such was the personnel of the men who formed the original Harrisburg and Presqu'

Isle Company—men of integrity, enterprise and high standing in the community.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXXIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

CORRECTION.—Much to our mortification a typographical error was made in a date given with our remarks on the Landing of Penn celebration, the eleventh line where the 10th of November is given instead of the 6th. Such mistakes are certainly vexatious—but what cannot be helped must very frequently be endured.

W. H. E.

JOHN LANDIS—We are desirous of obtaining some biographical information concerning John Landis, "Poet and Painter," as he was wont to designate himself. We will consider it a favor to receive whatever data may be in the possession of any of the readers of *Notes and Queries*.

W. H. E.

PEARSON.—Richard Pearson, of England, and his son Thomas, were original purchasers of land of the Proprietary, William Penn. From a paper in our possession we may prove of genealogical value.

I. RICHARD PEARSON died intestate leaving issue:

II. THOMAS PEARSON, d. in 1737; his wife Margery in 1747. They had issue:

i. *Robert*, m. and left issue.

ii. *Enoch*, m. and left issue.

iii. *Lawrence*.

iv. *Abel*, m. and left issue.

v. *John*.

vi. *Sarah*.

vii. *Mary*, m. 1st Nicholas Rogers; 2d John Eyre; had a dau. m. Nicholas Young.

viii. *Margery*.

Thomas Pearson purchased land in Maple township, Chester county, "and made great improvements thereon, and afterwards there died."

W. H. E.

A DESCENDANT OF FRANKLIN DEAD.—William Duane, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, who was associated with its newspapers a half century ago, and was later a member of the bar, died November 4, 1882, at the University Hospital, aged 75 years. Mr. Duane has frequently contributed information presented through the medium of "*N. and Q.*," and it is deemed fitting that its readers should know, that he was the great-grandson of Benjamin

Franklin, being the eldest of nine children born to William J. Duane and Deborah Bache. His Father was General Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury in the time of the battle over the removal of the deposits from the United States bank, and his grandfather, William Duane, was the editor of the famous *Aurora*. Deborah Bache, his mother, was a daughter of Richard Bache, from whom is derived the descent of distinguished Baches in the male line. Richard Bache married Sally Franklin, who was the only child of Benjamin Franklin and his wife Deborah. Another daughter of Richard Bache married Judge Thomas Sergeant, formerly Secretary of the Commonwealth. This second William Duane, was an upright citizen, of rare information, a born newspaper man, as were his father and grandfather, an antiquarian by taste and researches, scholarly and retiring. He was educated in Partridge's Military Academy, at Middletown, Conn. He studied law with Charles Chauncey. He was a brilliant conversationalist, but his bent lay in writing, and he was a constant contributor to literary reviews, periodicals and newspapers. He lived so entirely among his books that only a small circle of personal friends were aware, when they heard of his death, that a good man and a ripe scholar had passed away. We presume the papers collected by Mr. Duane and the large correspondence of his father preserved by him, will be found of great value as an historical and political reference. His disease was softening of the brain. He leaves one son, the Rev. Charles W. Duane, rector of St. Andrew's church, West Philadelphia. A. B. H.

THE HARRISBURG AND PRESQUE ISLE [LAND] COMPANY.

III

Immediately after the first compact, Messrs. Harris and Kean were delegated to go to Carlisle where public sale of the lots in the towns of Franklin, Erie, Waterford, Warren and Beaver were being made, and purchase such as they deemed proper in the interest of the company. This sale was on the 3d and 4th of August, 1796. At the meeting of the 13th of August the committee reported as follows:

"LIST OF LOTS PURCHASED IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS FOLLOWING, TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF THE RIVERS OHIO AND ALLEGHENY, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON THE 3D AND 4TH DAYS OF AUGUST, 1796, BY THE HARRISBURG AND PRESQUE ISLE COMPANY.

No. of Lot	Description.	Price.....
ERIE.		
1248	82½ feet front, 165 feet deep.....	\$4
1319	On Eighth street near Parade.....	3
1359	Corner Seventh and German streets.....	7
1381	Between French and Holland on 8th st	4
1403	On Seventh near State street.....	18
1493	On Sixth between German and Parade	8
2000	On Sixth between German and Parade	8
2004	Corner Sixth and German.....	9
2306	On Fifth near German.....	7
2007	Corner of Fifth near German.....	15
2008	Corner of Sixth and German.....	19
2026	Corner of Fifth and Holland.....	43
2028	On Sixth near Holland.....	33
215	Corner Market square.....	152
2047	In Market square.....	70
2048	Corner in Market square and Peach.....	112
2097	Corner on Fifth and Chestnut.....	45
2194	Corner on Sixth and Chestnut.....	54
2101	On Fifth near Chestnut.....	14
2645	On Third near Parade.....	17
2656	Corner of German and Fourth.....	75
2673	Corner of Fourth and Holland.....	77
2788	On Fourth near the river.....	16
2794	On Third near Poplar.....	16
2798	On Third near Poplar.....	18
2803	Corner of Fourth and Liberty.....	40
2819	Corner of Third and Liberty.....	41
2833	On Third near mouth of Cascade.....	21
3090	On Third next Reserve at Cascade.....	23
3096	On Second near Cascade.....	21
3197	On Second, corner on road to Fort.....	22
3277	On Second, adjoining road to Fort.....	260
3280	On Second, adjoining road to Fort.....	180
3292	Corner Second and German.....	260
3420	Corner of Liberty on Lake.....	108
342	Next to Liberty on Lake.....	78
3422	Corner of Plumb on Lake.....	80
ERIE OUT LOTS		
277	Out lot containing 5 acres.....	38
278	Out lot containing 5 acres.....	33
283	Out lot containing 5 acres.....	49
378	Out lot containing 5 acres.....	56
48	Out lot containing 5 acres.....	45
519	Out lot containing 5 acres.....	50
523	Out lot containing 5 acres.....	57
564	Out lot containing 5 acres.....	69
FRANKLIN.		
464	In lot, mouth French creek, 70 m. of Erie	55
WATERFORD.		
11	In lot, 15 miles from Erie.....	15
13	In lot, 15 miles from Erie.....	18
16	In lot, 15 miles from Erie.....	46
17	In lot, 15 miles from Erie.....	59
168	In lot, 15 miles from Erie.....	20
Whole amount.....		\$2583

At the meeting referred to, it was unanimously resolved that the "report be adopted, and that the said purchases be deemed and taken as the contract of this company and for which the company are answerable."

The same day, Gen. Hanna being in the chair, Robert Harris was chosen treasurer and John Kean secretary. Thomas Forster was appointed agent, and instructions for him were directed to be prepared.

On the 15th of October following the company's agent was authorized "to purchase all such provisions and tools and equipages, and make such necessary arrangements as he may think proper for the interest of the company; and do empower him to draw on the treasury for payment of the same."

On the 15th of March, 1797, permission was given Messrs John Kean and Samuel Laird, two of the members of the company, "to sell their respective shares to who they pleased." Subsequently Mr Laird sold his interest to James Willson, Esq., and John Kean's passed into the hands of Thomas Forster.

JAMES WILLSON, Esq., to distinguish him from others of the same name, was a native of Dauphin county, born in 1755; was county commissioner in 1788 and 1789; and a member of the Legislature from 1798 to 1803. He died in 1835, and is buried in Derry church grave-yard.

Mills had to be built in the newly acquired territory, to supply the wants of settlers as well as to enhance the value of lands. A saw-mill was first projected. Mr. Forster employed, March 3, 1797, John Kendig, Joseph Weaver and Jacob Weis, of East Hanover township Dauphin county, Penn'a, to build the mill in five months, for which they were to receive fifty pounds when it was completed. The agent was to "provide standing timber and mill irons necessary for erecting the same; that he will cause to be dug the mill pit, and haul all timber when hewed to the spot, and deliver the other material; that he will furnish raw provisions for John, Joseph and Jacob, provided they go with the ox team belonging to the said company to Fort Pitt. That he will furnish provisions for the mill wrights during the time that they may be actually working at said mill and works, and five gallons of whiskey; That he will carry out a sett of mill-wright's

tools without any charge; That in case it may be necessary for the said mill-wrights to go from Fort Pitt to Presque Isle, on before the team aforesaid, that they will be allowed reasonable expenses for provisions only from Fort Pitt to Presque Isle."

Mr. Forster hired Jeremiah Sturgeon, son of Samuel Sturgeon, of Hanover township, to drive and take charge of the ox team, and the load which would be entrusted to his care, and to start on April 1st on his journey to the town of Erie, and when there, to be in the employ of the company seven months. He was also to be supplied with provisions.

Capt. Richard Swan signifying his intention to accompany the expedition to Presqu' Isle, it was resolved "that such of the Company as choose to go with the waggon to Pittsburgh, shall be at the expense of the Company, they being on the fare provided by the Company, and sent in the waggon, and that such as choose to ride to Pittsburgh, either before or after the waggon, shall pay their own expense to that place. From Pittsburgh to Presqu' Isle, and while there and returning to Pittsburgh, shall be at the common expense of the Company, they going in Company."

The road to Fort Pitt, at that date, was comparatively in good condition, well traveled over, and places for accommodation all along the route. From Fort Pitt to Presqu' Isle, there was only the old French road from LeBoeuf to Lake Erie, and the journey was an extremely hazardous one—in many places it was necessary for travelers to cut their way through dense woods and gloomy defiles. Apart from these obstructions, it was not safe to travel save in large companies and well guarded, owing to the hostile attitude of the unconquerable Ohio Indians, secret tools of the British or the Six Nations.

Col. Forster, Capt. Swan and their party started the first week in April, 1797, but we have no itinerary of their journey, which is greatly to be regretted, as no doubt there were incidents, by the way, which would be interesting reading after the lapse of eighty five years.

It may be stated that previous to the starting out of the party, on March 16, 1797, the company purchased from Capt. William M'Curdy, of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, four hundred and thirty

acres of land situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Walnut creek, for thirty-five shillings per acre. This tract was peculiarly eligible for mills, and here it was decided to erect one.

The mill referred to was commenced June 10, 1797, and completed the 21st of October following. It began running at once, and, as was the case with all new saw-mills, it was soon crowded with logs to be sawed, many of them on shares. For many years this, the first saw-mill in the county of Erie, continued in operation. The Company also, by resolution of February 5, 1798, presented each of the three millwrights a town lot.

In November, 1797, Capt. Swan and Col. Forster returned to Harrisburg, and made their report to the Company, which was approved—"his conduct in the premises merits the thanks of the Company." At the same meeting, Col. Forster was authorized to lay out and "make sale of that part of the Walnut creek mill tract on Lake Erie that lays on the west side of the said creek from the mouth as far up as the present mill dam in Town Lots." Two lots in the towns of Franklin and Waterford, on which houses had been erected by the company, were also directed to be sold.

At the meeting on the 5th of February, Capt. Swan purchased the house and lot in Waterford for \$816; and the agent was directed to proceed "next summer to erect a grist mill on the Walnut creek tract. Messrs. Forster and Swan proceeded to the Presqu' Isle settlement, the grist mill was begun, but not completed for grinding until the fall of 1799. The members of the company each paid \$120 to apply on the cost of it, and Jacob Weiss was placed in charge at a salary of \$30 per month. This mill for a long time was the only grist mill in the "Triangle," and the customers came from far and near. People came with grists from Painesville, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Erie, and parts equally distant east and west. Owing to the mills and the tavern which was built about 1798, the place was of great importance in those days.

In January, 1800, William Wallace, Esq., was directed to be consulted, and afterwards he was chosen Secretary of the company for which services he secured certain parcels of land which have proved exceed-

ingly valuable and enriched his descendants. Mr. Wallace resided at Erie from 1800 to 1810 in the interest of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Company. He died in Harrisburg in 1816, and is buried in Paxtang church grave yard.

In March, 1803, Col. Forster, very much disheartened at the state of affairs, writes to the company: "I am in hopes this summer will put an end to the whole business. I beg leave to recommend a meeting of the members of the company, and agree on something decided. I do assure you, the property is suffering, notwithstanding all I can do, the situation of the country is very unfavorable to our interest, and the sooner something is done the better; perhaps it would be advisable for you to put a price upon the mills and land; there may be an opportunity of selling at private sale. I have rented the mill's to Capt. Swan for one year commencing 11th day of April next, for \$250—Swan to build a stable 18x20 feet, fence and clear a piece of land, which part of the timber had been cut by the company. This was the best I could do for the company. I will collect the former rents as soon as possible, and will be a considerable loser myself. I have sold a number of lots in Erie to the best advantage by trade."

Owing to the difficulty between the Population company—of which John Nicholson had been the prime mover—and the State of Pennsylvania, there was great uncertainty as to the titles, and the lots of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle company in Erie and Waterford did not sell as well as they expected, so that they could not fully pay for the mill tract.

The minutes before us do not extend farther on than 1800, and for most of what follows we are indebted to various sketches relating to the history of Erie county. The land was offered at twenty dollars an acre, but no purchasers could be had.

In 1806, Col. Forster writes: "If our speculation should turn out unfortunate—as I suppose it will—I will not be the least loser myself, and can bear it as illy as any of you." In 1810 a proposition was made to the agent by a member of the company for the purchase of the late William Kelso's interest, which he agreed to, and writes: "It was a great undertaking; do, my dear

friend, wish me good luck—it is what I have been a stranger to for some time.”

For some years subsequent we have no record of the company. One by one, however, lots were sold, to pay off some indebtedness—but these must have been disposed of at a disadvantage. Col. Forster, we know, never accumulated much property, and, according to Mrs Hoskinson, three squares of the choicest lots in Erie were sold at Sheriff's sale for the sum of forty-two dollars.

Robert Harris, one of the original shareholders, then member of Congress, writes from Washington City, under date December 16, 1824, to Col. Forster: “I agree with you, it has been an unprofitable business, and that the prospect is not very flattering. However, we have persevered for twenty years, and I am for trying one year more I am in hopes when the New York canal is finished, and some little in our section of this State, that it will induce good farmers to come to this country. I know of no part of Pennsylvania that looks more favorable at this time, taking everything into consideration. It would give me pleasure to see you in this part of the country, as we are the only surviving persons belonging to this unfortunate concern, and we could settle the business better than any other persons.”

In 1810 Col. Forster offered the company \$4,500 for the whole tract, including the mills, which was not accepted. In 1824 Judah Colt, as agent for the Population Company, sold the 400 acres at sheriff's sale, to dispossess the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Company, so that deeds could be made to him as agent. Soon afterward, probably in 1829, the property was bought by Charles Lord for his brother Lynds, who held it until 1836, and then sold it and removed to Ohio. At the final sale, the amount left, after paying the claims of the Population company, was divided among the representatives of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle company.

But few of those concerned in the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle company made money, but they gave to the county of Erie all the indomitable will, energy and inherent faith of its Scotch-Irish inhabitants. Not only to us who have remained by the native hearth, but to the descendants of those who located in the “Triangle”—will these memorials of the settlement of the

Presqu' Isle country be of peculiar value and interest.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXV.

Historical and Genealogical.

SISTERS OF CHARITY SCHOOL, 1827.—We are informed that this school was kept in the house now 218 Pine street. It was for several years well attended, especially prior to the establishment of the Lancasterian school system in the borough, which preceded the common school. The school was in charge of Sisters Mary Stanislaus, Mary Gonzigo and Lucy Ignatius. What are known of these devoted women?

W. H. E.

OLD INDIAN PURCHASE.

The Indian Traders, of colonial times, who made their annual visits to the Indian tribes at the forks of the Ohio and along the banks of the Mississippi river, were subject to great peril, both as to person and property. The business was often a profitable one, and always fascinating; and few there were who embarked in it, who were willing to give it up, until the accumulation of years or the hostilities of the Indians admonished them that they must yield to the infirmities of old age, or run the risk of losing their lives, or goods and peltries. Those Traders who penetrated the wilderness, as far west as the Mississippi river, were shrewd and observing business men, and they were not slow to profit by their great influence over the Indians, to secure large tracts of land from them. This was often followed by considerable expenditures of money, to induce the settlement of their lands, and to maintain a title to them. Often years of litigation followed, which ended in disaster, and impoverished them.

On the 5th day of July, 1773, the chiefs and sachems of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians, sold to William Murray, Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, John Ingles, Barnard Gratz, Michael Gra'z, Alexander Ross, David Sproa', James Milligan, Moses Franks, Jr., Andrew Hamilton, William Hamilton, Edmond Milne, Joseph Simons, Levy Andrew Levy, Thomas Minshall, Robert Callendar, William Thompson, John Campble, George Castles and James Rumsey, two tracts of land. The

first tract was on the east side of the Mississippi river, beginning at the mouth of "Heron creek," called "French River of Mary," a league below "Kaskaskia;" thence the line ran back eight leagues over "hills," "plains," to "Crab Tree Plain," seventeen leagues; thence to a "remarkable" place called "Big Buffalo Hoof," seventeen leagues, to "Salt Lick creek," seven leagues. The line crossed said creek one league below the "ancient Shawanese town" to the Ohio river, four leagues; thence down the river to its mouth, thirty-five leagues. This tract embraces Southern Illinois, and known generally as "Egypt."

The other tract of land was on the east side of the Mississippi river, and commenced at a point opposite the mouth of the "Missuree," and ran up along the river to the mouth of the Illinois river, one league; thence up the Illinois river to "Chicago or Garlick creek," ninety leagues, to a "remarkable" place where a battle was fought forty or fifty years ago between the "Pewarice and Renard Indians," fifty leagues; thence to "two remarkable hills, close together," in the middle of a "large prairie," fourteen leagues; thence to a "remarkable" spring called by the Indians "Fogg Spring," fourteen leagues; thence to the great mountain northward of the White Buffalo plains, fifteen leagues, thence forty leagues to the place of beginning.

On the 24th day of December, 1778, Levy Andrew Levy sold the one-half of both of the tracts to Aaron Levy for one thousand pounds. Joseph Simons, the most prominent of these traders, who resided in Lancaster, Pa., and Robert Callendar, who resided in Cumberland county, Pa., near the mouth of the Conedoguiniet creek, were probably the only ones of the number who ever penetrated as far west as these land grants, and they doubtless made arrangements with the Indians for the purchase, and afterwards included the other parties in the deed. One of the Levy's, and Gratz, married daughters of Joseph Simons, and were in partnership with him in the mercantile and fur trade business in Lancaster. The Franks were merchants in Philadelphia and were connected with the fur trade. Thomas Minshall about this time removed from York county to Middletown, Dauphin county,

Pa. These names are all familiar ones, and belonged to influential and prominent families. I have not seen a history of the transaction herein related, and the subject would be an interesting one if followed up, to our friends in Illinois. I presume the conquest of that country by General Roger Clark, wiped out the title of our friends in that State. The land marks given may have some interest to the Western reader.

SAMUEL EVANS,

Columbia, Pa., October 19, 1882.

ALLIQUIPPA AND ALLUMMAPEES.

I have been much pleased in reading the articles on the above named Indians. (Notes and Queries, *lxxix-lxxx*) I have stumbled on a couple of items concerning the son of the former.

In a council meeting in Philadelphia, August 15, 1755, Governor Morris thanks Cashuwayon as one of the seven Indians who fought with Braddock (*Col. Rec.*, vi, 524; also, *His. Brad. Expedition*, p. 310).

At a council held in Carlisle, Jan 17, 1756, The Belt informed Gov. Morris that Thomas Græme had been adopted by the Indians, and that they had given him the name Kos Showeyha, which was Newcastle's old Indian name, and that Newcastle was to be called Ah-Kooyis for the future. (*Col. Rec* vii, 6) So it appears that Newcastle had at least four Indian names.

A most interesting question arises concerning the tribal relationship of Queen Alliquippa. Mr. Craig is silent upon this point. I am of opinion that she was not Delaware nor Shawanese. Such a thing as a Queen was unknown among the Algonquin races. It is well known that in the early part of the eighteenth century the Conestoga had a Queen ruling over them by the name of Canatowa. They were once a powerful nation. The early settlers in Virginia and Maryland called them Sasquehannocks—a name they got from the Nanticokes at the head of the Chesapeake, and in their Algonquin tongue the word meant 'the people of the falls river.' The Dutch and Swedes called them Minquas. The French in Canada denominated them Andastes or Gandastoges. William Penn in 1701 called them "the Susquehanna Minquays or Conestoga Indians." They had many wars with the "Five Nations" of New York, and for many years bravely held

their own. In these wars the Mohawks took no part, no doubt because they were descended from the Mohawks. Being decimated by smallpox and wars they were at last devastated by the Iroquois in 1676. Many of them were carried off to the New York towns and incorporated among the four western cantons of the Five Nations. A colony was left planted on the Conestoga creek as a tributary people and as a tributary people and as an outpost and a stopping place to warriors of the Five Nations during their incursions further southward. Being subjects of the Five Nations, in the course of time they were regarded as part of those nations, and their old name Minquas, softened into Mingoes, was applied to all the Five Nations. The new white settlers did not know their history and did not discriminate.

As might be expected, however, the conquered Conestogas, whether in New York or on their native manor, did not thoroughly amalgamate with their conquerors. They sat down by the Susquehanna and wept when they remembered their ancient Zion. This feeling of restless discontent was imbibed by their children. Just before the "French and Indian war," a large number of the Iroquois settled on the Ohio river. The excuse was that they went there to hunt. They were, however, largely composed of the descendants of the ancient Minquas, and the knowledge of their ancestral history was not the least of the causes that led them away from the lands of their conquerors. So well was this understood by the knowing ones in that day that they were peculiarly denominated Mingoes. In fact, this term was almost exclusively used to denote these Ohio Indians. Logan's father, Shikellemy, though a reputed Ozeida, was really a descendant of the ancient Susquehannas, alias Minquas, alias Conestogas. So were most of those who lived and figured with Newcastle and his mother Alliquippa. They were all known as Mingoes, and this word included no Delawares or Shawanese.

The story of having been presented to William Penn is just in line, for it is well known that the Conostogas were prompt in their efforts to welcome Penn and make treaties with him. It is, moreover, unreasonable to suppose that Alliquippa would meet Penn at Newcastle, with her babe, if she was a genuine resident of the Five

Nations. I think also that all four of the Indian names given to her son Newcastle are Iroquois, of which the Conestogas spoke a dialect, and unless these names can be shown to be Algonquin, they furnish strong proof of his Conestoga origin. This supposition, or I may say fact, shows why the Queen and her son moved, traveled and acted as they did, and were friends of the white people. And this theory alone explains why she could be regarded as a Queen.

Mr. Craig says the name of the husband of Alliquippa has not been ascertained. The words in *Col. Rec. vi; 589*, "Alla-guipas, whose mother was now alive and living near Raystown," have been regarded as denoting that Alliquippa was the husband's name, and that she is so called simply as his queen or wife. I confess this seems somewhat attenuated, but one who knows more than I do of such matters, once wrote me "Alliquippa had a town of his own," &c., &c.

It is worthy of mention also, that among the many spellings of the name of Alliquippa we have a modified form in the word Allegrippis, a ridge in Huntingdon county, and Alligrippas, a station on the Allegheny mountain below Bennington Furnace. Still another form is Allegrippus. How came this name to these localities?

The oldest references that I have recognized concerning Allummapees, alias Sassoonan, under these names, are in 1709 and 1712, when he figured with other Delaware chiefs in sending tribute wampum to the Iroquois, and of which he was one of the bearers.—See *Col. Rec. ii, 489, 571, 582. Fenn's Ed.*

He did not remove at once from the Delaware river to Sunbury. He was "settled at Peshtang," now Harrisburg, as early as 1709, or at least he was living at a point adjacent to this spot.

I cannot agree that the reference in his speech, June 14, 1715, to the "greatest tree" has any allusion to the "Great Elm," the whole story of a treaty under which is regarded by able historians as mythical. The language has plainly only reference to obstructions to friendly communication.

Several of his speeches must be admired for their beauty and kindness of heart. See page 338 *Col. Rec. iii*, where he speaks of his age, and desires after his death to prevent

misunderstanding among their children concerning the lands. Also page 354 where he speaks of the good time enjoyed by them since the Christians settled here, of his desire for continued peace, and that his words come from his very heart. Still more affecting is his speech August 20, 1736, where he presents a string of wampum to Thomas Penn to wipe away his tears over the death of Governor Gordon. He says "that as the minds of men are apt to be decomposed by sorrow, he gave this belt with their earnest desire that by eating and drinking we should endeavor to forget our grief."—*Col. Rec.*, iv: 54. Poor creature, he knew no consolation in times of trouble, other than eating and drinking!

Allummapees was King from 1715 to 1747. As stated, he is named as a chief as early as 1709. Mr. Craig says he "was hereditary King of the Delawares." This is correct; but from whom did he inherit the office? We are fortunately left in no doubt. He succeeded "their late King Skalitchi," or Scolitchy, in 1715. And who was this King? Their annals tell us: "We had three chiefs after Penn came—Skalichi who was another Tamanend, and Sasunan (Wikwikhon, our uncle the builder), and Tutami (Beaver-taker), who was killed by the English." The father of Allummapees, alias Sassoonan, alias Wikwikhon, alias Scolitchy, was none other than the immortal King Tammany himself, who in person welcomed William Penn to the shores of the Delaware, and bartered repeatedly and extensively in lands with our colonial founder, and to whose peaceful disposition Penn was greatly indebted for the success of his Quaker policy. This opens up a tremendous field, into which I cannot now enter. King Tammany afterwards canonized into the Patron Saint of America, had four sons, of the oldest of which he himself said—"Weheequackon, alias Andrew, who is to be king after my death." Weheequackon is probably the same as Wikwikhon. The history of Tammany and Allummapees tells a large part of the relations between the Delawares and Pennsylvania prior to 1750.

Allummapees or Olumapias means "well girdled or bundled up." Sassoonan—"our uncle," was a title of respect. Tammany means "beaver-like," that is affable, peaceable, social.

A. L. Guss.

Washington, D. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES—LXXXVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

NOTES AND QUERIES, it would seem, provoke more interest than most persons suppose, as the articles on "John Landis" printed in this number testify. We have not yet received certain particulars in relation to his "last days," but have been promised further information. Mr. Landis painted one or two creditable pictures, one of which, an early effort, was presented to the Lutheran Sunday school, but destroyed when the church was burned in 1833. W. H. E.

JOHN LANDIS (*N. and Q. lxxxv.*)—The late John Landis was born in Derry township, Dauphin county. He served out his apprenticeship with the late John Wyeth, who then printed the "Oracle of Dauphin." His fellow apprentices were the late Judge Murray and M. D. Holbrook. After working as a journeyman for a number of years he opened a Lottery office in Judge Hummel's (now Berghause) building, in Market street, near Market Square. This he continued until a law was passed abolishing lotteries in this State, approved by Gov. Wolf, March 1, 1833—(*Pamph. Laws, page 60*). It was said that he drew a prize of \$50,000. While engaged in this business he conceived the idea of portrait painting; spent thousands of dollars in pursuing it; abandoned it, and painted historical pictures. Among the largest and best was the battle of New Orleans. This he took to England; lost large sums in that enterprise. He returned, exhibited it in the rotunda of the Capitol building to induce the State to make an appropriation of \$30,000 for its purchase. The late Col. Wm. A. Crabb had charge of the bill in the Senate. The late Wm. Grimshaw discovered the horse had five legs. This defeated the project. Mr. Landis corrected the error, but his future applications failed. He visited Europe three or four times. Published a book of poetry here by "John Landis, the Baptist;" became poor, and finally died in an insane asylum in Rome. Before his mind became diseased, he was among the best dressed, most polite and intelligent citizens in our then borough. But money, and as a writer says, "Ambition, how strong thy sway, though life's the forfeit, thy purposes must be gained," proved his besetting sin.

F. E.

DAUPHIN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.—The following additional facts have come to our knowledge relating to newspapers and newspaper men :

The American Sentinel was published in 1844 by Peter H. McWilliams.

The Harrisburg Argus in 1843 by C. C. Kaine and J. J. C. Cantine. Mr. Kaine died September 18, 1845, when the paper was continued for several years by Mr. Cantine.

The Temperance Reformer, January, 1845, by J. M. Willis Geist, now of the Lancaster *New Era*. It was devoted to the cause of temperance.

The Halifax Herald, printed and published by A. W. Loomis, at Halifax, commenced January, 1844, and continued two years.

The Staats-Zeitung was commenced about 1838, during the first campaign of Governor Porter, by George F. Weaver and Samuel S. Bigler. About one year after Mr. Weaver withdrew, and Rev. Edwin W. Hutter, then Deputy Secretary of State, took his place, and the name of the paper was changed to *Staats-Bote*. This paper was afterwards merged into the *Morgenroth*, an old German newspaper that had been published for a number of years, first, by Baab & Rutter; next by Jacob Baab, and finally by Baab, Hummel, Hutter, & Bigler until about 1848 or 9, when it was discontinued. Capt. Jacob Baab, who is probably the oldest printer in the city, is the only member of the firm now living.

The Harrisburg Democrat was started in the fall of 1851 by Geo. F. Weaver & J. S. Royal. Shortly after the election of Governor Bigler, Mr. Royal withdrew. It was then published for several years Mr. Weaver associating with himself John E. Orth, who died several years since at Lock Haven, Pa. This paper was continued until 1860.

The following, as it concerns newspaper enterprise, is worth reproducing in *Notes and Queries*: The tissue paper balloons sold at the toy shops about the period of our national holidays are as old as Montgolfier's invention itself. In fact, it is the original invention in miniature. But as old as are these toys they were not known in Harrisburg ninety years ago. The first person to introduce them here was Mr. Allen, formerly a partner in the printing business with Mr. John Wyeth. He constructed one

with parti-colored tissue paper, about twelve feet high, and sent it off within the jail yard, to which he charged an admission fee of fifty cents! The yard at that period was very large, embracing the ground occupied by the rear wing of the present structure, and it was literally crowded with spectators, who were admitted at the main door of the building on Walnut street. The ascension had been previously advertised, and a large number of farmers with their families came to town to see the affair. In short, the occasion created quite a furore in the place, and it was estimated that Mr. Allen cleared about three hundred dollars by the enterprise.

A. B. H.

JOHN LANDIS.

This peculiar individual, who was one among the noted characters at Harrisburg, in my boyhood, was a mixture of harmless lunacy and religious melancholy, with some degree of untutored and misdirected genius. He belonged to one of the Dauphin County families of that name, "hailing from the Cave Farm, on the banks of the Swatara and Susquehanna"—as he states in one of his erratic publications, which I have preserved.

When I knew him, he had reached the plane of manhood, and his avocation was that of "Poet and Painter." More—he professed to be "Anointed of God;" but for proof of such a condition I only remember—to his honor—that he was quiet and unoffending, never using profane or obscene language, did not drink or use tobacco, and had no questionable habits.

In brief, he was a religious lunatic, of the Dunker type, and his appearance was according to that sect. He wore a broad-brim hat, long surtout coat, and uncut beard; was of ordinary height and weight; with pale, swarthy complexion, and dark, melancholy eyes.

According to his pamphlet, he "studied for the Medical profession when I had a fortune of \$3,000, before the Fine-Arts." He also styles himself "Oriental Tourist," in which capacity he had made a visit to the Holy Land—but no dates are given.

The document I have referred to is entitled

"LETTER to this MIGHTY NATION, with SENTIMENTAL and NATIONAL POETRY. By JOHN LANDIS, Anointed of God. Author and Artist and Oriental Tour-

ist. Author of the Heroic Poem, Life of the Messiah in the 5th edition, Soul's Aid, Hymn Book, Volume of Discourses, Treatise on Poetry and Painting, Poetical Effusions, and Sacred and other Paintings, et cetera."

As this enumerates his literary works, it only remains to add—for the benefit of the confused reader—that, as a writer of senseless balderdash, Landis was without a peer! He could compound facts, poetry, art, religion, and bad grammar with most extraordinary facility; and give this hodge-podge such an ornamental phase by abundant interjections, that he might have passed for an Apostle of Esthetics, in our day.

Overlooking his exquisite sense of modesty, let me quote this apostrophe:

"TO THE AUTHOR.

"LANDIS! great Poet Painter 'f the time
By Pencil touches and in Rhyme:
Thy Poetic fire is displayed:
In Heaven's glory arrayed!
In Celestial! Seraphic lay—
All glorious! like the noon-day:
Mirac'ulous light and melody!
Commingle together sweetly."

It is as a Painter, however, that this great man was most widely known, and it was my own youthful instincts in that direction which brought me to know him intimately. I first associate him and his pictures with the original frame building located at what is now No. 314 and 316 Market street; afterwards he was permitted to occupy the upper room of the old Court House. Here might have been seen many—too many—square feet of painted canvas, illustrating scriptural subjects. I can only recall two—"Christ Preaching and Healing Diseases," and "The Resurrection;" but memory crowds the other canvasses with gigantic angels, apostles, and biblical things in general.

Subsequently he painted "Washington at his Devotions," and the "Battle of New Orleans." The last-named, 14x22 feet in size, was the third effort which Landis made to do the subject justice! He considered the canvas too small, and yet it was too large to fit the niche for which he intended it, in the rotunda of the National Capitol. Although it cost him just \$53, his patriotism induced him to offer it to his country for \$7,000; and what is such an amount too, after *he* tells us that

"the painting is the most wonderful and valuable, being unequalled on the earth!" But somehow our blind and heartless Representatives were unable to "see it," and they even had the audacity to request its removal. I saw it afterwards in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Harrisburg.

Modern artists doubtless wonder how so large a painting could be executed for a meagre "\$53." But our poetical artist disdained the costly technique of the schools! He lost no time or material in preliminary sketching, in studying proprieties in composition, in painting his figures or accessories from the life. *He* could have painted twenty battle pieces like "Gettysburg" while Rothermel was getting ready to begin! He did not even deem it worth while to send to Philadelphia for "artist's colors," when the town hardware stores could furnish, and the paint shops could grind them for use.

"Lo, what is Greenough's Washington, near the capitol, to some of my Washingtons, in *vivant* tints and carnations—Verily all the elite, in my favor, will decide." That's what John thought about the matter; though I think he erred slightly in comparing a statue with a painting.

As a specimen of crazy self conceit, I quote the following, and yet it is the clearest in idea of anything in John's "Letter": "European Sovereigns and wealthy Americans, need not procure the Services of copyists, to furnish duplicates, at 800 and £1000; in cases, bad ones, from indifferent originals: but extend Patronage to me, an Artist of indubitable Inspiration, by consequence, of Inspired Poems and Paintings, many of the latter being extant, and my Heroic Poem, "Life of the Messiah," has been commended above all other poems, viz: "genuine," "unique and highly wrought Stanzas of much beauty and power."

My pamphlet hints at other items in John's career, but they are greatly obscured by wordy "stuff." He seems to have lost a "\$10,000" painting and "\$600" worth of Books by fire—somewhere. He says he risked his life "crossing the Susquehanna, during an ice-flood, in mid-winter, to procure the portrait of Gen. Adair, Senator from Kentucky," for his New Orleans battle-piece. (I wonder at what point?) He alludes to his "triumph over Du Solle and Geo. R. Graham in *si. fa.* suit for \$10,000,

for libels, 1845," and to his "claim before the State Legislature, for Losses by Fire, 1840, introduced in '45 for \$10,000, less or more."

These items certainly "mean business," and they recall the fact that John Landis was a conspicuous member of the Third House of that day. He was a constant visitor on the Hill, and was an importunate and unceasing claimant for State appropriations to buy his prodigious daubs. His standing argument was that other governments purchased paintings—and hence our government should buy his! He felt this lack of appreciation very keenly, and he contemplated the enormous sums bestowed upon his art-brethren abroad with much grief; and as he records, "while I have been refused Money and Patronage and compelled to live often on *dry bread and water* for the irrational persecution; and I sacrificed to pay rent Serving the Nation three Sacred Paintings, and am unrewarded though entitled to and demanding State and National Payment."

Pretty bad situation!—for one "annointed of God," and forsaken by men. But genius had been maltreated before the day of John Landis, and has been since.

I wonder what ever became of the poor fellow. His "Letter" is dated "Lewisburg, Union co., Pa. Dec. 29, 1850"—the imprint of my copy is "Harrisburg, Pa. 1854."

In 1851-2, I was engaged to write "Locals" for the TELEGRAPH; and now, thirty years after, I find in my scrap-book a squib concerning the very personage of whom I have now written. Its first sentence reads thus: "When, in future years, it shall become the pleasurable duty of any man to write the history of Harrisburg, and his pen shall muse upon the virtues and actions of the "great men" who have lived, and now live and move within our municipal precincts, we hope that he whose name heads this paragraph will not be forgotten."

He has not. But how strange it is that I now help to fulfil my own prophetic request!

GEORGE B. AYRES.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—LXXXVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

[A WORD TO OUR READERS.—At the suggestion of the present Editor of the TEL-

EGRAPH, this number of *Notes and Queries* as a regular publication will be the last. For almost four years, in sickness and in the hour of sorrow, we have endeavored to do our duty in the presentation of the history of this locality. There is yet much to be gleaned in that field, and some time in the future we may gather up a portion of what remaineth. Other localities call us, and the cessation of our labors in the present direction, enables us to pursue a course which we hope will meet with a proper and just appreciation—the establishment of a quarterly periodical devoted to the *History, Biography and Genealogy of Interior Pennsylvania*. Until the History of Dauphin county upon which we are engaged shall have been completed, we will have no time to pursue local inquiry and research. With good wishes to our readers who have ever kindly received us, and to those who rendered us assistance in our "labor of love," we bring our present line of work to a close.

WILLIAM H. EGGLE.]

MATTHEW SMITH.—In 1762 Matthew Smith, of Paxtang, bought 300 acres of land from Mary Smith, the widow of Robert Smith, and their children, Rebecca, Robert and David. At this time the boys were minors and Josiah White was their guardian. This land adjoined Andrew Caldwell and others. Matthew was probably the brother of Robert Smith.

S. E.

"THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN."—When the old Black Horse tavern, which stood on the corner of Paxtang and Race streets, was taken away to make room for the Harris Park school house, built in 1880, an old relic of former times was removed forever. It was originally the second house built on the present site of Harrisburg, and was erected by John Harris, Jun., as his residence, many years prior to the erection of the stone mansion of 1766, in which he died in July, 1791. In his will he bequeathed the latter building to his eldest son David, but it is not known who occupied the log house after David's removal into the stone house. The second son, Robert, married in May, 1791, three months prior to his father's death,

and moved into the log house after building an addition and making other improvements to it. Robert must have resided there several years, as four of his first children were born there—David, Washington, Jefferson and John.

During this time, and after his father's death, his brother David, who then resided in Baltimore, rented the stone mansion to a Frenchman, named Santaleire, who with his wife taught school. George W. Harris informed us he was one of the scholars. How long Mr. Santaleire remained is not known. Robert afterwards purchased the property from his brother David and moved into the house, where three other children were born, viz: Robert, Mary and William. After Mr. Harris left the log house it was occupied as the ferry house, which, prior to this, was located on Front near Vine street, now occupied by the Misses Trullinger. The first tenant was John Moyer, who had charge of the ferry. It was afterwards, or perhaps then converted into a tavern, as people who were detained or wished accommodations would require a public house. From that time until its removal, a few years ago, it was a popular hostlerie, where teamsters, drovers and travelers, and later lumbermen were accommodated. It was kept by numerous landlords, and was in possession of Robert Harris until purchased by the late Mrs. Nell.

A. B.

PAXTANG COVENANTER MEETING HOUSE.—About two miles east of old Paxtang Church and one and a half miles north of Rutherford Station in Lower Paxtang township, is an old Scotch-Irish burying ground containing about one-fourth of an acre of land and surrounded at present by a substantial post and rail fence. Formerly a log meeting-house stood close by, on the opposite side of the road. This building was also known as Paxtang meeting-house, and the people who worshipped there were Covenanters.

In 1787 the house was torn down and the materials sold for the sum of ten pounds, eighteen shillings and three pence; this included eleven and a quarter yards of diaper, four yards table cloth, one yard napkin and one table and chair. This sum—together with twelve pounds two shillings and three pence raised by assessment upon the congregation—was

expended in the building of a new paling fence around the grave yard. The fence, in the course of time, decayed and was rebuilt by Conrad Peck, at the expense of Samuel Sherer, 'Squire M'C lure and Robert Stewart. This fence also went the way of all fences, and Robert Stewart, shortly before his death, caused the present post and rail fence to be erected.

This meeting house has been referred to by Mr. Hamilton in his notice of the graveyard, but designated as a "new side" church.—It no doubt has an interesting history—and the Rev. Dr. Scouller, of Newville, could give us light upon it.

The meeting house occupied the same field with old Paxtang church, and was used during the greater part of Rev. John Elmer's pastorate. The little cemetery adjoining contains comparatively few graves, and is evidently of much later origin than that of Old Paxtang, the oldest marked grave in it being that of James Welsh, Jan. 28, 1754, and there are no traditions which carry us beyond that date. This does not prove anything, but would seem to indicate that the establishment of the church was about 1754.

After 1787 most of the members of this church connected themselves with Old Paxtang, and in 1793 we find some of their names on a subscription list for Rev. Mr. Snowden's salary.

Who purchased the table and chair does not appear, but they brought nine shillings and eight pence; and were sold for the congregation by John Wilson and Robert Montgomery.

W. F. R.

JOHN LANDIS (N. & Q., lxxxv.)—I was much interested in the articles relating to John Landis. That written by Mr. Ayres is, as far as my recollection goes, nearly correct. I knew John Landis personally for over thirty years. He was born on the farm known as the Engle place on the Middletown road, about a mile south of Hummelstown—the farm on which "Echo Cave" on the banks of the Swatara is located. The first day John entered Mr. Wyeth's printing office he "learned the boxes," and was in a few days able to "set" a column of burgeois or long primer type, showing that he was a lad of no ordinary ability. He was at one time the proprietor and editor of a Democratic (Jacksonian) paper, but afterwards went into

the notary business and made considerable money, which he managed to squander in various ways. He was extremely fond of dress, and his inordinate pride, coupled with an unsuccessful "love affair," unbalanced his mind. His religious zeal led him to assume the garb of a plain "Dunker" instead of the costume of a self-conceited dandy. How he conceived the idea of becoming an artist is thus accounted for: A traveling portrait painter came to Harrisburg, and stopped at one of the hotels where John boarded. Learning that Landis had money it was an easy matter for the painter to make him believe he was fitted for the profession—that he would become a very Raphael in the course of time. John naturally became an artist in a very short time—with what success Mr. Ayres gives the sequel. His religious fervor assumed the character of fanaticism, and showed plainly his derangement. In 1845 he undertook a journey to the Holy Land, and was within a few days' travel of Jerusalem when he was found by a band of roving Bedouins on the desert, weary and foot-sore, suffering from fever. The Arabs soon noticed that Landis was of unsound mind, and having a religious reverence for such unfortunate children of Allah, they carried him to Alexandria, from which point the American consul returned him back to the United States. If he ever went back to Europe I never heard. He was very poor in the latter days of his erratic life—at one time braiding straw hats for a living in a smith-shop he occupied in the vicinity of Chambersburg, and came near being burned to death by the straw catching fire one night while John was in bed—which ended his enterprise in that line. He was unnecessarily persecuted and ridiculed by parties who had no regard for his painful affliction, and who had neither the self-respect or charity which characterizes Christian people.

John Landis died in one of the neighboring almshouses, but in which is not definitely known. Of his great fondness for dress and inordinate vanity in his early years, I have been informed that on one occasion, dressed out in a new suit of broadcloth, with kid gloves, high silk hat, white vest and polished boots, a costly ring on his index finger, sporting a handsome cane, John stepped up to a certain party, exclaiming, "Say, don't I look like a Frenchman?"

How great the contrast—ten years afterwards John wore a long, shabby "surtout," a coarse, mildewed straw hat with a very wide brim, threadbare pantaloons, and heavy brogans! He is at rest, and no doubt enjoys that peace and quiet which was denied him on earth. B.

THE SCHOOLS OF LONG AGO.

[We are indebted to Thomas S. M'Nsir, of Hazleton, Penna., for a copy of an agreement between a schoolmaster and his subscribers made almost a century ago. It will be seen that the curriculum of study was not very heavy—but the branches taught no doubt were deemed ample enough. It is true the salary was not great, but then he "boarded around" and had two weeks vacation during harvest, when he might earn a few shillings additional. Our modern pedagogues can congratulate themselves that they live in a different era—one in which the services of the faithful and devoted educator is properly appreciated. The document presented is an interesting one—and valuable in contrasting the "long ago," with the energy of to-day.

W H. E.]

Articles of agreement made and agreed upon by and between William Seeton of the one part, and we the under-named subscribers of the other part; Witnesseth that the s'd Wm. Seeton Doth hereby Covenant, promise & Engage to teach an English School, viz: Reading, Writing and Common Arithmetick as far as he is Capable of; In Consideration Whereof we, the under-named subscribers Doth hereby promise and Engage to pay the s'd Wm. Seeton or his assigns the just and full sum of twenty-five pounds Silver Coin, and the s'd Wm. Seeton Teaching as many scholars as we the under-named can procure, not to exceed twenty-five scholars: and the s'd Wm. Seeton hath the privilege of taking in one scholar to himself, and we the Under named Subscribers Doth hereby promise and Engage to pay the s'd Wm Seeton or his Assigns at the End of one full year the affores'd sum mentioned, without having any Reference to any other Employer Belonging to the s'd school, and the s'd Wm. Seeton is to be Boarded Amongst the s'd Employers During the s'd term mentioned, without any Deduction out of the Affores'd sum,

mentioned, only Saturday nights and Sabbath Excepted; and the s'd Wm. Seeton is to have two weeks in harves' to himself, and Likewise Every other Saturday to himself; and Likewise a good house to teach the said school in. Given under our hands this 10th Day of April, 1786.

WM SEETON,

Schoolmaster.

THOS. BELL,

WM. RIPPETH.

MARGARET MITCHEL,

MICHAEL VANLEAR,

JOHN HUGHES,

WM. BOYD,
HENRY BELL
DAVID CALDWELL,
MARY FERGUSON,
ALEX MEHARG,
SAMUEL STEWART,
JONN M'ELHENNY,
JAMES WILLSON,
ALEX M'FADEN,
GEORGE SLOAN,
JAMES BIGS,
THOS ASKINS,
JAMES M'MILLAN.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

We begin to-day the publication of *Notes and Queries*, by which it is proposed to afford our readers the opportunity, once a week, of inquiring for and giving historical and genealogical information. The department will be in charge of a gentleman fully competent to deal with all subjects within its range. At the last meeting of the Dauphin County Historical Society it was stated that many of its members frequently received communications requesting information concerning the early settlers of this locality, replies to which required considerable research, and as these answers were of general interest, it was suggested that they be put in print, for public as well as private information. This will constitute the principal feature of *Notes and Queries*, and therefore make the department of great historical value.—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—I.

Historical and Genealogical.

SIMPSON—MURRAY.—I have a commission issued in 1775 to my grandfather, John Simpson, who then lived near Fort Hunter, as a lieutenant in a battalion of associators. It is signed by John Morton, Speaker of the Assembly. Were these associators called into the service? John Simpson was in the service, but in what organization I do not know. He was a son-in-law of Capt. James Murray (not of Northumberland county, but he of Paxtang), and a nephew by marriage of Col. John Murray. Capt. James, of Northumberland county, was originally from Paxtang, and according to family tradition, a nephew of the James and John above mentioned. J. S. A.

DUNDORE.—My ancestors settled in the Tulpehocken country. The first date mentioned is in the church book of the Host Church in 1749. The name of Dundore is not found in Rupp's "30,000 Names of Immigrants," nor in any published records, save in Vol. II., p. 378 and 403, 2d series of Pennsylvania Archives, where are recorded the names of Jacob Dender and Jacob Dender, jr., which I am of opinion, if properly spelled, should be "Dundore." Can you inform me whence came Jacob Dunder or Dundore? N. D.

[Unfortunately, the records of foreign immigration into Pennsylvania are not complete, and hence it is impossible to give the

precise time of the arrival of many families. Between 1740 and 1750 there was a large emigration of French-Swiss to Pennsylvania—nearly all settling in the townships of Alsace, Oley and Tulpehocken, Berks county. With this emigration came the Dandores, father and son.]

FULTON—STEWART.—George Stewart owned a farm next to John Galbraith, but Samuel Fulton, who married Stewart's daughter Elizabeth, owned the third farm to the northwest. Stewart died in February, 1733, in Donegal. His son James got the homestead farm. His other children were, besides Mrs. Fulton, John, Frank and Mary. Samuel Fulton died in 1760, leaving his widow, sons James and Samuel. To the latter he left 139 acres of land and his "leather breeches with silver buttons." The farm was subsequently sold to his brother James. The original tract, patented in 1744, was called "Fulton's Choice." The Stewarts and Fultons were inter-married with the Allisons, Crawfords, Andersons and Clarks, of Donegal and Paxtang. S. P.

"SNAKETOWN."—John Burt, one of the earliest traders on the Susquehanna, resided at an Indian town on the river, forty miles above the Conestoga, called Snaketown. This would locate it at this point. An inquiry is made as to its topography.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A call signed by the Rev. Dr. Murray, of Carlisle, and others interested in historic research, for a meeting at Doubling Gap Springs on the 10th of July, to organize a Historical Society, has been issued. The entire Cumberland Valley is rich with incident and story, and it is to be hoped that there will be such interest manifested in the effort now making that the success of an organization may be secured. It has the good wishes of sister societies. X.

INFORMATION WANTED concerning Wm. McCullough, ——— Darnell, James McNamara, William Wright, John M'Chesney, John Miller, Robert Curran, Robert Lusk, Robert Foster, Henry Laughlin, William Smith, Robert Marshall and Samuel Thompson, all of whom resided in this locality in 1773 and 1780.

MONTEITH, CAPT. JAMES.—Who was this individual? He appears to have been made a Mason in Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, on the 13th of February, 1781.

Written for the Telegraph.]

THE HARRIS FAMILY OF PAXTANG.

Among the early settlers of this locality was William Harris, a native of England, and no doubt related to John Harris, the pioneer of Harris' ferry. He was born in 1701 and died on the 4th of April, 1754. His wife was Catharine Douglass, of the family of Sir Robert Douglass, of Scotland, born in 1709, dying August 7, 1780, aged 71 years. William Harris and his wife are buried in Old Derry graveyard. The record of the children of these pioneers, as copied from an old Bible, marked "James Harris, his Book," reads as follows:

"James Harris was born the 16th of January, being Friday, 1739.

"Sarah Harris was born the 20th of March, it being Saturday, 1741.

"John Harris was born November the 20th, it being Friday, 1746.

"William Harris was born November the 20th, it being Wednesday, 1749.

"Mary Harris was born July the 22d, it being Thursday, 1752."

There appears to have been another entry in 1753, but it is illegible. As the youngest son, Robert, was born that year it was evidently his birth record.

William Harris died the year after (1754). A distribution of his estate was not made, however, until 1763, when, on the 6th of September, the orphans' court, held at Lancaster, directed the following:

"To Catharine Harris, widow of the deceased, the interest of one-third, in lieu of her dower; James, the eldest son, one-third as the remainder, or two shares; while the other children—Sarah, John, Mary and Robert—were to receive one share; the dower to be divided among the same upon the decease of the widow. The personal property was also distributed in the same proportion.

Robert Harris, the youngest child, studied medicine and served as a surgeon of the Pennsylvania Line during the Revolution. He was a valuable officer and highly esteemed by his confreres in that glorious struggle. Dr. Harris died of quinsy at the house of John Phillips, inn-keeper, the sign of the Blue Ball, almost twenty miles west of Philadelphia, in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, on the night of the 4th of March, 1785. His will was written by Andrew Gordon, at his request, and

is dated March 3, 1785, "recorded May 3, 1785, and remains in the register's office in Paxtang, Dauphin county." Letters of administration with the will annexed, were granted to Mary Harris, the wife of his brother James. Dr. Harris willed the interest of a part of his personal estate to his brother John Harris during his lifetime, and then the principal to fall to Robert, son of James. His land (donation land), when surveyed, he allowed to Laird Harris, son of James. From a receipt still in existence, tombstones were purchased in Philadelphia, and as there are no records in the graveyard at Derry or Paxtang, the presumption is that he was interred at Tredyffrin. The papers of Dr. Harris, which would be of undoubted historic value, were burned by a member of the family some forty years ago, *to prevent their falling into the hands of strangers*. His medicine chest is in the possession of his grand-nephew, William L. Harris, of East Buffalo township, Union county.

Of Sarah and Mary Harris, daughters of William, we have no record.

James Harris, the eldest child, married June 2d, 1768, Mary Laird, daughter of William Laird and Catharine Spencer. She was born April 28th, 1750 (O. S.), and died December 13th, 1842. She was interred in the cemetery at Lewisburg. James Harris died April 30, 1787, and is buried at Derry. The children of James Harris and Mary Laird were as follows:

William, born Wednesday, April 28, 1769, died February 2, 1785, and buried at Derry.

Elizabeth, born Thursday, July 18, 1770; died May 20, 1842.

Catharine, born Thursday, April 2, 1772; died December 28, 1784, and buried at Derry.

Jean, born January 6, 1774; died December 5, 1839.

Laird, born Tuesday, February 22, 1776; died June 30, 1804.

Robert, born Sunday, November 22, 1777; died at Lewisburg.

Sarah, born Saturday, September 4, 1779; died December 30, 1827.

James, born Wednesday, June 13, 1781; died July 1, 1868.

Matthew, born Friday, August 13, 1784; died February 13, 1873.

William Laird, born Thursday, May 17,

1786; died November 11, 1845.

James Harris took and subscribed the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the State and Colonies on the 14th day of July, 1777, before Joshua Elder, magistrate at Paxtang. He served in the army and was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. During the year 1778 he was in service with his wagon and team in the Jerseys. After his death his widow removed about 1792 to Buffalo Valley, then Northumberland and now Union county.

James Harris, the son of James, married October 29, 1819, Sarah Bell. Their children, William Laird, James Speacer, Samuel Bell, Mary Laird, Robert Douglass, Ann Berryhill, Sarah Clementina, Caroline Douglass and Berryhill Bell.

Of this family of Harris' none remain in this locality. Like their neighbors of a century and more ago, their descendants have sought new homes, while only the brief tombstone inscriptions in deserted graveyards, and the mere mention of a name here and there on the old records, tell of the brave and hardy ancestry.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—

HARRISBURG IN 1794.—The following interesting account of our "ancient burgh" is from the journal of Major Wm. Gould, of the New Jersey Infantry, during the so-called whisky insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1794. Brief though his record is, it contains several important items: The abounding of the Susquehanna with rock-fish, salmon, shad and fowl—that previous to the founding of the town in 1785 there were quite a number of houses and people here—it again opens up the question where did Gen. Washington stop when remaining in town; and the existence of a public ferry, which was distinct from either the lower or upper ferries, taking in the island in the transit.

W. H. E.

Thursday, October 2d.—Marched to Hummelstown, a handsome village with kind inhabitants; we were invited into their houses and had good entertainment in taverns. Sixteen miles.

Friday, October 3d.—Marched one mile to a river called Sweet Arry; crossed on boats, and marched to Harrisburg and encamped on the banks of the Susquehanna river, a

beautiful stream abounding with rock-fish, salmon, and other small fish, and fowl in abundance; also shad of the best kind in the season. The founder of this town, named Harris, buried in a stockade fort by reason that the Indians prevented burying in the graveyard. Twenty-five years ago there were but three or four houses, and now it contains more than 300, beautifully situated on the banks of the river; some elegant houses, good market and full stores; a county town in Dauphin county.

At 3 o'clock P. M. paraded and marched to town from where we encamped, saluted the President of the United States, who passed by, after which returned to camp. Col. Forman, Major Kipp and myself accepted an invitation from the President to take a glass of wine with him, after which dined very agreeably, and returned to camp; the inhabitants received us with every mark of friendship; the artillery discharged fifteen guns at his entrance into town. Nine miles.

Saturday, October 4th, 1794.—Marched to the Susquehanna ferry at reveille in the morning, with the first battalion, crossed in boats to an island in the river and from thence in other boats to the other side. Suffered much with cold in crossing, it being a very cold morning. The President, General Washington, forded the river in a coach, drove it himself, &c.

"TOKENS."—In the early days at Paxtang, Hanover and Derry, tokens were used by the officiating ministers. These were made of lead or pewter, and had raised letters on one side with date on the reverse. One in possession of the writer has the letters B. P. stamped on one side. A wag at our elbow says they stand for Bad Presbyterian, but we opine it is for Baptized Presbyterians. Who can give us the meaning? Recently we were shown one used by the Rev. John Cuthbertson, who missionated among the Reformed Presbyterians in this section of Pennsylvania from 1751 to the close of the Revolution. On the one side were the letters R. P., which stand for Reformed Presbyterian, and L. S. (which most probably stand for Lord's Supper), and the date 1752 on the other side. The use of the token was this: The tokens were given to the intending communicants generally on the Saturday of the sacrament occasion, and then on the Sabbath when the communi-

cant came forward to the table of the Lord, he presented his token to a member of session, which was the evidence that the session regarded him as entitled to participate in this ordinance.

W. H. E.

"THE PAXTANG BOYS."—Among the number of those heroic men of 1763-4, was Capt. John Reed, who removed to the Buffalo Valley prior to the Revolution. He married in September, 1772, Margaret, daughter of William Blythe, but died in 1778, leaving three children, William, James and a daughter, who subsequently married John Armstrong. The family left the valley with the "great runaway," and resided for several years in the Cumberland Valley. The widow subsequently married Capt. Charles Gillespie, of the army of the Revolution, and raised a second family. When a second time a widow she took refuge with her son, William Reed, where she died, and is buried in the old Kiester graveyard, on Penn's creek. William Reed, the eldest, had a son James, whose children are Robert Reed, formerly county commissioner of Union county, and subsequently a merchant at Clearfield; Dr. Uriah Reed, of Jersey Shore, and a daughter, who is the wife of ex-Governor William Bigler. Captain Reed's second son removed to the West in early life, but was never heard from. L.

JAMES TRIMBLE'S GRAVE.—Out in our beautiful cemetery is the neglected grave of James Trimble, who for fifty-six years was Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. From the period of his coming here until his death he took a warm interest in everything tending to the prosperity of the then borough of Harrisburg. His remains were interred in the old Presbyterian graveyard, but in the march of improvement, which does not recognize the rights of the dead—even if it chances to do that of the living, they were removed to the Harrisburg cemetery. Instead, however, of replacing the tomb in a proper manner, it was simply laid together, and at the present writing bids fair to be destroyed unless some measures are taken to have it preserved. The Presbyterian congregation, to whose interests he devoted much time and labor, cannot do a nobler act than at once see that the tombstone of the old patriot shall not be destroyed by neglect.

WILLIAM HARRIS, OF PAXTANG.—From the records of the court we learn that the plantation of William Harris was on the Swatara, one and a-half miles above Middletown. His family belonged to Derry church.

W. H. E.

"LONG BULLETS."—Who can explain this ancient pastime?

DAUPHIN.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORY.

Recently the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society has been enriched by a collection of the papers of John and Isaac Taylor, who were surveyors of Chester county, when Lancaster and Dauphin were integral parts of that locality, comprising in the thirty odd folio volumes of manuscript a great mass of material relating to the days of the pioneer settlers, and as occasion offers we shall make such selections as may possibly be of interest, and especially of value to the future historian of our county.

James Steel, writing to Isaac Taylor under date of "4th, 11 mo., 1726," after mentioning various matters, says:

"The bearer, John Harris, has seen his warrants, which are now at James Logan's to be signed, which I expect will be done this day, there being now no objections, the original deeds being produced.

"Thee knows the warrants had been twice drawn over, but what I received from thee for it cannot tell, but J. Harris has paid me 12 shillings, which, if too much, have told him it shall be returned.

"I have no more to add at present, but kind love and respects to thyself, spouse and family. Thy affectionate loving friend,

"JAMES STEEL."

Peter Bizalion, the first Indian trader in these parts, and who had located at Paxtang previous to John Harris, and concerning whom a very interesting sketch was written by Mr. Hamilton several years ago, receipts to James Logan under date of "20th, 6 mo., 1703," for "fifteen pounds in full for a score of bear skins sold him at 15 sh. per skin."

Benjamin Eastburn, who was Surveyor General of the Province many years, of the date of "April the 20th, 1736," after noticing the appointment of Samuel Blunston as "Deputy Surveyor of the townships of Derry, Hempfield, Dunnegal and Lebanon," at the same time alluding to "a scheme of his (Blunston) for appeasing the tumults and animosities among the inhabitants thereof," writes:

“APRIL, the 20th, 1736.

“My Friend John Taylor: Thine of the 3d inst. with several Returns I rec'd, but have not heard anything of the persons in Caln thou expectest to complain because

thou refusedst to lay out to them land already surveyed to the Proprietor.”

“Samuel Blunston is deputed surveyor of the Townships of Derry, Hempfield, Dunnegal & Lebanon, and upon a representation of Samuel Blunston in behalf of the inhabitants thereof, and a scheme of his for appeasing the tumults & Animosities among them. There was sent up to him a bundle of blank warr'ts by him to filled up at discretion w'ch after the same manner I suppose he executes the warr'ts are only directed to me & his Deputation is only to execute such warr'ts as are by me directed to him.

“One William Skillirn a late settler at Pextang on 'part of tract of 300a sd. to have been formerly settled by one Jno Miller by leave of James Logan obtained a warrant for 150a dated the 23d of March last, and Esther Harris, John Harris's wife tells me there is a man at Pextang (she had forgot his name had lately got a Warrt. and is now making sad havock of the Timber on thy Land there. I take it to be the same man: she says he is a dancing master. thou wilt take proper measures with him, he has a copy of ye Warrt. directed to Sam'l Blunston, but I then understood nothing of his intent nor am I yet sure that is the man E. H. spoke of, but no other has had any wart. lately here.

“Andreas Seroop (alias Krobff), a settler on Cocalico & Hans Shinover his neighb'r each had a warr't for 250a dated the first of Mar. 1733. Thou hast made a Return of 165a laid out to Seroop, who says that he & a widow woman both live on the land & expected and agreed for 125a each he has long since paid for about 200a & brought the rem'd of the money y't would compleat the pay for 250a. Shinover has paid nothing nor intends to pay, his settlem't being now offered to sale at 200£ the Buy'r being also to pay the Propriet'r. I suppose Krobff ought first to have his 250a before Shinover Return be made who has not yet applied for a copy or order.

“I am thy real fr'd

“BENJA EASTBURN.”

The Esther Harris here alluded to was a most estimable lady. She was a native of England, of the family of Say, and related to the Shippens of Philadelphia, where John Harris met her, and in 1722 married her. He was her senior some fifteen or twenty years. After the death of the pioneer she married William Chesney, or M'Chesney, who resided on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, below the mouth of the Yellow Breeches. She died in 1757, but where buried is not known. She may possibly have been interred at Paxtang grave-yard, but there is no stone to mark her grave.

W. H. E.

CAPTAIN JAMES MURRAY'S COMPANY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the N. and Q. (June 28) inquiry is made as to whether the battalion, or rather the company of associators of whom John Simpson was lieutenant, was in actual service. We present herewith the roll of Captain James Murray's company as returned by him March 13, 1776. This company, with others, went into service in November or December, 1775, and were present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. We give the roll as we find it, although a number of the names are evidently misspelled. The members of the company nearly all resided in what was then Upper Paxtang township, or in the section of country from the present town of Dauphin extending to Halifax. Beyond and around the latter locality was Capt. Reed's company, the roll of which is also in our possession. There is one name on the list, that of John Ayres, who was a member of Capt. Matthew Smith's company, of Paxtang, and was left with several others sick at Boston when that brave body of men marched to Quebec. The probabilities are that as they were returning home, about the time of the arrival from Philadelphia, he at least joined his friends and neighbors, and shared with them the hardships and endurance of that brief winter campaign on the Delaware. W. H. E.

A Return of Captain James Murray's Company of Associators of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, Commanded by James Burd, Esq., March 13th, 1776.

Captain.

Murray, James.

First Lieutenant.

Sturgeon, Peter.

Second Lieutenant.

Simpson, John

Ensign.

Ryén, John

Privates.

1776

Ayres, John,	Gartner, George Adam
Bell, George,	Goudey, John,
Bell, Isaac,	Goudey, Robert,
Bell, James,	Hilton, William,
Bell, John sr.,	Hoane, Anthony,
Bell, John jr.,	Johnston, Richard,
Bell, William jr.,	Lafferty, Patrick,
Bell, William,	Lindsey, William,
Bell, William sr.,	Linord, James,
Boyce, John,	Lockart, Moses,
Boyce, William,	M'Closkey, Henry,
Brown, John,	M'Fadden, John,
Brown, Peter,	M'Gill, Robert,
Christy, John,	Mooney, Abraham,
Cochran, George,	Peacock, James,
Cochran, John sr.,	Plouge, Samuel,
Cochran, John jr.,	Richmond, John,
Cochran, Samuel,	Smith, Robert,
Colligan, Joseph,	Smith, William,
Colligan, John,	Sturgeon, Samuel,
Davis, David,	Sturgeon, Thomas,
Dice, John,	Thomas, John,
Eyeman, Christopher,	Thompson, Thomas,
Eyeman, Jacob (1),	Tinturf, Jacob,
Eyeman, Jacob (2),	Tinturf, Philip,
Gallacher, Thomas,	Vincent, William,
Yanelet, Michael,	

JAMES BURD,

Col. 4th Battalion, Lancaster County.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—III.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE OLD PETER'S MOUNTAIN ROAD.—Having at various times seen it claimed that such an one "made the road over Peter's mountain," &c., in the interest of historical accuracy I would like to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by *Notes and Queries* to discuss this question, taking it for granted that all who can will throw upon it what light they are able.

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the eastern base of Peter's mountain in October, 1773. One reason for doing so was the very impracticable road by which he would have to cross the mountain, and which to the female portion of his family (already exhausted by a long journey) was terrible to contemplate. It was simply the "Indian Path to Shamokin" (Sunbury), and instead of winding around the end of the mountain, at the river, it ran due north and led straight up the mountain, and over it. [See Scull's map.] This path was partly on William Ayres' land, and as he must need have a road up and over the mountain, he—so the family tradition saith—labored betimes at this path until it was reduced to an angle of easier ascent, and otherwise made practicable. He died in 1783, but it appears that his son, John Ayres, took up the work of making the road still better. I have in my possession "the Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Township of Middle Paxtang," to "the Honorable William Augustus Atlee and his Associate Judges of the Court," &c., &c., "now sitting at Harrisburg for the county of Dauphin, at their March Term, A. D. 1792," signed by thirty-one persons, some of them German, stating: "That your Petitioners being highly pleased with the improvement made by John Heirs [Ayres] of the said Township on that part of the Road leading from Harrisburg to Sunbury, which lays between the South end of the meadow of said Heirs and the first offset in the old Road which was Opened by order of Court a few years since over Peter's mountain. * * * * * We pray that Heirs's road be confirmed."

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W. H. E.

To the Reverend Mr. Jno. Elder: SIR—We, the Inhabitants in the Township & Congregation of Paxtang & Derry, Being now Destitute of a settled Gospel minister amongst us; Being also Deeply Sensible of the great loss & Disadvantage we & ours may sustain, In regard of our souls & spiritual Concerns by our living in such a Condition in this Wilderness; & having had Sufficient Proof of, & being well pleased & satisfied with the ministerial abilities & qualifications of y^eu, the Revd. Jno. Elder, Do unanimously Invite & Call

y'u to take the Pastoral Care & oversight of us, Promising all due subjection, submission & obedience to the Doctrine, Discipline & Government & Ordinances Exercised & administered By y'u as our Pastor in the Lord. And that y'u may be the Better Enabled to attend upon y'r Pastoral & ministerial work amongst us, without Anxious & Distracting Cares about y'r worldly Concerns, WE Do hereby Cheerfully Promise & Engage to take Care of y'r Support and maintenance for an Honourable & Creditable manner Suitable to & befitting y'r Honourable Function & office as a Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ amongst us; Knowing that the Lord hath ordained that they who Preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel. In testimony of all w'h we have hereunto Subscribed our Names This 26th of September, 1754.

*Thos. florster,	James Williamson,
*Wm. Armstrong,	Samuel Galbraith,
*John Harris,	Hugh M'Killip,
*Thos. M'Arthur,	Matthew Cowden,
*James Wallace,	James Houston,
David Walker,	James Tom,
*Robert Chambers,	John Starling,
*Moses Dickey,	Andrew Hannah,
William Stoe,	Peter Corbit,
*Thomas Simpson,	Wm. Kerr,
James Collier,	Joseph Kerr,
Thomas Dougan,	John Gray,
Henry M'Kinney,	William Wilson,
Andrew Stephea,	Michael Whitley,
John Bell,	Thomas Alexander,
John Morrow,	Valentine Stern,
Henry Renick,	Andrew Houston,
John Johnson,	Alex. Johnston,
Oliver Wyllie,	Samuel Stephenson,
Samuel Simpson,	Thomas Rutherford,
Thomas Renick,	Mathias Taylor,
Patrick Montgomery,	Stephen Gamble,
Richard Cavit,	Alex'r Mahon,
William Bell,	James Galbraith,
Thomas King,	Robert Wallace,
Edward King,	*John Harris,
Robert Montgomery,	James Foster,
John Wiggins, jr.,	James Freeland,
James Gilchrist,	Robert Armstrong,
James Mitcheltree,	Hugh Wilson,
John Neal,	James Wilson,
William Hannah,	Robert Chambers, jr.,
John Carson,	Arthur Chambers,
James Drummond,	William Reney,
Samuel Hunter,	Robert M'Callen,
Alex. Johnson,	John Hutchison,
George Gillespy,	Charles M'Clure,

Patrick Gillespy,	Hugh Black,
David Patton,	Robert Snodgrass,
James Potts,	Thomas Black,
Joseph Wilson,	Jean Black,
John M'Cormick,	Wm. Laird,
John Cavit,	Matthew Laird,
William Harris,	Elizabeth Park,
Robert Gilchrist,	Chas. Clarke,
John Gilchrist,	Mary M'Ilvain,
William M'Alevy,	James Harris,
John Foster,	Samuel Shaw,
David M'Clanochan,	Thomas Aikens,
David Reany,	Th. Streat,
John Craig,	Thomas M'Clalen,
John Wyllie,	William Brison,
Thomas Mays,	John M'Clintock,
Hugh Hays,	James Davis,
Andrew Moore,	James Rodgers,
David Foster,	Hugh Rodgers,
John Hays,	Joe M'Not,
Henry Walker,	Widow Rodgers,
John Walker,	Seth Rodgers,
John Walker,	Joe Snoddy,
James Walker,	Robert Harris,
Hugh Carothers,	Wm. Galbraith,
James Carothers,	David Jamison,
	Robert Walker.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, N. W. CORNER SECOND STREET AND CHERRY ALLEY.—The interesting article of Mr. Hamilton relating to the foregoing contains a slight error, which, however, requires correction. The two houses now on the north-west corner of Second street and Cherry alley were built by John Downey, Esq., in the year 1812, and owned by him. George Loyer was the brick-layer. Mr. Downey, who was the first cashier of the Harrisburg Bank, resided in the upper house and rented the lower one, which was occupied by some of the first families of the town.

One of the earliest occupants, if not the first, was Moses M'Clean, a distinguished lawyer of his day. He removed to Lewistown, from thence to Huntingdon, where he died.

The next tenant was Mrs. Snyder, widow of Gov. Snyder, who kept a boarding house. Mrs. Snyder, whose maiden name was Slough, was a sister of Mrs. Clendennin and also of the first wife of James Peacock.

Mrs. Rebecca Orth resided there subsequently and kept boarders. Her family consisted of four sons, Henry, William, Adams,

and Edward L., and three daughters, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Caroline. It was here that young Dr. Luther Reily made a beginning in his profession, which proved so eminently useful and successful. He boarded with Mrs. Orth, and had for his office the one recently occupied by Dr. Ross Roberts. Dr. Reily married Rebecca Orth. Elizabeth Orth married John Whitehill, who lived and died on what is now known as the "Reily farm," above now Reily street. Caroline Orth married Dr. Witman, who resided at Halifax. Adam Orth married Miss Elizabeth Cox and resided near Coxestown, where he died. Edward L. read medicine with Dr. Reily, and after graduation became one of the firm of Reily & Orth. He was an eminent physician, dying April 15, 1861, aged 47 years.

Succeeding Mrs. Orth came James Maginnis, who taught a grammar school for boys. He was an Irishman, a fine mathematician and considered one of Harrisburg's best teachers. He was a large, burly-looking man, a strict disciplinarian, who was feared and respected by his scholars, many of whom in after life occupying good positions. James W. Weir and others of our prominent men were his scholars. Mr. Maginnis was the author of an arithmetic, which was the standard book of that day. Frederick W. Leopold, who was a clerk in the bank while Mr. Downey was cashier, and Thomas Smith, once county surveyor, were brothers-in-law, having married sisters. Mr. Maginnis had three children—Edmund, who was a druggist, Mary and James B. Mrs. Maginnis was a Roman Catholic. If her husband was one he did not live up to the rules of the church. Mr. Leopold belonged to the same persuasion.

Mr. William Le Barron, one of Harrisburg's first and most enterprising men, purchased, improved and resided there some years. He built the first steam grist mill and warehouse, &c., in the borough. He was unfortunate, however, in business, and removed to Pittsburg, where he died.

Mr. Henry Alward, formerly a teller in the Harrisburg Bank, resided there a short time. Mr. Alward and General John Forster were brothers-in-law, having married daughters of Samuel Elder, son of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang. Mr. Alward and family removed to Pittsburg, where he died.

The building was then purchased for a young ladies' seminary and boarding school. The principal was Mrs. Kingsford, wife of the Rev. E. Kingsford, pastor of the Baptist church here. The school was well sustained for several years, but closed about the year 1842, the Rev. K. and family leaving town. They were from England, and were much liked by our citizens. Many of the young ladies who boarded with Mrs. Kingsford were the daughters of prominent families living in Juniata, Cumberland and York counties, and this sketch will be read by some of them and their children.

The Rev. William R. DeWitt, D. D., purchased the property from the Trustees of the Seminary, and resided there many years, and until he moved to the present residence on Front street. Mr. M. Einstein succeeded him, and he was succeeded by the present owner and occupant, Mr. Charles S. Segelbaum. The number is now No. 120 South Second street.

The house occupied by Mr. Downey was purchased by Doctor James Roberts, who came from Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa. He married Miss Emily Goldsmith, of this place, and had a good share of the practice of the town. In 1832 Edmond W. came from Cannonsburg, a young man, and read medicine with his brother, who removed to Illinois about 1835, and disposed of the property to Dr. E. W. The latter married Miss Caroline Ross, and had two children, Robt. Ross and Mary, who married the Rev. B. B. Leacock, D. D., pastor of St. Stephen's church. Dr. E. W. Roberts died October 10, 1865, aged 58 years. He was succeeded by Dr. R. Ross Roberts, who married Miss Mary Foote, and resided there practicing medicine until April 4, 1875, when he died, leaving two sons, Edmund and Leacock Roberts. The Rev. B. B. Leacock became owner, and disposed of it to Mr. A. M. Cleveland in March, 1879.

A. B.

"SNAKETOWN" (June 28.)—It is possible that this trading point was at or between Burd's run and the mill run north of it, at the present town of Highspire, in Swatara township, Dauphin county. It was not at Paxtang creek where Bizon established himself in 1707. Burt seems to have commenced his career as trader about 1719. His name is found on the assessment of West Conestogue, Chester county, in 1721, rated at twenty shillings. The locality des-

ignated is famous for its water snakes to this day, and is about thirty-nine miles, by the Susquehanna, from the mouth of the Conestoga creek. Evans of Columbia states that Burt "was a troublesome trader, living in continual violation of the provincial laws" regulating trade with the Indians. In 1726 Burt, Wright and some Muncy Indians had a drunken frolic at Snaketown, in which Wright and an Indian were killed by Burt, and the latter with his wife Esther, "forced out of the inhabited parts of this province" by order of "Gov. Gordon and ye council."

ANDREW STEWART OF PAXTANG.

In the graveyard at Paxtang church are the following tombstone inscriptions:

IN

Memory of
ANDREW STEWART

who departed
this Life, March
the 31st 1774
Aged 75 years

IN

Memory of
MARY STEWART

who departed
this Life April
30th 1772
Aged 55 years.

Andrew Stewart and Mary his wife came from Scotland prior to 1740. Owing to the destruction of the assessment lists immediately subsequent to the formation of Lancaster county, of which the townships of Paxtang, Derry and Hanover were an integral part upon its organization, it is very difficult to ascertain the precise year when the early settlers located here. Of the family of Stewart there were at least three distinct heads. The name is indifferently spelled Stuart and Stewart, but rarely Stewart in the old records. The origin of the patronymic—Stewart—is from *ward*, to guard, to care for. The first syllable *ste* is of doubtful origin, but is supposed to mean a place, a corner, a quarter. Stuart, Stewart and Steward have all the same origin, although those who use the Stuart claim to have the bluer blood in their veins, which, of course, is a fallacy. The *u* was substituted for the *w* because of there being no *w* in the French alphabet, the Stewarts having retired to France, or perhaps during the reign of Queen Mary Stuart, the French courtiers having introduced or persisted in the French mode of spelling the name Stuart.

Andrew Stewart was a Covenanter of the most rigid faith, and the earliest Reformed Presbyterian minister in America, the Rev. John Cuthbertson, frequently tarried

at his house while on his missionary tours. In his diary, under date of 20th of August, 1751, he notes the baptism of Eliza (Elizabeth), daughter of Andrew Stewart. On the organization of the Covenantan Church at Paxtang Mr. Stewart and his wife became members. But little is known of this hardy pioneer, save that in his day and generation he was ever loyal to the "Solemn League and Covenant."

Of the family of Andrew Stewart, his eldest son John, born in Paxtang, on the 24th of February, 1740, was educated for the ministry. While in England he was ordained in the established church, returned to Pennsylvania, where he was received with aught but favor by his strict old covenantan father. He went as a missionary among the Indians in the Mohawk valley, and made a translation of the New Testament into the Mohawk language. Refusing allegiance to the Colonies, in 1781 he went to Canada, where he became chaplain to a Provincial regiment, and subsequently as a missionary traveled through the upper province of Canada, where he labored with energy and success. In 1786 he settled at Kingston, and for some time previous to his death was chaplain to the Legislative Council. He died on the 15th of August, 1811.

Of the children of the Rev. John Stewart, or Stuart, as our Canadian friends prefer to write it, we have been able to glean the following data, hoping, however, that some member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec will furnish us with fuller, if not more accurate information. James Stewart, the eldest son, was born at Fort Hunter, New York, March 2, 1780, became an eminent Canadian jurist and chief justice of Lower Canada. He was called to the bar in 1801; appointed solicitor general, 1805-9; attorney general, 1822-32; chief justice, 1833-53. He was created a baronet in 1840, and died at Quebec July 14, 1853. His son, Sir Charles Stuart, now resides in England during the summer season, and in Italy during the winter.

The second son, Andrew, was also a distinguished jurist, and solicitor general of Lower Canada—decidedly one of the most talented men of Canada—many years president of the Literary and Historical Society.

of Quebec, was born at Kingston, U. C., in 1786, and died at Quebec February 21, 1840. He was the author of a number of valuable historical works. A son of Andrew Stuart is at present a judge—a gentleman of ability and ardent mind.

George O'Neill Stuart, another son, became an arch-deacon. He married a daughter of Gen. John Brooks, a soldier of the revolution and Governor of Massachusetts from 1816 to 1823. His son, of the same name, is Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec.

John Stewart, sheriff of Leeds and Greenville, who resided at Brockville, on the British side of the St. Lawrence, was also a son of the Rev. John first named.

We have given the foregoing to show the connection between the Stewarts of Paxtang and those of Canada.

The other children of Andrew Stewart, the pioneer, were James, Mary, Elizabeth, previously named, who died May 1, 1773, aged twenty-three years; Charles, Andrew and Eleanor. Of none of these do we know the history save that of Eleanor, the others probably removing from this locality after the death of their father and mother. Eleanor married Richard DeYarmond, second son of James and Mary DeYarmond. She was born May 4, 1753, and died February 19, 1830. Her husband, born in Hanover, September 1, 1743, died November 17, 1802. They are both interred in the old Hanover church grave-yard. Their children were—James, born October 2, 1782, died January 7, 1812; Mary, born in 1784, who married James M'Creight, junior; Eleanor, born in 1788; Andrew Stewart, born in 1791, and Margaret, born March 1, 1793, died May 6, 1824. W. H. E.

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Patrick Montgomery,	Stephen Gamble,
Richard Cavit,	Alex ^r Mahon,
William Bell,	James Galbraith,
Thomas King,	Robert Wallace,
Edward King,	*John Harris,
Robert Montgomery,	James Foster,
John Wiggins, jr.,	James Freeland,
James Gilchrist,	Robert Armstrong,
James Mitchell,	Hugh Wilson,
John Neal,	James Wilson,
William Hannah,	Robert Chambers, jr.,
John Carson,	Arthur Chambers,
James Drummond,	William Reney,
Samuel Hunter,	Robert M'Callen,
Alex. Johnson,	John Hutchison,
George Gillespy,	Charles M'Clure,
Patrick Gillespy,	Hugh Black,
David Patton,	Robert Snodgrass,
James Potts,	Thomas Black,

Joseph Wilson,	Jean Black,
John M'Cormick,	Wm. Laird,
John Cavit,	Matthew Laird,
William Harris,	Elizabeth Park,
Robert Gilchrist,	Chas. Clarke,
John Gilchrist,	Mary M'Ilvain,
William M'Alvey,	James Harris,
John Foster,	Samuel Shaw,
David M'Clanochan,	Thomas Aikens,
David Reany,	Th. Streat,
John Craig,	Thomas M'Clalen,
John Wyllie,	William Brison,
Thomas Mays,	John M'Clintock,
Hugh Hays,	James Davis,
Andrew Moore,	James Rodgers,
David Foster,	Hugh Rodgers,
John Hays,	Joe M'Not,
Henry Walker,	Widow Rodgers,
John Walker,	Seth Rodgers,
John Walker,	Joe Snoddy,
James Walker,	Robert Harris,
Hugh Carothers,	Wm. Galbraith,
James Carothers,	David Jamison,
	Robert Walker.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—V.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE EARLY COVENANTERS IN PAXTANG.
—As early as 1720 six brothers of the name of Brown came from the north of Ireland and settled in Paxtang. They were reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters, whose grand-father had been martyred in Scotland by the infamous Claverhouse for his attachment to the Scotch Covenantants. The Browns were soon after joined by other families of Irish Covenanters, and within twenty years we find such names as Graham, Stuart, Williams, Taylor, Hains, M'Knight, Chambers, Means, M'Cormick, Finney, Swan, Thorn and Mitchell. According to the rules of their Church they formed themselves into a religious society, and met in each others' houses on the Sabbath for prayer and praise, and the reading of the scripture and religious conversation. Occasionally a sermon was read, which was generally selected from those of Cameron, or Cargill, or Paden, or Renwick, or some other Covenanting worthy.

At this time there was no Covenanter minister in America, but the Rev. Alexander Craighead, of the Presbytery of Donegal, strongly sympathized with them in their peculiar views, and was in the habit of frequently preaching to the little Covenanter societies at Paxtang, and at Pequena, and Octoraro, and Muddy Run, in Lancaster county.

The Rev. John Cuthbertson, a Scotch Covenanter, after missionating four years in Ireland, landed at New Castle, Delaware, on the 5th of August, 1751, and for 22 years made a visitation almost every year to all the little Covenanter societies in what are now the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and Fulton. He preached his first sermon in Paxtang at the house of William Brown on the 18th of August, 1751. He held one communion per year at some central place, to which the members of all these societies came, making a total number of about 250 communicants. His first communion was held at Stony Ridge, Cumberland county, on the 23d of July, 1752. The services on the Sabbath lasted about NINE hours. The next communion was on October 14, 1753, in Paxtang. These arrangements continued till December, 1773, when two more Covenanter ministers arrived from Ireland, the Rev. Alexander Dobbins, who settled at Gettysburg and remained there until his death in 1809, and the Rev. Matthew Lind, who settled at Paxtang and Stony Ridge. These three—Cuthbertson, Lind and Dobbins—met in Paxtang on the 10th of March, 1774, and constituted the Reformed Presbytery of America.

On the 24th of February, 1771, William Brown, Benjamin Brown, Henry McCormick and Thomas Mitchell were ordained by Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson as ruling elders in Paxtang. It is possible there were no subsequent additions.

The Rev. Mr. Lind resigned in 1783 and removed to Franklin county. The few families left either identified themselves with neighboring Presbyterian churches or soon followed their migrated friends, so that in four or five years the entire organization had melted away. J. B. S.

WISCONSINO IN 1775.—The following is the earliest list we have been able to obtain of the "Taxables of Wisconsin, Paxtang Township." The names are given as spelled in the original document. Here and there is a surname familiar to the "Upper End," but the descendants of the majority of these early settlers have their homes in the Far West:

Benjamin Buffington, Felty Brough,
John Chester, jr., William Cline,
George Cooper, Mathias Diveler,

Albright Diveler,
Anthony Fielich,
Peter Hoffman,
Henry Hanes,
Abe Jury,
Adam King,
Stophel Lark,
John Meeter,
Abe Neighbour,
Jacob Newbacker,
Richard Peters, (?)
George Seal,
B. Stone,
Stophel Snyder,
Mike Sallady,
Ludwick Spotts,
Jacob Spotts,
George Supes,
Daniel Wolf,
James Woodside,

George Fight,
Jacob Herman,
Hansel Hoffman,
Mathias Hunter,
Samuel Jury,
Francis Lera,
John Miller,
Jacob Meets,
George Niggla,
John Powell,
George Riddle,
Joseph Staver,
Christ. Snokes,
Henry Wolf,
Robert Walker,
Adam Wertz,
Martin Weaver,
Jacob Weaver,
Mike Yetrack.

Located Unimproved Lands.

Abe Riggy,
Simon Levy,
Stephen Martin,
Andrew Boggs,
Nick Miller,
Pat Work,
John Shock,
John Walder,
Mike Roscolp,
John Cline,
James Beeham,
Daniel Conn,
R. J. Enderline,
Anther Ticker,
Lazarts Winger,
Isaac Heeler,
George Ekord,
Isaac Haller,
Simon Snyder,
Philip D. Horst,
Christ. Lauer.

LIND, REV. MATTHEW.—Was born at Cairn Castle, county Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1732. He was educated at the University of Glasgow and was ordained by the Reformed (Covenanter) Presbytery of Scotland. For thirteen years he was pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church of Aghadowey, county of Londonderry, Ireland. In 1773, at the earnest solicitation of William Brown, of Paxtang, who went to Ireland for the purpose, he, in company with the Rev. Alex. Dobbins, came to America, arriving at New Castle, Delaware, in December of that year. In the spring of 1774 he became the first and only pastor of the Covenanter church of Paxtang, also officiating at Stony Ridge, now New Kingston, Cumberland county. When the Seceder and Covenanter churches united in 1783 and formed the Associate Reformed church he and his two churches went into that union. By this time German immigration had largely pressed out his Irish families, so that in 1783 he felt compelled to resign and

take the pastorate of the Associate Reformed congregations of Greencastle, Chambersburg, Mercersburg and the Great Cove. Here he died on the 21st of April, 1800, and was buried at Brown's Mill, six miles south of Chambersburg, near which he lived. The Rev. Mr. Lind married Jennie Fulton, of Paxtang, born in 1746 and dying April 1, 1819. She too is buried at Brown's Mill. Their son John subsequently succeeded his father to the ministry. He died at Hagerstown, Md., in 1824. The Rev. Matthew Lind was universally regarded by his associates as being both an able preacher and a zealous Christian.

BROWN, JOHN, OF UPPER PAXTANG.—He died in 1786 leaving wife Rebecca, and children, Audley, John, George, William. Mary married Wm. Smith; Elizabeth m. William Glover; Jane m. Robert Boyd; Rebecca m. Peter Smith. Can any one give an account of this family of Browns. It is probable the Rev. Audley Brown, who was a candidate on the Prohibition State ticket several years ago, was a descendant.

"CINQUAS,"—John Sloan, who died in September, 1741, in his will mentions a daughter Cinquas. Can any one inform us what this means, or could it possibly be a mistake in transcribing the will in the office at Lancaster? If correct, it is at least a very singular name.

LONDONDERY IN 1775.

Within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington the able-bodied men of this entire region were organized for the defense of their liberties. The performance of military duty was no new thing to men who had been cradled amidst the clash of arms in the protection of the frontiers made desolate so many years by the ruthless savages—the merciless Delawares and the perfidious Shawanees. The document we publish here-with gives the names of the first company of the Associators we have yet seen. Almost the entire company were residents of Londonderry township. Its commanding officer, Capt. Jacob Cook, was prominent in organizing the troops throughout the war, at the same time being one of the Provincial magistrates, and as such continued by the convention of July 15, 1776. First Lieutenant William Hay rose to be a lieutenant colonel in the Flying

Camp, in 1776-7, doing gallant service in the Jerseys and at Brandywine and Germantown. The M'Queens, Robert and David, were subsequently connected with the Flying Camp, and if we mistake not were at Fort Washington at its capture. Of these officers we hope soon to obtain fuller information. Of the men who composed this first Londonderry company, several served through the war from Quebec to Yorktown, while others fell martyrs to the cause of Independence. The articles of association, to which the men all subscribe are worthy of preservation. W. H. E.

The Association of the Liberty Company in Lancaster County.

In order to make ourselves perfect in the art of Military, &c., We the subscribers have associated, and severally Agree, Promise, and Resolve as follows, viz;

1st. That Jacob Cook be the Captain, Wm. Hay the first Lieutenant, Robert M'Queen the second Lieutenant, and David M'Queen the Ensign of the Company in London Derry called the Liberty Company, which said Officers, according to their respective stations to have the Command of said Company, whilst under Arms, Mustering, or in actual Service, and that the said Officers shall remain till altered by a Majority of the Officers and two-thirds of the Company.

2d. That none of the subscribers or Company shall disobey the Orders of either of the said Officers, whilst under Arms or Mustering, or in actual Service, under the Penalty of paying a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings for every disobedience to be inflicted, and judged of, by a Majority of the Officers.

3d. That each Person of the Company shall (if not already done) as soon as possible, provide himself with a good Gun or Musket, in good order and repair, with a Cartouch-Box or Shot-Bag, and Powder-Horn, a half a Pound of Powder and two Pounds of Lead.

4th. That each of the said Company shall attend weekly on Saturday, and on such other Times as the officers or a majority of them shall appoint, in the Town of Lancaster, or in the county of Lancaster, at such places as the said officers shall deem necessary, under the Penalty of forfeiting and paying the sum of One Shilling, for every absence, Sickness of the person or Business out of the Town or Townships, &c. to

excuse. This is to be judged of by a majority of the Officers; but in case of absence at any Meeting, the Party so absenting to show Cause to the Officers against the next succeeding Meeting, or the Fine to be absolute; every Person is to appear at such Meeting with his Arms and Ammunition as aforesaid under the Penalty of forfeiting the said Sum of One Shilling, for every default, unless a Majority of the Officers shall remit such Fine.

5th. That no Person of the said Company shall appear drunk, or curse or swear whilst under Arms Mustering, or in actual service, under the Penalty of paying Three Shillings for the first offence; Five Shillings for the second offence, and for the third offence to be expelled the Company, a Majority of the Officers are also to judge of these offences.

6th. That should any of the Soldiers, by their Conduct render themselves unworthy of being a Member of said Company, a Majority of the Officers and Company may expel him; and in such case the Party expelled shall yet be obliged to pay off all arrearages of Fines.

7th. All Fines to be paid or exacted in consequence of the Resolutions or Regulations of this Company, are to be paid to the Captain for the time being, or the Person appointed by him for that purpose, and are to be laid out for use of the said Company.

8th. That the said Company shall be increased to any number, not exceeding One Hundred Men.

9th. That the said Company shall not be obliged to march out of this Province, without the Direction of a Majority of the officers, with the consent of a Majority of the soldiers.

10th. That in case it be thought expedient the Companies of this County should form themselves into Battalions or Regiments, we do hereby empower the Officers aforesaid, to join with the other officers of the County, in choosing Field Officers to command such Battalion or Regiment.

11th. That this Association to continue for the space of Eight Months next following, unless the time be enlarged by a Majority of the subscribers, or the Association dissolved by two-thirds of the Subscribers.

12th. That this Company and every members thereof shall also comply with any other Resolutions that shall be entered into by a majority of the officers and a majority

of the Company for the Regulation, Government or Support of this Company. 14

13th. That a majority of the officers shall appoint the Sergeants, Corporals, and Drum for the Company.

14th. That the officers are to be fined for offences equal with ye privates.

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Hands, the seventeenth day of May, 1775.

Privates.

Allimen, John,	Hunter, William,
Bratton, John,	Johnson, John,
Bishop, Stophle,	Johnson, William,
Black, James,	Kelley, James,
Boyd, Samuel,	Kelley, Patrick,
Bream, Peter,	Kelley, Thomas,
Brown, James,	Kenady, John,
Buck, Robert,	Keyner, Adam,
Buck, Thomas,	Lawser, Michael,
Campble, John,	Logan, John,
Campble, William,	Lynch, Patrick,
Carnahan, Robert,	M'Cleary, Robert,
Chambers, Robert,	M'Clintock, Alexander,
Cook, Jacob,	der,
Creed, James,	M'Clintock, Joseph,
Davis, John,	M'Dougal, Duncan,
Dixon, John,	M'Queen, David,
Donaldson, James,	M'Queen, Jonas,
Dougherty, Hugh,	M'Queen, Robert,
Duncan, John,	Moore, William,
Elliot, Archibald,	Moore, Edward,
Falkner, Joseph,	Morrison, James,
Farmer, John,	Morrison, Alexander,
Farmer, William,	Notemurr, James,
Flack, James,	Null, Christopher,
Foster, Andrew,	Null, George,
Foster, David,	Pooreman, Peter,
Foster, James,	Rheas, Robert,
Fulton, Alexander,	Roan, John,
Fureman, Daniel,	Shank, Stophel,
Grimm, Dewalt,	Shreeley, Michael,
Hall, William,	Shier, Jacob,
Hamilton, Charles,	Stauffer, Christian,
Hay, James,	Stauffer, Jacob,
Hay, John,	Steel, Dennis,
Hay, Matthew,	Stevick, John,
Hay, William,	Thompson, John,
Henry, Adam,	Walker, Archibald,
Hoover, John,	Weir, John,
Hostater, John,	Wolf, Michael,
Hunter, Robert,	

A true Copy, Certified by Jacob Cook, Chairman of Committee, and James Sullivan, Clk.

[Communicated.]

WHERE WAS SNAKETOWN LOCATED?

Under the head of "Notes and Queries," in the TELEGRAPH of July 12, 1879, * * * undertakes to locate "Snaketown" at a point 35 miles above Conestoga creek, and charges Burt with killing Wright and an Indian. Both these statements are incorrect.

In the proceedings of Council, Mr. Logan quotes John Wright, Esq., who resided at Wright's Ferry, now Columbia, as locating "Snaketown" forty miles above Conestoga. See Col. Records, vol. III, page 285. By the route traveled from the mouth of Conestoga creek to the site of Harrisburg in Colonial times and at present is just forty miles. Harrisburg was always computed to be twenty-nine miles above Columbia and Conestoga creek ten miles below, the town of Columbia being one mile wide.

Burt, whatever his faults might have been, was not guilty of murder. Wright was killed by an Indian, a full account of which is given by Jonas Davenport, in same vol. and page. The principal objection to Burt was that he persisted to sell rum to the Indians, and neglected very often to take out a license to trade with the Indians. Could you not find room for Davenport's statement, and the list of jurors at the inquest?

Inquiry has also been made as to the location of Rev. William Bertram's farm. James Galbraith (the younger), who married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Rev. B., owned the adjoining farm of Rev. B. on the banks of the Swatara. There was a grist mill upon one of the farms. There is probably a mill there to-day, which may lead to the location of the Indian town.

SAM'L EVANS.

COLUMBIA, Pa., July 22, 1879.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—VI.

Historical and Genealogical.

SOME HEROES OF 1776.—Recently in looking over some court records we came upon the following detached accounts of soldiers of the Revolution from this locality who "bravely fought and bravely fell" for independence:

Simon Twoey, private, Captain Wm. Brown's Co., taken prisoner at Fort Washington and died on prison ship December 8, 1776.

Jacob Neveland and John Dunlap, privates, Capt. James Crouch's Co., killed at Chestnut Hill.

Capt. John Reily, of the 3d Penna., wounded at Bonhamtown, in N. J.; shot through the body.

William Hall, private, Capt. Green's Battalion of the Flying Camp, killed at Fort Washington (?), certified to by Lieut. Col. Wm. Hay and Lieut. Wm. M'Cullough of the Battalion.

Jacob Loeser, private of Capt. Peter Berry's company of Col. Greenawalt's Battalion, taken prisoner at Fort Washington and died on board prison ship.

Lieut. John Dunlap, of Capt. Crouch's company, killed at Chestnut Hill, Dec. 6, 1777.

Capt. Michael Whitley, of Col. Robert Elder's Battalion, wounded and taken prisoner at Chestnut Hill Dec. 6, 1777, and died a few days afterwards in Philadelphia, aged forty-seven years.

Lieut. John Gilchrist, of Capt. John Reed's company of the Flying Camp, wounded in right arm near Elizabethtown, N. Y., August 14, 1776.

Henry Slotterbeck, private of Captain Oldenbech's company, Col. Philip Greenawalt's Battalion, wounded in the thigh at Chestnut Hill, December 6, 1777.

Peter Boal, private of Capt. Collier's company, Col. Elder's Battalion, under the command of Col. Thomas Hartley, wounded in the attack on Fort Muncy, in Northumberland county, August 20, 1778.

William Campbell, private of Captain Robert Clark's company of Flying Camp, wounded and taken prisoner at Delancy's Mill, October, 1776.

William Johnston, corporal of Captain John Reed's company wounded and taken prisoner at Delancy's Mill, October, 1776.

Patrick Lusk, sergeant, Capt. John Murray's company, wounded in right wrist at Princeton.

Joseph Wood, of Bethel township, now Lebanon county, in 1786, at the age of 65 years, certifies that while lieutenant colonel of Second Pennsylvania, Col. Arthur St. Clair, he received a dangerous wound in the left leg, and subsequently wounded in the left arm at Lake Champlain. W. H. E.

STEWARTS OF HANOVER.—The first Lazarus Stewart, of Hanover, died possessed of a valuable estate. When he

died is not on record, but in the distribution of his property in 1785, mention is made of the following heirs;

1. Lazarus Stewart m. and had issue—
2. John, b. 1714, died April 8, 1777.
3. Lazarus.
4. Peter.
5. James.
6. David.
7. Margaret m. James Stewart.
8. Margary m. John Young.
- John Stewart (2) m. and had issue—
9. William, b. 1733, d. July 14, 1803.
10. George.
11. James.
12. John.
13. Lazarus.
14. Mary m. George Espy.
15. Jane.

Margaret Stewart (7), who married James Stewart, had issue—

16. Charles.
17. Lazarus.
18. James.
19. Jane m. John Campbell.

William Stewart (9), son of John Stewart (2), m. 1st—Mary—b. 1736, d. Feb. 22, 1780; 2d—Mary Stewart, b. 1743, d. Aug. 9, 1796.

Margery Stewart (8), who m. John Young, had issue—

- 19½. William d. 1795.
- Charles Stewart (16) m. and had issue—
20. James.
21. Lazarus.
22. John.
23. Margaret.
24. Charles.
25. George.

Lazarus Stewart (17), son of Margaret Stewart (7) and James Stewart m. and had issue—

26. James, d. 1823 (?)
27. Josiah.
28. Margaret.
29. Priscilla.
30. Mary.
31. Elizabeth.
32. Martha.

James Stewart (18), son of Margaret Stewart (7) and James Stewart, m. and had issue—

33. James d. s. p.
34. Lazarus.

Jane Stewart (19), who m. James Campbell, b. 1732, d. June 1, 1781, had issue.—

35. William, d. July 3, 1804.

William Campbell (35) m. Margaret — and had issue—

36. James, b. Sept. 14, 1789.
37. Martha, bap. Nov. 9, 1791.

Can any of our correspondents give information as to which Lazarus Stewart was the celebrated captain of the Paxtang Rangers? W. H. E.

“LONG BULLETS” (July 5)—was a pastime amusement fifty years ago. My father had three or four balls weighing from a pound and a half to two and a half (cast for artillery purposes). My brother was fond of athletic amusements, and exceeded all others I have ever seen throw them. H. R.

“JUMPING THE BULLIES”—was another old-time sport, which expired about fifty years ago. It was often practiced at “singing school.” Sides being chosen, four or five stood up against the wall in a leaning posture, one behind the other. The game was for the other side, of an equal number, to jump up on their shoulders, and the last man jumping had to clap his hands three times together. Quite a difficult feat, by the way. H. R.

A HANOVER MAN.—The most remarkable man present at the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Saratoga is a native of Dauphin county—William Davis Snodgrass. He is the son of the last pastor of the Hanover (or “Monoda”) church on Bow creek, in East Hanover township, and was born there before the beginning of the present century. He has been pastor of a congregation at Goshen, New York, for forty or fifty years, nearly as long as that of his father James at Hanover, which extended over fifty-six years. Rev. Dr. Prime, in his description of some of the men of the Assembly, says of Rev. Dr. Snodgrass:

“I cannot see that the signs of old age appear on him any more than of fire on Abednego. Fresh, active, firm and strong, he preaches twice or three times on a Sabbath without weariness to himself or his hearers. Yet two full generations have passed away since he began to preach the Word, and it would not be more strange if he should survive another, his bow abiding in strength. His usefulness is undiminished, and his hold on the affections of his people increases from year to year.”

LINDLEY MURRAY, THE GRAMMARIAN.

In Derry township, Dauphin county, Pa., about one mile south of old Derry Presbyterian church, on the 7th day of June, 1745, was born LINDLEY MURRAY. His father, Robert Murray, was of Scotch-Irish birth, had settled some ten years previously in Derry township, as did also one or two of his brothers. They were related to the Dixons, of Dixon's Ford, through intermarriage, and that circumstance accounts for William Darby, in one of his letters, alluding to Lindley Murray as the cousin of Robert Dixon. The maiden name of Lindley Murray's mother has not come down to us, although biographers have ventured the opinion that she was a Lindley. There was a family of Lindleys settled at an early period on the Swatara, but whether Robert Murray's wife bore that surname there is no authority for saying. Singularly enough, Lindley Murray, in his autobiography published at York, England, in 1826, gives neither the Christian name of his father or mother. Of them, however, he writes:

"My parents were of respectable characters and in the middle station of life. My father possessed a good flour mill at Swatara, but being of an enterprising spirit and anxious to provide handsomely for his family, he made several voyages to the West Indies, in the way of trade, by which he considerably augmented his property. Pursuing his inclinations, he, in time, acquired large possessions, and became one of the most respectable merchants in America.

* * * * * My mother was a woman of an amiable disposition, and remarkable for mildness, humanity and liberality of sentiment. She was, indeed, a faithful and affectionate wife, a tender mother and a kind mistress."

Robert Murray moved to North Carolina about 1750, when the immigration thither was in full tide. Two or three years sufficed, however, when he turned his face northward and settled in the city of New York, where he entered into mercantile pursuits. Although brought up in the Westminster Confession and members of Old Derry church, whatever may have been the cause we know not, Robert Murray and his wife joined the Society of Friends in New York, and it was therefore in the tenets of this persuasion that his large family of children were instructed. He died in the city of New York, July 22, 1786, at the age of sixty five.

Lindley Murray, the eldest son, received a good education, but having a dislike to mercantile pursuits studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. The year after he married. His limited practice was temporarily interrupted by a visit to England, whither his father had preceded him in the hope of benefiting his health. He returned to New York in 1771, and renewed the practice of law with marked success, tiring of it, however, when the Revolution broke out and New York was occupied by the British army, or having no sympathy with the cause of Independence, he removed to Islip, on Long Island, and entered a mercantile life. We have always given Lindley Murray credit for his religious principles as having precluded him from taking part in the struggle between the Colonies and the mother country, but in a letter in our possession, written by William Darby, to his friend, Mrs. Anna Dixon, the true incentive is perchance given. Mr. Darby was well acquainted with the men of his time—he was intimate with the patriots of the Revolution, and learned much of the inward history of the people concerning whom it is to be regretted, he did not give his reminiscences. As for Murray, William Darby was born in the same neighborhood, was intimate with the Dixons and Roans, to whom the former was related, and through whom he learned more of Lindley Murray than biographers choose to tell. Unfortunately in the success and greatness of a man we lose sight of the grave errors into which he may have fallen, and the defects in his principles and character. Nor would we dispel the bright halo which glimmers around the life of the celebrated grammarian. Sabine, it is true, classes him among the Loyalists of the Revolution, but Darby in contrasting him with Robert Dixon, whose blood was the first Pennsylvania offering to the cause of Independence, speaks of Murray's taking sides with the enemies of his country. This we can easily understand. Surrounded by his religious friends whose peace principles would not allow them to take up arms—although many hundreds did, who were subsequently disowned for it—and in a city occupied by the King's troops, he himself says he had little faith in the success—

ful resistance of the Colonies. It was thus he became a loyalist. His father's business and his own thrived, and the rule of England was sufficient for him. We venture the opinion that there were really few instances when religious principles made men Tories. Mercenary motives were generally at the bottom of it. Still, without doubting the sincerity of Lindley Murray, it is to be regretted that his influence should have been on the side of British oppression and tyranny. As it was, at the close of the war he had amassed a fortune, and when peace had dawned he sailed away from the land of his nativity and the Home of Liberty.

His attachment to the home of his fathers, he said, "was founded on many pleasing associations. In particular I had strong prepossessions in favor of a residence in England, because I was ever partial to its political constitution, and the mildness and wisdom of its general laws." * * * "On leaving my native country, there was not, therefore, any land in which I could cast my eyes with so much pleasure, nor is there any which could have afforded me so much real satisfaction as I have found in Great Britain. May its political fabric, which has stood the test of ages, and long attracted the admiration of the world, be supported and perpetuated by Divine Providence."

In 1784, he went to England, and after visiting several localities purchased a small estate at Holdgate, about a mile from York, upon which he resided until his death.

Living in ease and retirement, he entered upon a literary life which proved a successful one and has inscribed his name high up on fame's portals.

In 1787 he published a small work entitled "The Power of Religion on the Mind," which passed through seventeen editions. His next work, and that by which he is principally known, was his "English Grammar," first published in 1795, and such was the unexpected demand for it that several editions were published during the same year. Following this appeared "English Exercises" and a "Key," an abridgement of which treatises were published in one volume in 1797.

Lindley Murray's other writings are "The English Reader," with an "Introduction and Sequel;" "The English Spelling Book;" a new edition of his Grammar, Exercises and Key in two octavo volumes; a selection from Horne's "Commentary on the Psalms;" and "The Duty and Benefit of Reading the Scriptures."

Those who were scholars as late as thirty or forty years ago remember with great pleasure Murray's Grammar and "The English Reader." Many an old chest or drawer containing the old-time school books have recently been ransacked, bringing to light much of the school literature of other days, and none bears reading over so well as the admirable selections in Lindley Murray's "English Reader." Indeed so much interest in the work has been taken of late, that its reproduction under the auspices of that veteran scholar and editor, O. N. Worden, of Susquehanna county, Pa., is as eagerly looked for, as it will be highly appreciated. As Murray himself said, "that whilst they contain many selections which present the moral virtues, religion, and the Christian religion in particular, in very amiable points of view, not a sentiment has been admitted into any of them which can pain the most virtuous mind, or give the least offense to the eye or ear of modesty."

Lindley Murray's educational publications were not alone confined to his mother tongue. He prepared two French works, "Introduction au Lecteur Francois" and "Lecteur Francois," which soon came into general use, were highly commended, and passed through a large number of editions.

Lindley Murray's life in England was a busy one, as it was an eventful one. No American who made a European tour failed to visit Holdgate. His personal appearance, his unassuming demeanor and his conversational powers excited in the minds of all visitors an agreeable surprise.

On Thursday morning, the 16th of February, 1826, at the ripe old age of eighty-one, Lindley Murray died at his residence near York, England, sincerely lamented, not only in the land of his adoption, but in the land of his nativity, which latter has always claimed him and classed him among the eminent and distinguished men of America. And we who reside within a few miles of the place where he was born, cannot do better than to recall the main facts of his life, and honor ourselves by claiming Lindley Murray as belonging to Dauphin county and to Pennsylvania. W. H. E.

"TIT-FOR-TAT."—*The Richmond (Va.) Standard*, although not even a yearling, is evidence how valuable a weekly newspaper can be made. It reminds us of the "Home Journal" of New York in its Morris and Willis palmy days, by its clean make-up, its dash and vivacity, with this addition, however, that it deals not alone with the Present, but the Historic Past. The contributions of R. A. Brock, Esq., the industrious Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, are of such marked character, for interest, value and research, that not only the citizens of the Old Dominion but all lovers of literature, wheresoever dispersed, highly appreciate. His biographical sketches and historical "bric-a-brac," we hope to see reproduced in a more permanent form. In fine, the yearly volume of the *Standard* with a good index would make a capital annual encyclopedia.

W. H. E.

GEN. JOHN HARRISON.—"T. S. M'N." calls our attention to the egregious blunder made in the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1877 by the County Superintendent of Lebanon (*vide* p. 354), in which he makes Gen. John Harrison, of Hanover, identical with Gen. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. The error alluded to being such a palpable one, that no ten year old scholar could be misled by it, is the very reason little attention was paid to its correction. It may be true that President Harrison's ancestors originally settled in this locality, but it is doubtful if Gen. John Harrison was a relative. The latter was a native of Hanover township, the son of Isaac and Sarah Harrison, born January 8, 1775, and died February 28, 1837. His remains, as do those of his parents, rest in old Hanover graveyard. Gen. Harrison was one of the representative men of this locality sixty or seventy years ago. He was in public office a long time, and was an enterprising business man.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—"The historian of the Lebanon county schools makes a statement," says T. S. M'N., "in the School Report for 1877, page 349, that the school begun by the German settlers in Annville township was the first within the county

limits. You know, that if there was no other motive to induce the old Presbyterian stock to keep alive the rudiments of education, the importance they attached to their children being posted in the Catechism of their church, and the ability to read the Bible, and the authors who were regarded by them as defenders of the faith, required it. All would and did compel the Scotch-Irish to provide means for the education of their children." "T. S. M'N." is correct. Wherever the Scotch-Irish settlers located, the church and the school were at once organized, and our researches among the old records prove that it was a rare thing for either man or woman to be unable to write his or her name or read the Confession of Faith, while among the German settlers it was the exception, we regret to say.

FIRST PAGE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A notice of the death of the late John A. Smull, Esq., says: "but his elder brother who filled the office of one of the first pages in the House of Representatives dying, he was appointed to fill the vacancy." This "elder brother" was my old playmate, Abram Levan Smull, who died April 21, 1849. He was the first Page employed in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Through the intercession of his mother, whose application was advocated by a member named Ford—who boarded at Mrs. Stehley's, then on Market street near Front—the office of Page was created for young Mr. A. L. Smull.

In those days, when "Pappy Hovis" was considered fully able to carry all the mails to and from the postoffice, and carry all the wood to the big fire-places beside, and do other things too, it was deemed a tremendous piece of extravagance to think of a page; each member having been accustomed to do his own errands.

[This same Ford, too, was the man who instigated the obligation that members should burn their spermaceti candles to the socket, before getting another; in order to break up a villainous practice which many had of "going through the motion" of burning, whilst they were simply stowing them away to take home at the end of the session.]

Indeed, I think that the office of page was not pluralized until many years after John A. Smull was promoted from it; and I make the correction for history's sake. A. Levan.

Smull was very competent in penmanship; he made beautiful designs for autograph albums, many of which are doubtless still extant. He was a noble boy and a worthy predecessor to his equally meritorious brother.

G. B. A.

STOPIEL AND CHRISTLY—These Christian names so frequently met with in Pennsylvania assessment and other lists of inhabitants, stand—*Stophel* for Christopher and *Christly* for Christian.

SNAKETOWN.—“Samuel Evans, Columbia, Pa., July 26, 1879,” is as certainly mistaken in locating “Snaketown” at the present Harrisburg, as I was in carelessly stating that John Burt had killed an Indian there, September 11, 1727.

On the tax assessment of Conestoga, Chester county, 1718, a John Harris is noted as a “single freeman,” subject to a tax of “twelve shillings.”

On the list of West Conestoga, for 1721, the same John Harris appears rated at £26, tax 6 and 6 pence.

On the list for 1722, he again appears. Mr. Evans notes of him:—“Indian trader, first settled in the neighborhood of Conors-town, and afterward removed to the vicinity of the Paxtang Indians. * * Lived many years where Harrisburg is located.”

In 1724, on the Donegal list, the name of the same John Harris appears.

In 1725 he is again noted as in the same township, which then comprised within its limits the whole of the present Dauphin county. By this time, however, he seems to have had neighbors: Rowland Chambers, of Chamber's ferry; Peter Allen, at Hunter's Falls, foot of Kittatinny mountain, certainly, and possibly, the brothers Chambers at Fishing Creek (Fort Hunter).

In 1721, John Harris married. He was then forty-five years of age, permanently settled at Harrisburg. Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Plunkett, daughters, were born in 1722 and 1724. In 1726, John Harris, the younger, founder of Harrisburg, was born. It appears that the Harris of 1718, had quite a family about him at Paxtang, as early as 1726.

Rowland Chambers was well established three miles below him. Robert Chambers and his brothers five miles above. Peter Allen seven miles. The Duncans, Campbells and others on the east, and Andersons, Means, &c., south, on the Swatara.

It is well known these early Indian traders never established stations nearer each other than three to ten miles. It therefore follows that John and Esther Burt did not sell liquor to Indians at any point upon Harris' 1,000 acres tract of land “at the mouth of Paxtang creek”—or upon Rowland Chambers' 400 acres, where the present Steel Works are.

From this series of dates and the practices of the pioneers, it is as certain as can be, that Snaketown *was not* at the present Harrisburg in 1727, or at Chambers' Ferry, but where the writer of this located it in his statement of July 12, 1879, at or near the present Highspire, which is about thirty-seven miles above Conestoga, not at the mouth of that crooked stream, but quite near enough forty miles to satisfy the not very accurate ideas of distances entertained by Davenport, Wright and Logan, so long ago as 1727.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL LETTER OF THE CELEBRATED WILLIAM DABBY.

The following letter has been forwarded to us from Alabama, by a descendant of Dr. M. L. Dixon, of Winchester, Tenn., and as it contains so much additional information, not only concerning the great geographer himself, but the Dixons, Roans, and other families of Derry, we believe its publication will be as appreciatively welcomed as the former letters on the Dixons of Dixon's Ford:

SANDY SPRING, Montgomery county, Md., April 18, 1834.—*Dear Sir:* Your truly kind and welcome favor of the 19th inst. reached me on the 4th inst., and was read with deep interest. Before I received your letter I supposed that you must be the son of Sankey Dixon. Though your father left Swatara when I was only seven months old his name is as familiar to my ear as is that of my own father. Your father received his name, as I was informed by my parents, as a testimony of respect from his father and mother to the Rev. Mr. Sankey. I was so early in life removed from Swatara to the western part of Pennsylvania that I lost sight of your father, and by his removal from our native place to situations so totally unconnected with any section I ever visited, I never again received any knowledge of him until I received your valued communication.

I have an indistinct, though to myself satisfactory recollection of the origin of the

prenomen of Flavel Roan. He was named after the Rev. John Flavel, of Dartmouth, England. Will you do me the favor when you write again to state the fate of the very interesting Flavel Roan. With your uncle, Mr. John Cochran, I have a slight acquaintance, but have not seen or heard of him for some years past. With the Slaymakers, of Lancaster, Jesse and Isaac, I am acquainted, as I was with a family of the name of Cochran, who removed from the eastern to the western part of Pennsylvania, a little above forty years past.

The reason I particularly inquired of your mother whether or not she remembered the Pettigrew family, was because I knew that John Pettigrew was a particular friend and companion of all the sons of John Dixon, and of course with her husband. Old Mrs. Elizabeth Pettigrew and three of her daughters removed to the neighborhood where I was bred. Two of the daughters were married women when they crossed the mountains; one to Samuel M'Cullough and the other to Sampson Nickle; a third, Betsey, never married that I know. Your mother must distinctly remember the death of your grandfather, and the marriage of your Aunt Nancy, or Mrs. Carson, with Duncan Campbell, which took place about the same time in the fall of 1780. And by the way, how could I for a moment have forgotten what I so well knew, Mrs. Pettigrew had another daughter Rosanna, who married Duncan Campbell, brother of Patrick Campbell. The latter fell in Crawford's defeat in 1782, leaving an only child, a son. Duncan Campbell was living not long since at a very advanced age, without children.

I can conceive of no other circumstance which could happen to me, which would give such heartfelt satisfaction as would an interview with your mother, and strongly do I doubt if there remains now in existence any other two persons retaining in common the little, but soul-pleasing history of the society along Swatara from fifty to sixty or seventy years ago, those rich recollections of early days, which return as a balm to our hearts in the down-hill of life. Thomas Elder, of Harrisburg, is still more advanced in life than your mother; and when I saw him last, retained all his faculties in full vigor, but his mind has been so long employed on things of the world *as they are*, that he neither remembers or much cares for the things of the world *as they were*.

When I returned to Hanover and Derry in 1815, old John and Jane Robinson were the only old people who remembered the days of my infancy. Of those who were born about or near the time I was myself, I found, alas! not one. Eight years afterwards I found your Uncle James Dixon—who in a few more years followed his brothers. The Wilsons, Wallaces, Campbells, Mayers, Bells, Dixons, Murrys, Lindleys, Rodgers, Roans, Greens, and many more, where are they? Many names even echo does not repeat, of those who remain how scattered. But if your mother and myself could meet, what an immense period compared with individual human life, would we have to draw against of past pleasing yet melancholy recollections. Just say to your mother that though this letter is addressed to the son, every word is as much or more addressed to the mother. Sincerely as I would rejoice to meet either of you or both, and indeed any one of your kindred—such a happiness I dare not promise myself. There is but one contingency, *and a contingency it is*, the happening of which would lead to my visiting Tennessee. Since my return from Louisiana, I have at times delivered lectures on *Astronomy, Geography and History*, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, and I can assert with flattering approbation. Sometimes I think of making a *Grand Tour* in that way, but advancing age and a family, small as it is, but who *must go where-soever I go*, as also an old Lady of the name of Prudence, all say "*sit still old man, you have already paid away your best days in traveling*." Prudence, you know, if she has much of "old maid" about her, is to us all a maiden sister, and gives her advice from affection and a wise regard to our welfare. "Fine Spun Philosophy," it is likely you will say if you have patience to get through this *farrago* in the mouth of a man who has never in his life been at the end of any ten years, where probability would have pointed out at the beginning of those periods." Well! well! no matter, there is one thing I will dare, and that is to consider your mother and her children as my cherished acquaintances and friends, though I have not even seen one of the number or may ever have that pleasure. Now to your generous confidence, and to me truly interesting sketches of your life, and the situation of your connections and family, I send you the inadequate but only return in my power; similar sketches of my own chequered existence.

You are accurate in your conjectures, in regard to me as to my family. I was the eldest, and when you acquainted with him. Patrick H. Darby was the youngest surviving son of Patrick Darby. As I before mentioned, I was born on your Grandfather's farm, and in Hanover township, August 14, 1775, but Patrick H. was born west of the mountains, in Washington county, February 23d, 1783. With the Breathing and Campbell families P. H. D. was acquainted, but with the earlier and far more interesting family history, he knew nothing except as you do yourself from tradition. The Juda Rice mentioned by your mother was no connection of ours, and from the age of your mother, she could never have known mine by maiden name. My father was a second husband, and my eldest, but maternal brother only was born in April, 1770. My father began and ended by being poor, and his children had to find education where and as they could. What little I possess, was truly picked up along the Lanes, High ways and Commons of human life.

Before leaving Swatara I had learned to read a little, though only about two months turned of *six years of age*. Plunged into the West, amid savage war and almost unbroken woods, the dangers and imperative wants of life would seem to preclude all thought of improving the mind. Happily for me, my desire of knowledge, even so situated, grew with my growth, and mental hunger was sharpened by food. Every book I could procure I read, and was aided by a tolerable good memory. Books were, however, rare, and when found mostly confined to school books. Before I was twelve, years of age I had read the Jewish Scriptures five times, and many parts ten times over. Up to that age Sewall's "History of the Quakers" was the only work on any branch of general history I obtained. Without making much more intellectual advances, I was, from the poverty of my parents, compelled to labor more as my bodily strength increased.

I completed my eighteenth year; then by permission of my parents I commenced teaching—don't laugh at the attempt—since, if I was ignorant, I can say without boast that I had outstript most of my neighbor boys, of course could teach them. Tho' in many respects very irksome business, teaching was of invaluable benefit to me. I had the mornings, evenings and spare days to myself, and as far as other means offered, this leisure was used to effect.

At Wheeling, in 1793-4, on the then outer border of civilized life, I procured the reading of several very valuable works, among which were Rollin's Ancient History, Ward's Mathematics and Johnson's Lives of English Poets. From Wheeling, in my twenty-first year, I removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and there obtained the perusal of The Universal History from Judge Nathaniel Breathing. This immense work occupied my every leisure moments whilst I remained in the vicinity of Red Stone, now Brownsville. In my twenty-second year I removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and there became acquainted with a man of the name of Benjamin Gilbert, belonging to the Society of Friends, like your cousin Lindley Murray. With Mr. Gilbert's books an entirely new species of reading was opened to my mind. From this man I procured the reading of *Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws*, *Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding*, *Reed on the Mind*, *Blair's Lectures on Eloquence*, *Elements on Criticism*, by Henry Home Lord Kames, and perhaps the deepest metaphysical work ever written, *Edwards on Free Will*.

The latter course of reading produced on my mind a change and course of thinking, which, if I had remained in Pennsylvania, would, it is probable, have led me into the clerical profession, but the death of my father, in 1799, and some other circumstances of greatly less importance, induced me to travel, and I went to Natchez, where, very contrary to my expectations, I married, like your brother, a widow with a family of children, and quite handsome property. What led me into this connexion was a similarity of tastes. Like myself, Mrs. Boardman had been her own teacher, and had acquired a fine stock of information. As a wife she was everything I or any man could wish for, but her family involved us in litigation. I was compelled to quit the pursuits, which habit had endeared to me, to attend to affairs which were, to say the least, to me very repugnant. Out of this troublesome state we would have finally extracted ourselves, it is most likely, but in the spring of 1804 a large and well-filled cotton gin belonging to the estate was consumed by fire, and again, by a strange unity of misfortune, two months afterward, another house also full of cotton and belong-

ing to the estate was lost by a similar accident. This double loss involved me in debt, to which I was compelled to yield. I have said these accidents happened by "*a strange unity of misfortune*," but I recall the words. Had I not lost this property, and been thrown once more on my own resources, I would no doubt have vegetated, a Mississippi cotton planter. I speak this in full respect to cotton planters, and only because the business demanded what I did not possess.

And, in brief, availing myself of what mathematical knowledge I possessed, I entered on the surveying business, in the service of the United States. In that employment I continued until the middle of 1809, when I conceived the plan of "A Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana," and which I subsequently executed and published. Well for me when I commenced this task that its difficulties were not to be foreseen, for though not much disposed to yield to slight obstacles, yet in that case I must have shrank, had the whole issue been before my mind. But I went on and soon found that all the surveys made under the Government produced documents falling far short of what was requisite to the completion of my plan. I then relinquished the office of Deputy Surveyor, and commenced the extensive exploration to which you allude in your letter.

All these operations brought the middle of 1814, when, with my projection and manuscripts, I was ready to set out from Louisiana to the cities of New York and Philadelphia in search of a publisher. I had actually departed from my home, at Opelousas, and was on my way to New Orleans, when the news met me that Washington had been taken and burned by the British. This so dispirited my friends that I was advised to postpone my attempt, and did so. In the meantime I made an extensive tour in Florida and Southern Alabama.

On my return to Baton Rouge, I learned two distressing articles of intelligence almost at the same moment. One was the death of my wife, October 23d, 1814, and the other the great probability that Louisiana would be invaded. Before I could proceed to Opelousas and make arrangements for the care of my little daughter and only child, and again return to New Orleans, Louisiana was invaded. I hastened to the camp of our army, below New Orleans, volunteered

my services as engineer, and in that capacity made that campaign which humbled the British army and eventually gave the crown to our general. As general or monarch, I never made of him but two requests. As general I demanded and received the office of engineer, and when candidate for the sceptre I asked for and received the following:

"William Darby, Esqr.: Be it remembered, that during the late war, and whilst the enemy was before New Orleans, William Darby, Esqr., acted as one of my topographical staff, performed his duty much to the satisfaction of the commanding general, and at the close of the war I gave him a written testimonial that his services had obtained for him my full approbation.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

The campaign over and without a family or much else to impede my motions, I returned to Pennsylvania in the summer of 1815. Poor in purse, but rich in the accumulated experience gained from near sixteen years of almost incessant motion—experience which I had reaped with the briars in my fingers; and now in my fortieth year commenced my life as author. The first edition of my Louisiana was published in 1816 and the second in 1818. In 1819 I wrote for Kirk & Mercain, of New York, "The Emigrant's Guide." In 1821 I was employed to prepare for publication "Brooks' Gazeteer," which I found in many things relating to America so very defective as to induce me to advise a substitute. My advice was taken, and early in 1823 came out the first and early in 1827 the second edition of "Darby's Geographical Dictionary." In 1833 issued the first and in 1833 the second edition of "Darby and Dwight's United States Gazeteer." Mr. Dwight's name is united with mine in the later work, he furnished all beyond New Jersey and New York inclusive and I the residue. In the second edition Mr. Dwight had no concern. Since 1820 and from the letters M I C H I I have supplied nearly all the geographical articles for Philadelphia edition of "Brewster's Encyclopedia."

In 1829 I commenced supplying tales for "Atkinson's Casket," and have written all that species of writing which has appeared under the signature of Mark Bancroft. Recently I have made a regular engagement with Mr. Atkinson for a long series of

border tales, and I may note here as peculiarly remarkable in our joint case, that the incident of the capture and recapture of your mother-in-law and Boone's daughter has been long since fixed in my eye as a chosen subject, and this added to the extraordinary fact of my having connected in the same tale the families of both your parents gives true interest to the series of circumstances.

In a life so full of changes and in most part of it but scantily supplied with means of procuring books or securing leisure, most persons would suppose any chance of general reading was out of the question; but I must say I have went far to render such a conclusion doubtful, at least to anything approaching the usual extent given in such cases. My reading has been desultory, I confess, and far indeed from that of many, but it has been beyond what is commonly attempted by persons of straitened means, and not professionally engaged. *You see, I am laying my heart naked to you, and hope no charge of mere vanity will be made when I go a step farther in the dissection, and do so to demonstrate that a tolerable education is within the reach of every free white in the United States.

I was in my thirty-second year when I undertook to study the French language, and long years past, full one half if not more of all my reading is in that language. The learned languages I never have studied, but in their modern dress, in English and French, have read every one of the most eminent classics. In the "National Intelligencer" of November 13, 1833, as an editorial preface to my notes on Switzerland, over the signature of *Tacitus*, it is observed—

"To those who have been long readers of the 'National Intelligencer' we need not say that the gentleman who, under this signature, occasionally enriches our columns with his communications is a person of great intelligence. We can add that he is probably better versed in History than any other individual in the Union." Under any other circumstance I should not dare enclosing such extracts, but take them as given.

The man you saw in Mobile, and who was passing there under my name, was an impudent imposter. The circumstances were these: When I left Opelousas in the Summer of 1814, a very particular friend of mine, Dr. Moses Little, gave me letters of

introduction to his parents residing in the city of New York. Detained for many months, as I have stated, a fact the doctor well knew, and wished also to write by me to his parents and sister, at the time of my really leaving Louisiana, he in January, 1815, made out a new set of letters, enclosed them in one to me, directed to New Orleans, and entrusted to a young man of the name of William Garrett, a nephew of Governor Garrett of Kentucky, and as unprincipled a scoundrel, as matters proved, as was ever nephew to any one. In place of coming to New Orleans, by some means, he found his way to Mobile, gave himself out as William Darby, who had explored Louisiana and Texas, told a long story of shipwreck, &c. Then found his way to the city of New York, actually delivered my letters to Captain Little and family, and repeating his shipwreck tale, lived on that family, bearing my name until he was detected by some person who knew me, and the bubble burst. I learned only a few weeks since that his father, Judge William Garrett, was still living at Opelousas. I believe the worthless son is dead. This was the man you saw at Mobile. I was in the United States army at New Orleans from the end of December, 1814, to the 7th of May, 1815, as an engineer.

In February, 1816, the year after my return from Louisiana, I intermarried with Elizabeth Tanner, a sister of the well known engravers of that name in Philadelphia. My daughter, left in Louisiana with her half sisters, died in 1821. By my second wife I have but one surviving child, a young woman in her seventeenth year, so my entire family consists of my wife, child and myself. We live in a fine healthy country, twenty miles north of Washington city, and on a rented farm in a country place, I may repeat, possessing most of the essential advantages without the enormous expense of a city. We keep our own cows, and make their feed from the fields. Our source of living is, however, my pen, which is kept commonly busy. In summer I give courses of lectures, and the rank of intelligence of the people around us may be estimated to advantage by the fact that last summer I had a class of about fifty on general geography.

My father and mother had eight children, four sons and four daughters; my eldest

sister, Arabella, called for your grandmother and one of your aunts, died on the Swatara, and was buried at the Derry meeting house. Two more children died in Washington county, Pennsylvania. One brother, Robert, called for Robert Dixon, died also in the same county, as did my father in 1799. My brother Thomas was drowned in the Ohio river, and your acquaintance, Patrick H., you know died in Kentucky, at Brandenburg, Meade county. My mother died in Tennessee, and her eldest son, and my half brother, in Louisiana. My dear sister Nancy, called for your Aunt Campbell, when I last heard from her, was living in Stewart county, Tennessee, near Dover. Her husband's name is Hugh Barr. They have several sons. I wrote to them upwards of a year ago, but have received no answer. If Nancy is gone, then I am alone of all the family. None of my brothers ever married or had children, and with me my father's name expires in his own offspring.

Give my sincere respects and regards to your mother and all the residue of your family and connections, and receive for yourself the expression of my unfeigned good wishes.

WILLIAM DAREY.

P. S.—On reading the within to my wife and daughter, they both desire me to add their respects and good wishes to you all. Should you ever come this way, if you come via Washington, if you inquire of Mr. Peshey Thompson, book seller, he will direct you to where you will find a hearty welcome.

NOTES AND QUERIES—VIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

STEWART, ANDREW (July 12).—Was this Andrew Stewart any connection of the Stewarts who owned the old Rickart place in the valley? James Stewart who lived there was physically a remarkable man. I have heard my father and Uncle Sam say that he was in bodily strength more than the equal of two common men—that he could run as fast as a horse—that he could outstrip any man on his hands and feet, and that he could spring over a ten-rail fence without touching. I saw this man in his old age—a large fleshy man—on a visit to Paxtang. He lived at or near Springfield, O., and was there killed by the fall of a tree.

H. R.

"FRENCH JACOB."—Is anything known of "French Jacob," a contemporary of Andrew Lycans, about whom old men, when I lived in the Valley, told marvelous stories. I think he lived near the mouth of the Wiconisco, and was famous for his Indian contests; and further, was supposed to possess supernatural powers, &c. Waifs and myths of early settlements are particularly interesting.

H. R.

HARRIS—FINDLEY—WIRTZ.—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the first John Harris, married John Findlay, or Finley, by whom she had two daughters—Esther m. William Patterson and Margaret m. William Wirtz. The latter was evidently from the neighborhood of Lancaster and had children—Margaret, Elizabeth, Esther, Christian, Hannah and William. Can Squire Evans give us any information as to the descendants of these Wirtz families?

BOWMAN—BAUMAN.—A correspondent says his parents who are of German descent write their names *Bauman*, and asks whether it would be proper to change his to *Bowman*. By no means, if you desire to preserve your family name. The English name Bowman has an entirely different meaning from the Teutonic, Bauman. The first relates to archery—an archer; the other either from *baum*, a tree, or *bau*, to build. So from this signification of names, it will be seen that Black has as much right to change his name to White, or *vice versa*, as Bauman to Bowman.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS AND ELECTRICITY IN 1810.—Jacob Bucher, of Harrisburg, Edward Crouch, of Dauphin county, and John Dorsey, of Philadelphia, were appointed the commissioners for the construction of the State offices, prior to the removal of the Legislature from Lancaster, for the safe-keeping of the records and papers; and we quote from a document in our possession, under date of April 9, 1810, to show what were their ideas of what is "fire proof," and some curious beliefs about "electricity." It appears that Messrs. Bucher and Crouch were of opinion "that the height of the stories would be itself nearly a security against an accident happening in any of the lower rooms, from communicating with the upper apartments, if the ceiling was put up in the ordinary way; and with the addition of sheet iron lining, we thought there could be no doubt of its safety. * * *

* We had derived assurances that *the iron ceiling would not attract lightning*, or endanger anything near it, as the electric fluid *it might attract* could be conveyed to the ground by means of rods, to be placed at the outer ends of said buildings." The Italics are ours.

But this plan was too hazardous for Mr. Dorsey, and his colleagues continue—"We now think strange to find *the doubts* suggested by him, whether rods placed at the ends of the buildings would not INCREASE rather than *abate* the electric fluid," and they offer to meet Mr. Dorsey in presence of the Governor (Snyder) and the officers of the Government, "if, upon further inquiry and reflection, it should appear that an alteration in part from the plan agreed on would be better." Since then, the world has made some advance in science!

PARSON ELDER'S FAMILY RECORD.—On the blank leaves of a volume of Bishop Atterbury's Sermons, in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society, is the following Family Record of the Rev. John Elder, the long-revered minister of Paxtang and Derry. It is in the handwriting of his son Thomas, but, with the exception of that enclosed in brackets, is a verbatim copy of the original memoranda made by Parson Elder himself. We have in preparation a genealogy of this family, and in the hope that further information may be gained relating thereto, we give the Record as originally preserved. W. H. E.

Deaths.

My D'r Mother departed this life Oct. 25th, at 8 o'Clock at night, 1742.

My D'r Father departed this life July 28th, at 7 o'Clock at night, 1746.

My D'r Wife departed this life June 12th at 2 o'Clock in the morning, 1749.

My daughter Jane died the 6th day of August, 1763.

My daughter Grizell died Sept'r 18th at 10 o'Clock afternoon, 1769.

My daughter Eleanor died Dec'r 12th at 4 o'Clock in the morn'g, 1775.

My daughter-in-law, Joshua's Polly, died the 21st day of November, 1782.

My D'r Wife died Oct. 3rd, 6 o'Clock in the morning, 1786.

[The Rev'd John Elder died the 17th day of July, 1792, in the 84th year of his age.

[David Elder died 22d May, 1809, at 11 o'Clock p. m., aged 40 yrs.

[John Elder died Ap'l 27th, 1811, in the 54th year of his age.

[Sam'l Elder died 26th Sept'r, 1815, aged 43 years.

[Rob't Elder died on Tuesday morning, 29th Sept'r, 1818, in the 77th year of his age.]

Marriages.

I was married again Nov'r 5th, 1751.

My Daughter Eleanor was married on thursday, 11th of Dec'r, 1766.

My Son Robert was married on tuesday, 7th Feb'y, 1769.

My Son Joshua was married Sept. 16, 1773.

My Son John was married Dec. 16, 1778.

My Daughter Ann went off Sept. 23, 1779.

My Son Joshua again May 27, 1783.

My Daughter Mary was married May 18th, 1784.

My Daughter Sarah was married June 19th, 1787.

Births.

Robert was born on Friday, June 11th, half an hour after 3 in the morn'g, 1742.

Joshua was born Mar. 9th, twenty minutes after 5 o'Clock in the morn'g, 1744-5.

My Daughter Eleanor was born May 21st, 1749, at 9 o'Clock, afternoon of the Sabbath.

My Daughter Sarah was born Saturday, Oct'r. 19th, 1752, at 9 o'Cl'k afternoon.

My Daughter Ann was born Oct. 8th, 1754, at half an hour after 10 at night.

My son John was born Wednesday, 3rd Augt., 1757, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour before 1 in the morning.

My daughter Mary was born Saturday, 12th Jan'y 4, 1760, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour after 9 A. M.

My daughter Jane was born on Friday, 21st May, 1762, $\frac{1}{4}$ after 1 o'Cl'k p. m.

My son James was born on Friday, 15 June, 1764, at 3 o'Cl'k in the morning.

My son Thomas was born on Friday, 30th January, 1767, 40 min. after 6 p. m.

My son David was born on Wed'y, 7th May, 1769, half an hour after 3 A. M.

My Son Sam'l was born on Thursday, 27 Feb'y, 1772, 10 min. after 3 A. M.

My son Michael was born Monday, 9th Augt., 1773, 20 min. after 7 A. M.

My Daughter Rebecca was born on Wednesday, fifty min. after 9 p. m. 1st Mar. 1775.

THE bad effects of imprudence in eating and drinking are speedily removed, and the depression following eating is quickly banished by the use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price 25 cents.

**THE POSTMASTERS OF HARRISBURG,
AND WHERE THE OFFICES WERE
HELD.**

From 1789 to 1791, the mails for Harrisburg were served from Lancaster, and possibly those from the West at Carlisle. During the latter year an office was established at Harrisburg, and John Montgomery, son of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, of Paxtang, appointed postmaster. Mr. Montgomery continued in office until the spring of 1793, when he resigned and John W. Allen, one of the proprietors of the *Oracle of Dauphin*, was either appointed or held the office *ad interim* until superseded by John Wyeth. Originally, says Mr. Hamilton, the post-office was "next opposite" the Register's office, which then was in Mulberry street. When Mr. Wyeth was appointed, the office was in the building now owned by Frederick Gohl, No. 219 South Second street. In 1799, the *Oracle* notices the removal of the office to the residence of Mr. Wyeth "adjoining the Rev. Mr. Snowden, being nearly opposite to where it has been kept for several years." As the Rev. Mr. Snowden then occupied the brick house southwest corner of Mulberry and Second streets, the "building adjoining" is easily recognized.

Mr. Wyeth's successor was John Wright, who was appointed by President John Adams about the year 1798, and resided and kept the office in a two-story frame house located on South Second street below Chestnut street, now No. 112, owned by Jacob F. Haehnlen. The salary of the postmaster then was only fifty dollars per annum. Mr. Wright taught a school in connection with the office. He only resided here one year and then removed to South Front street below Chestnut, in the house now J. Brisben Boyd's, and is No. 111. For some reason he changed his residence the next year to Mulberry street near Second, upper side, where he resided eleven years, continuing his school, and where some of our older citizens now living received their preliminary education. This property was purchased by William Root about the year 1840, who removed the

original house and erected a three-story brick building on the street and a large tinware and stove manufactory on the rear of the lot.

At this time the stage stables were located on the corner of River and Cherry alleys, the site being occupied by the bakery and spice mill of Mr. Haehnlen, at the present time. These stables were subsequently removed, probably to the east corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, as they were there many years, and the river was mainly crossed by them at the Upper, or Maclay's ferry. These changes may have induced Mr. Wright again to move, for in 1812 his residence and office were at the corner of Front and Walnut streets, where he resided but one year. James M'Cormick's residence occupies the ground at present. The next location was on Walnut street near Raspberry alley, in the house now occupied by Robert Bryson, No. 215. The post-office was kept here eleven years, and it was probably here that Mr. Wright died.

As the State Legislature and the public offices were now located here, the business of the office greatly increased and of course more laborious, the salary was made \$500 per annum. During the year 1822 or in 1823, Mrs. Wright, who was continued in office, removed from Walnut street to the southeast corner of Market square, next door above George Zeigler's tavern. The salary was then raised to \$900. Mrs. Wright died here during the year. Mr. Wright and family were from New Jersey. He came to Harrisburg at a very early day and lived and died greatly esteemed by the citizens of the place. Mrs. Jennette Forster is the only living member of the family.

Mrs. Wright was succeeded by James Peacock, who printed a newspaper called the *Pennsylvania Republican*. He was appointed by President Monroe, about 1823. The Zollinger Brothers now own and occupy the place. Mr. Peacock did not remain in that location long, but removed the office to the house of Mr. Stine, north corner of Locust and Third streets, and the year following his office and residence to Front street above Market, now Mrs. John Haldeman's. It was here that the late James W. Weir served as Mr. Peacock's clerk. Subsequently the office was transferred to the two-story brick house next to Mrs. Mary Hanna's now A. J. Herr's residence where Mr. Peacock lived many years.

The first time the post-office was separated from the residence of the postmaster was in 1832 or 1833, when Mr. Peacock removed the office from his residence to a room in Mr. Keller's house on Second street, near Walnut, now occupied by Charles Smith, where it remained several years, when he purchased, from the heirs of Henry Miller, the three-story brick house now No. 7 North Market square, occupied by Charles A. Boas and Dr. Seiler.

Mr. Peacock was superseded by Isaac G. M'Kinley, who was appointed by President Polk in 1844. The office remained there until the appointment of Andrew J. Jones, by President Taylor, in 1848, who changed it to the old Pennsylvania Bank house, on the south corner of Market square, now the site of the First Presbyterian church. Here the office remained during Mr. Jones' term, and also during the four years John H. Brant was postmaster. The latter was appointed in 1852 by President Pierce. In 1856 Dr. George W. Porter was appointed Mr. Brant's successor by President Buchanan. He removed the office to his residence, on Market street, near Fourth street, now No. 336, where it was continued until the appointment of George Bergner by President Lincoln in 1860, who removed the office to his residence on Market street, near Third, and next door to the Lochiel Hotel, now 225, where it remained several years, when it was taken to its present location at No. 314 Market street.

During the incumbency of President Johnson, General Joseph F. Knipe was honored with the appointment. On the accession, however, of General Grant to the Presidency, Mr. Bergner was reinstated in his old position, which he filled until his death, which occurred on the 5th of August, 1874, having held the office about eleven years.

M. W. M'Alarney was shortly after appointed his successor by President Grant, reappointed by President Hayes, and retains the place at this date, August 1, 1879.

Five who held the position of postmaster were printers or editors, three were merchants, one a teacher, one a physician, one a shoemaker and one a lawyer. Three are living of the twelve, namely, Dr. Porter, Col. Brant, Gen. Knipe and Mr. M'Alarney, and of Mr. Peacock's clerks Col. F. K. Boas alone remains.

B.

NOTES ON LINDLEY MURRAY.

The New York *Observer* of 8th May last has the following in answer to an inquiry:

"Lindley Murray, the grammarian, married Hannah Dobson, an American lady. His grandfather, John Murray, came from Perthshire to this country in 1723. While on his way his father, Robert Murray, was born. His mother, Mary Lindley Murray, was an American, I think of Philadelphia."

The name of the writer of that statement is not given, but the character of the *Observer* makes it certain that they are supposed to be reliable and authentic. Lindley Murray is a thorough Scotch name, and the current opinion as to his mother's family is here confirmed. The connection between Swatara and Philadelphia is indicated in the fact that Lindley, when six or seven years old, was sent to Philadelphia to school (we may presume, living with some of his mother's family). His tutor was Prof. Ebenezer Kinnersly, a Baptist minister (noted for his connection with Dr. Benjamin Franklin in electrical discoveries), of whom as a teacher Lindley Murray wrote in the highest terms of praise.

In this paper of the 2d inst., "W. H. E." has an interesting sketch of Mr. Murray, and also discusses his position during the American Revolution, intimating that he was positively hostile to the Whigs in that period. We must bear in mind that differences among relatives and families are sometimes especially unreasonable and unjust, and that there are radical extremes in each direction. Dr. E.'s Whig blood boils (as does mine) with the remembrance of Tory atrocities and Royal injustice of that period. But we must bear in mind how differently men are constituted, and how circumstances alter cases, especially when viewed in the light of the past. When a Scotch Presbyterian of the spirit of a Murray, came to be a Friend or Quaker, the change was indeed great. Resolved upon a strict neutrality, he would act accordingly. He obeyed the powers that be, paid taxes as they were assessed, sought to mitigate the horrors of war, and, as much as in him lay, to live peaceably with all men. While some Friends became Whigs and some Tories, and each side had men who went to the death for their opinions, thousands sided with neither, and had the respect and esteem of the best men of both extremes.

Lindley Murray states that when his prosperous law business was broken up in New York city, he removed forty miles east, hoping to remain "until the political storm blew over." So far from being in any way an enemy to the country, when Congress urged the establishment of salt works he and a friend laid out a large sum of money for means and men to manufacture that needed staple. "When the British forces took possession of Long Island," he says the work was abandoned at considerable loss. After living four years at Islip, the British holding New York, and seeming "likely to be established," Mr. Murray there removed. Aided by his father, he next went into mercantile business (doubtless protected by the party in possession), and was largely prospered, as he seems always to have been except in the salt venture.

Dr. E. is hardly just in failing to give the reason of Murray's removing into England. In his own sketch he devotes several pages to statements of his failing health. After traveling in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for some time, a leading physician recommended the climate of Yorkshire as best suited to his case. Accordingly, in 1784, Murray and his wife determined to make a "short residence in England. Dear as were our relatives and friends, we determined to forego the enjoyment of them" for a season. "Four years was the utmost boundary" anticipated for absence from home. But the hoped-for boon of health came not; literary exercises were engaged in, and abundantly encouraged, and he remained until released by death.

I find no intimation that the change was made from choice, or that, on the whole, he preferred England to America, which he always considered *home*. It was his second choice, doubtless. He had seen the worst portions of the American Revolution—he read the horrors of the French Revolution—and, on looking over the history of the past few centuries, who, of English birth and speech, does not incline to the "Fast-anchored Isle," where substantial legal liberty has been so long enjoyed?

Chief Justice John Jay, who was Mr. Murray's fellow-student at law, was his correspondent in after years. Professor Silliman and Professor Griscom are named among the Americans admitted to the sick-

room of Murray, when mere visitors from the Continent were necessarily excluded. The abundant honors he enjoyed, and the high esteem in which he was held by the best men in America, are satisfactory proof that Mr. Murray was not regarded as anything but his country's friend by the more candid and judicious men who knew him best and who rightly appreciated his whole career.

Mr. Murray's will, written by himself some years before his death, is the final proof of the reality of his professed ardent love for his native land and his devotion to her best interests. Having no children, he provided that on his wife's decease, after certain specific gifts to friends, and distributing about three thousand dollars to nine charitable institutions, all his property—supposed to be several thousand more—should be taken to New York city to be used by trustees for the benefit of the colored people, the aborigines, and worthy poor, and in the distribution of good books.

No one can tell, reading Murray's works, what his religious profession was, but he was, from all accounts, a true Christian. He has left nothing to indicate what might have been his judgment—if he formed any—as to which side was nearest right in the terrible conflict through which he passed—1775 to 1782. But it is evident he was a useful citizen, although a partisan. He tried to do good unto all men as he had opportunity. And if his works were more read and his amiable, wise and kind spirit prevailed everywhere ours would be a much happier, far better world. O. N. W.

[In connection with the foregoing communication of O. N. W. we are in receipt of a number of letters relative to the biographical sketch of Lindley Murray, nearly all thanking us for the sketch and offering additional biographical data concerning that great and good man. O. N. W., it seems, takes such exceptions to our remarks relative to the disloyalty of Lindley Murray that for their interest and warmth of expression we give his views. It was with the utmost candor, and yet with a strong love and high appreciation of the character of the individual that we attempted to give in brief detail the events of his life, nor did we allude to his course in the war of the Revolution with a fault-finding spirit. We did not even give all the facts in our possession relative to his

disloyalty, as it was not our desire to provoke a discussion. We did not wish to infer that Lindley Murray "took sides with the enemies of his country" by shouldering a musket and going into the field, but that *his influence was on the side of the Mother Country as against the land of his nativity*. We refer O. N. W. to William Darby: "Dixon and Murray followed the irresistible current of their souls. Dixon rushed to the battle-field; Murray retired from the strife, not to do as many others done, join the standard of the enemies of his country, but *join the Society of Friends* and pass quietly along the stream of life."

In regard to the name of the mother of Lindley Murray, one of the descendants of the Dixons writing from Nashville, Tennessee, under date of August 5, 1879, says: "Now the impression in my mind is, that the mother of Lindley Murray's father was a Lindley; that Robert Murray married a Henry, that John Dixon married a Henry and that John Roan married a Henry. I may be wrong, but it seems to me that is the way it has been handed down to me from our parents and grand-parents." This may be correct, but of one thing we are certain, that Lindley Murray's mother was *not* a Lindley. As Robert Murray's brother John married a Dixon, sister of John Dixon, we did think that was the only relationship existing between the Murrays and Dixons, but Mr. Robinson's traditional account is in all probability correct.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES—IX.

Historical and Genealogical.

[The object of "Notes and Queries" is to elicit such inquiries relative to historical and genealogical subjects which may not only be interesting but of permanent value, thereby tending to preserve much antiquarian lore that might otherwise be lost. In all inquiries or replies, correspondents will confer a favor by being as concise as possible. In replying to a query or in stating a correction there is no occasion to wander from the subject under consideration, and insert irrelevant matter.]

THE CHARACTERS IN "THE SOLDIER'S TALE" by WILLIAM DARBY.—In my early life I had been an interested reader of the *Casket*, and of course an admirer of "Mark Bancroft's" tales. I had learned who he was, and when "The Soldier's Tale" ap-

peared in 1833, I showed it to my father, and inquired what he knew of the characters therein described. Old men don't have much taste for fiction, but in this story he was greatly interested. Ellery Truman he regarded as a "make-up"—a myth, except the broken skull. That was probably founded upon the following incident: Two brothers whose names I think were Felty enlisted in the war. A British cavalry charge was made upon their company on one occasion. In the melee a stalwart dragoon drew up in front of one of the brothers, and raising in his stirrups, prepared to deliver a dreadful blow. As the sabre was suspended high overhead the other brother saw the peril and instantly raised his rifle and shot him down. But the blow was on its downward course, and though weakened somewhat was true to its mark—both fell together. Felty recovered; the other table only, it is probable, was injured, and he carried for the balance of his life a large slier of his skull as a memento of the incident.

Sergeant Bartrem was a character well known in Paxtang, Derry and Hanover. He belonged to the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, and was known as "Jimmy the Rover." By that name he is mentioned in one of Gen. Wayne's letters—see the *Casket* for 1829.

Of course you are familiar with Henry's "Campaign against Quebec," in which Robert Dixon is so often mentioned, with a detail of his tragic end.

Of the subordinate characters I would state that Emily Raymond, too, was a myth, very unlike the most notable girl of that day in Hanover, Mattie Crawford—and concerning whom I may write again.

The elder John Hutchison emigrated from Ireland in 1732. His father had as a defender participated in the siege of Londonderry, but the most interesting person connected with the story is the author of it, and your sketch of William Darby is valuable and entertaining.

H. R.

HUTCHISON, JOSEPH. — In old Derry Church grave-yard rest the remains of perhaps the first school teacher of Derry, Joseph Hutchison, and to whom frequent reference is made in the early records relating to this locality. Joseph Hutchison was a native of the county of Antrim, Ireland, born in 1711, received a classical education, came to Pennsylvania while a young

man, and settled in Derry, where he conducted one of the earliest if not the first regularly established school in the Scotch-Irish settlement. He died in February, 1785. His son John, born in Derry, 1733, followed the profession of his father, whose death he survived but a few months, dying the 6th of September, 1785. His daughter Mary became the wife of Robert Moody, Esq., and was one of the most amiable of women. She died May 18, 1825, at the age of seventy-seven. W. H. E.

HARRISBURG POSTMASTERS [N. and Q. VIII].—One or two errors occurred in this article which require correction. The stage stables were removed to Fourth and Walnut streets instead of Fifth and Walnut. The second location of the postoffice, under Mr. Peacock, was on the site now occupied by the Rev. Dr. Robinson's residence. Where Col. Herr resides was then a vacant lot, subsequently built upon by the late John H. Briggs. Previous to the occupancy of the house by Mr. Peacock it had been the residence, if we mistake not, of several of the Governors—Snyder, Hiester and Wolf. Governor Findley resided in the adjoining house, afterwards occupied by his son-in-law, Gov. Shunk. We believe that two of Mr. Peacock's clerks are living—Mr. Mahon, of Washington city, and Mrs. Mary Clendennin Beatty, of Harrisburg. B.

CHAMBERS.—Randle or Rowland Chambers died in the winter of 1747-8. He left a wife, Elizabeth, and among other children, sons John, Arthur, James and Robert. The Executors, Elizabeth and John Chambers, filed their account July 29, 1748, in £385. They paid James Letort £8; Nathaniel Little, £10; and for gravestone and carriage, £5. John Riddle was auctioneer. Justice Hoge qualified the appraisers.

James Chambers died in Derry twp., March 13, 1758: He left a wife Sarah and children—Ann, Elizabeth, Rowland, James, Benjamin and Joseph. Arthur Chambers and Robert Boyd were the executors, Rev. John Roan and Robert Huston witnesses.

Arthur Chambers died in November, 1762. He left a wife Jean, and children as follows:

- i Arthur b. 1740 d. Sept. 29, 1784.
- ii Rowland b. 1743.
- iii Robert b. 1746.
- iv Maxwell b. 1748 d. July 4, 1785.
- v John b. 1750 d. Jan. 6, 1785.

Can any one give information relating to Rowland and Robert Chambers? 52

PUGLIA, JAMES PHILIP.—This gentleman resided in Harrisburg about 1800 for a number of years. He was Worshipful Master of Perseverance Lodge No. 21, and was quite active in political affairs. He was appointed health officer of Philadelphia, and removing thither it is supposed died there. He was the author of several works in English and Spanish. Who can give any information concerning him? W. H. E.

THE HERALDIC ARMS OF SOME DAUPHIN COUNTY FAMILIES.

We are indebted to the courtesy of B. W. De Courcy, late of the Ulster College of Arms, who was recently sojourning in our city, for the following heraldic descriptions of the arms of a number of Dauphin county families. To take an interest in these matters is nothing more than what our ancestors did long ago—and the distinction which arms may make is only that made by difference of surname. Neither is it following in the wake of aristocracy or titled nobility of foreign countries; for the arms of many a family in humble circumstances are more ancient and more honorable than that emblazoned and heralded by those who laud it over lands and realms. The arms of those which follow were earned by the bravery and valor of gallant men afore-time, and none of their descendants need be ashamed of their arms—the insignia of honorable services rendered their country or their King. We shall not attempt, save upon inquiry, to give an interpretation to the heraldic terms used, referring our readers to Webster or Worcester.

HARRIS.—Sa. three crescents, within a bordure arg.... *Crest*—on the stump of a tree raguly lying fesseways vert a falcon rising erm. beaked and legged or. [Ancient Motto of the Family, "Pro res pub. tra."]

BARNETT.—Sa. a Saltier or.

DIXON.—Gu. a fleur-de-lis or. a chief erm.... *Crest*—A demi-lion rampant ar.

ROAN.—Ar. three stags tripping ppr.... *Crest*—A stag's head erased ppr. attired or. holding in his mouth an acorn of the last leaved vert.

RUTHERFORD.—Arg. an orle engrailed gu. in chief three martlets sa..... *Crest*—a martlet sa.

SIMPSON.—Per bend wavy sa. and or. a lion rampant counter-changed. *S. S. Crest.*—Out of a tower az. a demi-lion rampant guardant per pale or. and sa. holding in his dexter paw a sword arg. hilt and pomel of the second.

NISLEY.—az. a stag's head cabossed or.

STEWART.—Or. a fesse chequy or. and az.

IRWIN.—Arg. three bunches of holly leaves, three in a bunch vert, tied gu. the strings floatant. *..... Crest.*—An arm couped above the wrist in armor ppr. lying fesseways holding in the guntlet a bunch of holly as in the arms.

BREWER.—Arg. two bars sa. *..... Crest.*—A bear's head ppr. issuing out of a ducal coronet.

HILL.—Erm. on a fesse sa. a castle triple-towered arg. *..... Crest.*—A tower arg. surmounted by a garland of laurel ppr.

MACLAY.—Az. three wolves heads erased arg. langued gu.

BERGNER.—Az. in base a rock or.

SWAN.—Az. three swans arg. two and one a chief or. *..... Crest.*—a cockatrice's head erased ppr. ducally gorged, ringed and lined arg.

SNYDER.—Gu. a lion rampant arg. debased by a chevron or. charged with three escallops sa. *..... Crest.*—From the top of a tower ppr. a black-bird volant of the last.

DOWNEY.—Az. a fesse engrailed between three boars' heads erased or. [a branch of the Clan Gordon.]

HANNA.—Arg. three stags' heads erased az. ducally gorged or.

MURRAY.—Az. three mullets ar. within a double tressure flory counter-flory or. *..... Crest.*—a demi man wreathed about the middle and temples vert, holding in his dexter hand a dagger arg. pomel or hilt or. in the sinister a key ppr.

BOMBERGER.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th arg. on a mount vert. a tree ppr. 2d and 3d gu., a rocky mountain or.

KUNKEL.—Az. two chains in saltire or.

MOORHEAD.—Az. a cross crosslet arg. between 4 martlets or. on a chief of the 2nd 3 escallops gu. *..... Crest.*—A demi wivern vert. holding in the claws an escutcheon arg.

ELDER.—Per chev. az. and arg. a bordure engrailed gu.

HUMMEL.—Sa. a cross arg.

MUMMA.—Az. a fesse fretty arg.

BUEHLER.—Gu. a lion rampant or ensigned with a ducal coronet.

INTERESTING LETTERS OF JOHN HARRIS.

We are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Murray, of Carlisle, for copies of the following letters written by the Founder of Harrisburg to "Coll. Robt. McGaw, Esquire," of Carlisle. They contain several points of interest, and will bear perusal:

"PAXTANG, March 27th, 1784.

"SIR: I am just Returned from Philada. Inclosed is the act of Assembly for the consideration of the people ab't my town. I miss'd Two Votes only of gett'g the law Inacted at this Session on Acco't of the Constitution ab't the law laying over for Consideration, &c., till the next Meeting of the house, w'ch my Enemys & fr'ds made use of. I carry'd everything else with ease, & make no Doubt of Having the County. I am, Sir,

Y'r Most Humble Servant

JOHN HARRIS.

"P. S.—The trustees of y'r College is to meet at Carlisle the 6th day of April next S'r y'rs, &c. J. H.

The next letter is dated not Paxtang but HARRISBURG, Oct. 14th, 1786.

"SIR: Wee carry'd every member of Assembly in this county, the Sheriff & Commissioner; has, therefore, gave our antag onists a mortal defeat. Please to send me by the Bearer, Mr. George Page, a White Sword Belt for my son Robert, as ab't 20 or near 30 young men have agreed with the Lebanon Troop of Light horse-men yesterday to meet them at Lebanon on next Saturday to choose the Officers; therefore our men will Equip themselves by next Fryday, (If Possible). The Lebanon Gentlemen, with Colo'l Gloninger paid us a visit & were completely Equipt ab't 12 file of them, Behaved with the Greatest decorum, spent ab't 24 hours with us, and returned yesterday. It's Expected that the Greatest Unanimity will hereafter take place, in future (in this county), and party spirit decrease. If you please to take the trouble to provide the Sword Belt If to be got, shall be Obliged to you. Underneath a list of our Ticket that Carry'd I Expect a few lines from you, with a list of y'r Members & York County, If you have heard from them.

"I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

"JOHN HARRIS.

"Robert Clarke, }
"Jacob Mylye, } Assembly men.
"John Carson, }

"Sheriff's, Kelkar & Berryhill.

"Commissioner Capt'n James Wilson only one to be choose, or we cou'd carry'd them.

J. H.

"P. S. We are Well pleas'd at our Election for this year, and the prospects of uniting all partys in a few years, or Perhaps less time.

J. H."

Under date of "Harrisburg, January 24, 1787," after alluding to some business matters for which Col. Magaw was his attorney, he says, " * * * I have made free to trouble you to receive and forward to Baltimore some letters for me to my son David Harris and Mr. Crocket. I hope they are sent safe (ere this arrives). If any letters from them come to y'r care, be pleas'd to forw'd them by safe conveyances only, as my s'd son has wrote me several letters from France and other parts of Europe, and will contrive to write frequently till his return. I depend upon your particular care of them if any shou'd happen to arrive.

"I am, sir, your most Humble serv't

"JOHN HARRIS."

In this connection we reprint, by request, a letter written one year to the day prior to the Declaration of Independence by John Harris to Col. James Wilson, a member of the Continental Congress, and one of the Immortal Signers, which is characteristic of the man and the times. The inhabitants of this section of the then Province of Pennsylvania were ripe for revolution, and it came not too soon for them. This letter was procured from a Philadelphia collector of autographs a few years ago. As the times are eventful, and it behooves us all to be loyal and true to our country and our God, its perusal will be interesting as it is *apropos* :

"PAXTANG, July 4th, 1775.

"SIR : Should it appear necessary to raise more troops for the Defence of American Liberty, I have a son now living in Baltimore, David Harris, who I gave a good Education to. He is a Competent Marksman, Used to the Woods, as Surveyor &c., & I think Every way fit for the Army. You know him. If you please to speak in his favor, to the Hon'ble Congress for a Company, I hope he will never disgrace y'r Recommendation, should it succeed. Messrs. Dickeson & Ross, I make no doubt of their interest.

"If an Indian Warr breaks out against us I shall let my other son Jolinney go cheerfully in the service, any where in America. Our all is at stake—and wee must act with spirit on the present occasion. My son David has Interest and Influence Enough to raise a Company of suitable men in a short time in this or the Maryland Province, I hope."

"To-morrow the Inhabitants of Paxtang Township will pay abt £130 cash, at least, to be forwarded Immediately to the Relief of the distressed People of Boston. You shall hear the number of Riflemen our Township turns out, w'ch I hope will be ab't or near 50 men; abt. 30 of them marches this day for Lancaster, to be equipped for the Expedition of Capt. Patterson's Company.

"I shall take it as a particular favor to get a line from you ye first safe opportunity.

"I am, sir, with the greatest Esteem and respect, y'r most obt

Humble servant,

JOHN HARRIS.

"P. S. Excuse Haste.

To James Wilson Esq."

In a subsequent letter, written the same day to Col. Wilson, John Harris says:

"* * * You see I am willing to send all the sons I have to serve their country with the greatest cheerfulness, let the consequences be to them what Providence turns uppermost." * * * "My sons will not Presume to Disobey my Directions. I expect therefore in such a case advising with them I think not necessary."

The sons alluded to both served in the war of the revolution. "Johnny," a member of Capt. Matthew Smith's Paxtang company, fell in front of Quebec. David subsequently became a captain in the 1st Pennsylvania regiment of the Line. At the close of the war, with the exception of two or three years subsequent to the death of his venerable father, he resided in Baltimore, where he died, much respected and beloved, November 16, 1809.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES—X.

Historical and Genealogical.

HERALDIC ARMS (N. & Q., ix).—A typographical error occurred in the sixteenth line of the article on "Heraldic Arms," which really makes the sentence ridiculous. The word *laud* should read *lord*. Despite every care errors will creep in, but the one referred to is an annoying one. Those preserving the articles will be kind enough to correct it in their copies.

KERR, REV. WILLIAM.—Below will be found a copy of a call made seventy-two years ago by the congregation of Donegal to the Rev. William Kerr to become their pastor. It possesses a double interest, because of the place and man. Donegal, though the oldest of congregations in this region, dating back beyond 1720, still survives in a small remnant of worshippers of probably the sixth generation.

Mr. Kerr was the ancestor of some of our honored families. William M. Kerr, Esq., late president of the Harrisburg National Bank, was a son of his. Two children are still surviving, the widow of Dr. E. L. Orth and Dr. James W. Kerr, of York, Pa.

CALL.

"The congregation of Donegal, being on sufficient grounds, well satisfied of the ministerial qualifications of you, Mr. William Kerr, and having good hopes from our past experience of your labors, that your ministrations in the gospel will be profitable to our spiritual interests, do earnestly call and desire you to undertake the pastoral office in said congregation, promising you, in the discharge of your duty, all proper support and obedience in the Lord. And that you may be free from worldly cares and avocations, we hereby promise and oblige ourselves to pay to you, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds in regular yearly payments, for the three-fourths of your labors during the time of your being and continuing the regular pastor of this church. In testimony whereof we have respectively subscribed our names this 20th day of April, A. D. 1807.

We appoint Mr. Brice Clark commissioner to attend the Reverend Presbytery of New Castle with this our call, requesting them to present the same to the Reverend William Kerr, and for transacting in our name and behalf whatever may be necessary respecting said call.

John Hays,	John Dinsmore,
Ephraim More,	Thos. Bayley,
Francis Little,	James Whiteside,
James Starrett,	Samuel Galbraith,
Alex. Boggs,	James Galbraith,
Robert Spear,	Brice Clark,
John Watson,	Randle McClure,
Joseph Lytle,	Adam Tate,

Jno. Peden.

Attest:—That the congregation within mentioned, had proper previous notice, met at Donegal church, agreed in approving and subscribing the within call, is certified this twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven years, by

COLIN MCFARQUHAR.

Mr. Kerr was "highly esteemed by his brethren" of the Presbytery for his excellent Christian character and his worth as a preacher of the Gospel. He died in the pastorate of the Donegal church September 22, 1821, being still a young man.

Rev. Colin McFarquhar was his predecessor in the pulpit, and served the church with great acceptance and ability for about a quarter of a century.

Rev. Orson Douglass succeeded Mr. Kerr.

T. H. R.

MURRAY.—John Murray, supposed to be the grandfather of Lindley Murray, on the 10th January, 1737, obtained a land warrant from the Proprietary of the Province, and on "the 14th of ye 9th month," 1739, had the same located upon two hundred acres and 12 perches of land adjoining the north-west side of "Swahatawro" creek, then in Hanover township, Lancaster county. Adam Reed then held an adjoining tract on the north by improvement. On the 1st March, 1744, he obtained another warrant which was located about a year after ward, east of the other tract and between it and land of James Stewart. These tracts are now in East Hanover township, Dauphin county. The name of Murray does not occur in the tax list for either East or West Hanover for 1750, but in that year we find *John Morrow* (as Murray was often corruptly written) among the taxables of Paxtang township, South end.

J. S. A.

FINLEY—WIRTZ—PATTERSON (N. & Q., viii).—I have the signature of Margaret Finley, daughter of John Finley and Elizabeth Harris, daughter of the first John Harris. It is a subscribing witness to a deed conveying lands on D. O. run, which empties into the Juniata river at Mexico, Juniata county. The tract was warranted to Thomas Evans, No. 1862, November 10, 1766, and sold to Capt. James Patterson, and in the deed conveyed by him to Wm. Curran, of Lancaster county, October 29, 1767. The other witnesses are Asher Clayton (in those days well-known in military

circles) and Susanna Patterson (a daughter of said Captain James, and afterwards married to a Moore).

There has of later years been a family of Wirtz's living near Mexico, who are probably descendants of the Margaret referred to. James Patterson lived at Mexico. It was his son William who married Esther Finley. He lived until about 1772 across the river from his father, where the Mexico station now is. He then removed to Pfoutz Valley, near Millerstown. This is the "Young Captain" Patterson spoken of in the Colonial Records of 1767, who arrested Stump and Ironcutter near Middleburg, Snyder county, and lodged them in Carlisle jail for the murder of the White Mingo and ten other Indians, and whose rescue from the jail created a great sensation in the Province, and for which arrest Patterson was made a justice of the peace February 19, 1768, the first justice west of the Tuscarora mountains. It is certain he had a son called William A. Patterson. Many circumstances convince me that the Galbraith Patterson, who was an attorney-at-law in Harrisburg, was a son of this William Patterson. Galbraith swears to the signatures of William and Esther, January 21, 1794. He was admitted to the bar at Carlisle in July, 1787. He left Harrisburg about 1800, and lived near Williamsport and died there. He was the father of Mrs. Judge Hayes, of Lancaster, and Dr. Edward B. Patterson, of Lewistown, Pa. Can any one give us more particulars of William and his family? I might add that William Patterson's sister Mary married General Potter, and another, Elizabeth, marriage unknown. James married Jane Harris, daughter of the John Harris that laid out Mifflintown. George married Jane Burd, daughter of Colonel James Burd. These, with Susanna, above named, comprised the children of Capt. James Patterson—three sons and three daughters. Mary Patterson was the great-grandmother of Gov. Curtin. The second James Patterson had sons, John and William. John married a Hays, by whom he had a daughter, Ellen; then married Mary Irwine, by whom he had Jackson, Grizzell, Eliza, Samuel (living at Spruce creek), John (married a Wallace, Clearfield), James (living at Yellow Springs), George (died at Spruce creek, married Sarah Cunningham), Juliann, Jane (married

Wm. Hutchison), Calvin (Superintendent State Agricultural College) married a Matern. William married Mary Riddle, by whom he had Riddle (married Evaline Scott—these are the parents of Capt. Wm. H. Patterson, of Harrisburg), Mary (married Gen. Buchanan, of Bellefonte), Eliza (married a Smith,) Jane and Martha.

George Patterson had a son Burd Patterson, who removed to Pottsville, where descendants still reside; a daughter, Eliza, who married Peale, the artist; another daughter, Charlotte, married William Thompson, who laid out Thompsonstown, Juniata county, where descendants still reside.

Letters testamentary to the estate of Captain James Patterson were taken out on January 22, 1772. He was one of the very first settlers west of the Tuscarora mountains, even prior to the purchase of the Juniata region from the Indians, July 6, 1754. He was a leading man and able officer in the French and Indian war. See his letter to Col. John Armstrong, March 27, 1759, where he expresses a fear of losing the use of his limbs, and wishes to be placed in a fort, where he humbly conceives he could be useful to his country, as he is acquainted with the ways and humors of the Indians. Pa. Arch., N. S., Vol. II, page 722. The story told of him defying the Proprietary Government, in Jones' History of the Juniata Valley, do him great injustice. His place at Mexico was marked on some maps as *Patterson's*, and he had a block house which is known in Provincial records as *Patterson's Fort*.

Can any one tell where this old captain came from? Who his wife Mary was? Or any additional details of the family?

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

A. L. G.

PARTRIDGE'S MILITARY SCHOOL AT HARRISBURG—1845-7.

BY GEORGE B. AYRES.

A full generation has passed since the institution of which I propose to write had "a local habitation and a name" at Harrisburg. Whilst it is only remembered as among the things that were, many of its children—shall I say *alumni*?—remain among the foremost citizens of their native town. Some have loomed up conspicuously in law, theology, medicine, literature, and the practical arts; many also perfected their military education amid scenes of deadly strife little dreamed of in their school-boy years!

As was the case respecting the introduction of water and gas into Harrisburg many years in advance of the times, I must be pardoned in claiming for my father, William Ayres, the leadership of the movement which resulted in establishing the "Pennsylvania Literary, Scientific and Military Institute"—who subscribed my name as the first one offered to make up its roll.

From his correspondence with Captain Partridge and other gentlemen of military proclivities, I glean that the matter was first proposed during the winter of 1844-5. Captain Alden Partridge, who had been once Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, having resigned, conceived the idea of associating military instruction and discipline with the usual collegiate education, and had made a successful test of this course at Norwich, Vermont, and Middletown, Ct., where his military schools had attained great popularity. He brought his system to Pennsylvania and opened an institution at Bristol, Bucks county, in 1843, but which was discontinued upon the opening of the one at Harrisburg in 1845. While there he first corresponded with my father upon the expediency of trying his system at the Capital. "I have no doubt," he wrote Jan. 31, 1845, "that Harrisburg is the best location in the State for an institution on this plan, and that if once established there it would flourish, if it was properly conducted."

A public meeting was shortly afterwards held in the old court house, the voice of which was highly favorable, and a committee appointed to invite Captain P. to visit Harrisburg, in order that he might personally explain his scheme.

Saturday evening, February 8th, was fixed upon, and Captain P. went from Bristol to Philadelphia *en route* for Harrisburg, but a snow storm "prevented the running of the cars for several days" (!) and the meeting did not occur until the 18th. General Adam Diller, who was then Adjutant General of the State, was also much interested in the project, promising to lend the necessary arms and equipments, and General (Dr.) Seiler espoused the matter also with a zeal worthy of record.

The all-important item of a roll of students' names was next in order, and was secured as follows:

[This roster of the cadets has been collated from various sources, and especially from a memoranda roll made during the first term, which is perhaps the only one in existence. Only the last name of the cadet was used at school and the Christian names have been added from memory. In addition, the residence of those who are living and the dates of death of those deceased have been affixed, while those of whom no information can be obtained, the names are printed in *italics*.]

ROLL OF CADETS—1845-6-7.

Adams, John Quincy (fifer), Philadelphia.
Antes, John Forster, Missouri.

Arnold Levi.

Ayres, George Bucher, Philadelphia.

*Baker, Napoleon Bonaparte, d. May 1863 at Marietta, Ga.

Barrett, James, d. July, 1863, at Harrisburg.

Barrett, Charles, d. August, 1849, at Harrisburg.

Barrett, George, Weston, Lewis co., W. Va.

Berryhill, James Buchanan, Iowa.

*Black, Thomas Jefferson (fifer), d. Mar. 3, 1872, at Harrisburg.

*Blattenberger, Julius, d. Mar. 14, 1875, at Osceola, Pa.

*Bombaugh, Charles Carroll, Balt. Md.

*Bomgardner, Cornelius (bass drummer), Harrisburg.

*Boyd, Robert Sloan, Harrisburg.

*Buffington, Thomas W., Md.

Burke, John Michael, d. June 15, 1849, at Harrisburg.

*Bush, John William (drummer), d. 1867 at Harrisburg

Cadwallader, Iredell, d. May 19, 1849, at Milton, Pa.

*Camp, William Edwin, d. at Washington City.

Castle, Theodore Butler, Glassboro, N. J.
Cunningham, Francis Robinson, Washington City.

*Dean, Richard Crain, Surg. U. S. N., Camden, N. J.

De Forrest, Thomas.

*De Witt, Louis Beviere, U. S. A., Fortress Monroe.

Dock William, d. Feb. 29, 1864, at Harrisburg.

Doll, Samuel Elder, d. Feb. 15, 1853, at Callao, S. A.

*Dougherty, James Dennis, d. April 3, 1878, at Harrisburg.

*Egle, William Henry, Harrisburg.

Elmore, Charles.

*Evans, William H., Erie Pa.

Faunce, Eli, d. at Philadelphia.

Feltenberger, ———.

*Foster, Andrew Jackson, Harrisburg.
*Forster, Benjamin Law, Harrisburg.
Forster, John Elder, Erie, Pa.
*Frazer, Christian Selzer, Texas.
*Hackley, Charles Edward, New York City.
Hachnlen, William, Harrisburg.
Halabach, Jacob Martin, d. at Rockville, Pa.
Haldeman, Richard Jacobs, Cumberland county, Pa.
*Haines, Philip D., of Chester county, Pa.
*Hammond, Lafayette, U. S. A., d. Sept. 6, 1873, at Fort Yuma, Arizona.
*Harris, William Henry, d. April 8, 1867, at Harrisburg.
Holman, Samuel Augustus, West Philadelphia.
Irwin, William Bryson, Harrisburg.
*Jennings, Elmer, d. Dec. 22, 1876, at Philadelphia.
Johnson, William Young, Portsmouth, Va.
*Johnson, Andrew Jackson, Dallas county, Texas.
*Johnson, John Bucher, U. S. A., d. June 24, 1871, at Harrisburg.
Jones, John Andrew Williamson, Terre Haute, Ind.
*Keefer, John Brua, Paymaster U. S. A., Portland, Oregon.
*Kemble, James R., U. S. A., d. in New Mexico.
Kline, Theodore Berghaus, Lebanon, Pa.
Kramis, Amos, of Schuylkill county.
*Kunkel, Albert (drummer), Hannibal, Mo.
Landis, ———.
*Lawrence, James Kennedy, Brookville, Pa.
Leamy, James Crozier, d. April, 1875, at Baltimore, Md.
*Lescure, Edward Porter, d. Dec. 26, 1869, at Harrisburg.
Logan, James, of York county, Pa.
*Markley, Arthur Donaldson, Montgomery county, Pa.
*Maglaughlin, William J., Harrisburg.
McAllister, John Boas Cox, d. March 7, 1858, at Fort Hunter, Pa.
McAllister, John Carson, d. May 3, 1859, at Fort Hunter, Pa.
*McCormick, Henry, Harrisburg.
McCormick, James, Harrisburg.
*McGee, John.
*McGowan, Alexander, Lebanon, Pa.
Miller, Charles Adam, d. May, 1875, at Philadelphia.

Miller, James Madison, d. in Perry county, Pa.
Montgomery, Robert, Turbotville, Pa.
*Mowry, Sylvester, U. S. A., d. October 17, 1871, at London, Eng.
*Partridge, Frank, Burlington, Kansas.
Parke, William, of Parkesburg, Chester county.
*Parker, Gilbert Lafayette, Philadelphia.
*Piper, Alexander, U. S. A., West Point.
*Piper, James Wilson, U. S. A., d. Oct. 30, 1876, at Carlisle.
*Rehrer, Erasmus Godfrey, Florida.
Reily, John Whitehill, d. March 20, 1860, at Harrisburg.
Seller, Herman Alricks, Harrisburg.
Shunk, James Findlay, d. Jan. 20, 1874, at Harrisburg.
*Shunk, Francis John, U. S. A., d. Dec. 15, 1867, at Richmond, Va.
Simon, Luther Melancthon, Harrisburg.
*Sees, Egbert Taylor (base-drummer), Philadelphia.
Snyder, Edward, Harrisburg.
Snyder, George (drummer).
Sterrett, Thomas, of Sterrett's Gap, Cumberland county.
Storm, George Washington, Wheeling, W. Va.
Strong, Henry Knox, Dixon, Ill.
Strong, Nelson, Dixon, Ill.
Stehley, Edward, d. May, 1875, in King William county, Va.
Tait, Joseph LeCony (drummer); Harrisburg.
Visscher, Simeon G., Rome, N. Y.
Wallower, John, Harrisburg.
Wilson, Henry Stewart, W. Va.
Wilson, William Kennon, Washington Territory.
*Witman, Henry Orth, Harrisburg.
Wyeth, William Maxwell, St. Joseph, Mo.
Wyeth, John, Philadelphia.
*Zollinger, Elias Stecher, Harrisburg.
Of the foregoing cadets those marked (*) were in service during the Rebellion, being nearly one-half of the cadets then living.
Cadet Baker was a gallant officer in the Confederate army, and lost his life in a charge of Federal cavalry, May, 1863, near Marietta, Georgia. . . . Cadet Frazer, residing in the South at the breaking out of the war, entered the Confederate service as an officer, but resigning, was allowed to return North, where he remained until the close of the

civil strife.... Cadet Johnson (A. J.) was a volunteer surgeon in the Russian army during the Crimean war and received the Imperial decoration. On returning home he studied for the ministry, subsequently went South and at the outset of the Rebellion entered the Confederate service as surgeon.... Cadet McGee, we are informed, was residing in southern Missouri at the opening of the civil conflict, entered the Confederate service as an officer, and it is supposed lost his life in the war.

Cadets Hammond, Johnson (J. B.), Kemble, Mowry, Piper (J. W.) and Shunk (F. J.) were officers of the regular army and died as such.... Cadet Hammond entered the service as Captain in the 1st California infantry, transferred as Major of 2d Ohio heavy artillery, and for meritorious services appointed from California July 28, 1866, as 1st Lieut. 23d Inf., U. S. A.... Cadet Johnson (J. B.) was appointed 1st Lieut. and died as Captain in the 6th cavalry, U. S. A., having been brevet major and lieutenant colonel during the war.... Cadet Kemble entered the volunteer service in 1861 and was appointed therefrom to the regular army. He was 1st Lieut. U. S. A. at his death.... Cadet Mowry, of R. I., graduated at West Point July 1, 1852, appointed 1st Lieut. 3d artillery March 3, 1855, resigned July 31, 1858.... Cadet Piper (J. W.) was an officer in the volunteer force and appointed therefrom. He died as 1st Lieut. 5th artillery, U. S. A.... Cadet Shunk (F. J.) was a graduate of West Point, was promoted Major of Ordnance March 7, 1867, and at the time of his death was chief of ordnance First Military district of Virginia.

Cadet Lawrence was Captain of the 11th U. S. infantry, received extraordinary wounds at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and at the close of the war he resigned.

Cadet Dean entered the U. S. N. as assistant surgeon April 17, 1856; commissioned as surgeon August 1, 1871; in 1870 attached to the Bureau of Medicine, and June 8, 1873, commissioned medical inspector.

Cadet Piper (Alex.) graduated at West Point July 1, 1851; commissioned Captain Third Artillery May 14, 1861; brevet Major August 30, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services; brevet Lieutenant Colonel June 15, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the siege at Petersburg, being chief of artillery, Eighteenth Army Corps; at present principal assistant instructor of artillery tactics at West Point.

Cadet DeWitt is in the engineer service, U. S. A.

Cadets Bombaugh, Egle, Evans, Hackley and Markley were surgeons in the Federal army 1861-5.

Cadets Blattenberger, Dougherty (Capt. Ind. artillery co., 1862), Foster, A., J. (Qr. Mr. Sergt. 25th Penna. V.), Haines (Lieut. 124th Penna V.), Harris (Capt. 9th Penna. Cav.), Jennings (Capt. 12th Penna. Cav.), Keefer, McCormick (Capt. 25th Penna. V. and Col. 1st Penna. V. M.), Parker (Lieut. Col. 28th P. V.), Partridge (Capt. — Ill. V.), Rehner, and Witman (Lt. 6th Penna. V. M. and Capt. 36th Penna. V. M.) served their country faithfully as officers of the volunteer service.

Cadets Bombaugh, Dean, Egle, Evans, Harris, Johnson (A. J.), Markley, Parker and Witman became physicians.... Cadets Holman, Castle and Visscher, clergymen.... Cadets Dougherty, Forster (B. L.), Haldeman, Johnson (W. Y.), Jones, McCormick (J.) and Shunk (J. F.), lawyers.

Cadets Irwin, Markley and Montgomery have been members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Cadet Haldeman was a member of the House of Representatives, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

Cadets Ayres and Storm are artists, and Cadet Simon, an architect.

Cadets Barrett (C.), Burke, Cadwallader, McAllister (J. B. C.), McAllister (J. C.) and Reilly died previous to the civil war.

Cadet Mowry was elected delegate to the United States House of Representatives from the proposed Territory of Arizona 1857 and 1859. United States commissioner to run and mark the boundary line between the State of California and the Territories of the United States, 1860-61, and superseded by President Lincoln in 1861. Was arrested and imprisoned at Fort Yuma on charge of disloyalty, but established his innocence; went abroad for his health and died at London. Author of the "Geography and Resources of Arizona and Sonora," 1865.

Cadet Shunk (J. F.) afterwards graduated at the University of Virginia, where he fitted himself for the legal profession, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He married a daughter of the distinguished Judge Black and became prominent among the leaders of the Democratic press. As a journalist he was racy and incisive, upholding the reputation of his honored ancestry.

Cadet Ayres is the author of *"How to Paint Photographs,"* now in its fifth edition, published by Appleton & Co.... Cadet Bombaugh is editor and proprietor of the *Baltimore Underwriter*, and compiler of several literary collections, among which is *"Gleanings for the Curious,"* the finest work extant of its kind. All his comrades doubtless remember him for his beautiful penmanship, and the graceful ease and purity of his literary composition.... Cadet Egle is so thoroughly identified with historical matters in his native State that his name has become an authority. As associated with the editing of the *"Pennsylvania Archives"* (second series), and author of the latest and best *"History of Pennsylvania,"* he has developed a talent for research that only rivals his eminence in Masonry. I am indebted to him for kind and most valuable assistance in the preparation of this history.

By way of coincidence, it may be noted that the foregoing roll of young soldiers contains the names of Washington, Lafayette and Napoleon; of Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Jackson and Buchanan, and Governors Findlay and Shunk.

A sufficient number of these names had been subscribed by the middle of March to indicate that the proposed school would surely open. The name of Charles Edward Partridge, a graduate of Dartmouth College, as professor of the classical department, and Jabez C. Crooker, a graduate of the Norwich Military Institute, as professor of the English department and military instruction, were sent on by the superintendent, Captain A. Partridge, and the gentlemen themselves appeared in due time. Mr. Otis S. Tenney, a graduate of Gen. Ransom's at Norwich, was also engaged, after a few months, as professor of penmanship, and assistant to Mr. Crooker.

Meanwhile the local committee secured the old Temperance Hotel building, on the northeast corner of State and Second street, for the use of the school; it being intended that State street—which was then not macadamized, grass-covered and little used—should serve as our drill and parade ground; and the neighborhood being quiet and retired it was a really excellent location.

The institution was formally opened here with brief exercises on April 15th, 1845. The season was not sufficiently advanced and the ground dry enough to allow of mil-

itary drill out doors. Our military instruction was therefore begun in a third-story room of the old Exchange building, on Walnut street, near Third. But the vibration of the floor, caused by our marching, was deemed injurious to the building, and our quarters were changed to the old Shakespeare Hotel, the floor of the hall there being more stable. Our instruction was limited, however, to facing and marching, as we did not receive arms until we drilled on State street.

The cadets appeared in uniform as fast as the town tailors were able to make them—and it was no doubt the biggest job they ever had! (I wonder whether a single one of those one hundred uniforms exists to-day!) [Yes; cadet Simon has his—W. H. E.] It consisted of a hussar jacket of dark blue cloth, with standing collar; a single row of silver bullet buttons in front; single buttons at cuffs and sides of the collar. The breast was heavily padded, and the jackets of the larger boys were made with small tails. In winter the pantaloons were blue cloth, and in summer—especially on dress parade—white. The cap was blue, encircled with a broad gold band.

Every cadet was expected to provide his own desk, provided with storing room for his books and a chair or stool. For a term of twelve weeks the tuition was \$8 00, with no restriction of studies except for music and fencing, which were extra. These branches and broad-sword exercise were taught by Mr. Edwin S. Perkins, a native of Vermont, who also kept the boarding students and led our military band.

This martial music consisted of Mr. Perkins' bugle; two fifers, cadets Adams and Black; two tenor drummers, cadets Bush and Tait, and base drummer cadet Sees and subsequently cadet Bomgardner—all of whom were given free tuition in exchange for their musical services.

The military institute was thus auspiciously begun, and was a very conspicuous feature at Harrisburg in the summer of 1845. The staid old Academy on the river bank at first sneered at its upstart rival on Second street and thought it was only fuss and feathers. But in a few months our military eclat became irresistible, and many of its scholars were enrolled with us. The classical attainments of Charles E. Partridge were not least among the attracting influences.

The *Democratic Union*, of April 23, 1845, alluding to the establishment of the school says: "Capt. Partridge so favorably known to the community as a gentleman pre-eminent in his profession, has opened a military school in our borough; and we are happy to learn, has already obtained a large class of scholars. The acknowledged ability of Capt. P. is a sure guaranty to those who may place their sons under his protection, that when they leave the Captain's quarters they are qualified for the counting house, the work-shop and the 'tented field.'"

Our military drill was had in summer at 5 o'clock A. M., and in winter at 4 P. M.—weather permitting. In good weather during the summer-time, we always had a number of spectators, especially of the fair sex, at morning drill.

"Girls will follow when they hear the drum,
To view the tassel and the waving plume
That decks his hat;"

And the old song was verified in our case. The fair ones of the old borough were our *early* friends and admirers; and the dilapidated board-walk which preceded the east-side pavement on State street, was the gallery from which the fair beheld the brave!—and the brave got too often "out of line" beholding the fair!

Among our regular visitors all will remember Capt. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., then detailed on recruiting service at Harrisburg, who bent his morning walk toward our drill-ground. Tall, straight as an arrow, quiet, with fatigue cap, and cane, he would watch our drill with interest, and when we heard of an occasional word of praise from him we were highly pleased. Sometimes his attractive brunette daughter Helen—now Mrs. Gen. McClellan—accompanied her father.

In the military exercises, musket and rifle (or light infantry) drill were used on alternate days. Forming in line just opposite the Catholic church, the roll was called, and we started off invariably with a slow march toward Third street; then changing to quick step through various evolutions, how we *did* sweat on the hot mornings! We drilled two hours, and there were few boys who went home lacking appetites for breakfast! We were also instructed in guard duty and the forms of military review, reception of officers, inspection and fortification. The latter science was a specialty with Captain Partridge, who delivered regular lectures to the whole school, which were illustrated by diagrams and the black-board.

Our collegiate progress after all was the principal thing. The daily work was always opened after roll-call by reading of the scriptures by Prof. Partridge, who was a member of the Congregational church. One of the cadets was appointed "Officer of the Day," whose duty it was to order the drum-beats for assembling, report absentees, misconduct, &c. The students of the classical department had their own room upstairs, whither they retired after the morning exercises or Capt. P.'s lectures before the whole school.

Only few a mornings after school had begun, Prof. Crooker handed me a note which (having been preserved) reads:

Squad No. 1: Detailed and command given to Cadet Ayres.

Bush, Camp, Hachnlen, Haldeman, Castle.
(Signed) J. C. CROOKER.

I was too greatly surprised to appreciate the honor, or comprehend *what* I was expected to do; but it was explained to me that, inasmuch as the young gentlemen therein named had been lately received into the institution, I was to put them through the military rudiments privately, in the yard, before they could appear with the company in public. This was the first so-called "awkward squad," but I don't remember that they were any more awkward than the rest of us at the beginning!

[CONCLUDED SATURDAY SEPT. 6.]

NOTES AND QUERIES—XI.

Historical and Genealogical.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.—On Thursday of next week, September 11th, the first regular meeting of this society will be held. Since its organization in 1867 the society has done more to develop the history of our county than had previously been accomplished in the one hundred and fifty years of its settlement. Our ancestors either cared little or else neglected to preserve the records of their own times and of to them the past, and it remaineth for us to gather up the meagre data here and there and preserve them for the historian, the genealogist and the antiquary. And yet not to them alone are these of value. Every one who has a reverence for a pious and patriotic ancestry has as much interest in their preservation. Old letters, pamphlets, files of newspapers, to the vast multitude are of little account, and yet the Historical Society preserves all

these, so that any one can refer to them hereafter. The collection should be increased, and every citizen of the county of Dauphin can help it by their contributions.

AN OLD TIME DEBATING SOCIETY.—In the *Oracle* for January, 1797, "a Friend of Society" who was no less a personage than John Downey, Esq., proposed the formation of a "Lyceum for Free Debate." Acting upon this suggestion "the Patrons" held their first meeting shortly after at Montgomery's tavern, and organized "The Harrisburg Free Debating Society." Its officers were Stacy Potts, president; John Browne, secretary. Stacy Potts, Rev. Henry Moeller, John Browne, John Wyeth, John Downey, Lancelot Armstrong and Stacy Potts, jr. Among some of the (to us) amusing questions publicly debated by the learned men of our staid borough were "Which is the most preferable for a wife, an old maid or a widow.".... "Is jealousy a proof of love."

SNAKETOWN.—(N. & Q. VII.) — * * * Persists in locating "Snaketown" at a point which he does not establish by any proof whatever, but relies entirely upon guess work, which is dangerous ground for any historian to stand upon. Although John Harris settled upon land at the mouth of Paxtang creek, on the north side, between the years 1720 and 1730, I doubt very much whether he took out a warrant for the land previous to 1733.

I also call in question the amount of land he is said to have owned at that time. On the 27th day of May, 1733, John Harris took out a patent for 800 acres of land in the rear of the place he was then settled. This is the earliest date of any of his patents of which I can find a record.

The land upon which Harrisburg is laid out was surveyed for the Proprietary June 4, 1733, by virtue of a warrant dated May 12, 1732. It contained one thousand acres and allowance. By reference to the draft of this tract of land, I find upon the north side marked "Barrens," upon the east side, the line at the north corner starts a considerable distance east of Paxtang creek, and runs south and crosses Paxtang creek to the west side, and from thence it runs a few hundred feet to the line of John Harris' land.

It appears from the draft that two streams of water flow from this tract of land into the river, another one flows through the

south end, thence through John Harris' land to the river. Paxtang creek flows through the eastern side and empties into the river below Harris' land. The thousand acre tract owned by Mr. Harris was probably this tract surveyed by the Proprietary, which he purchased, if at all, after 1733.

From this draft it does not appear that Bizational or any other trader, except Harris, settled upon or adjoined this land.

Subsequent research may establish the proprietor's tract as the site of "Snaketown."

Some other statements are made which I am inclined to think are not in accordance with historical truth. It is a well known fact and can easily be established from the county records, that several Indian traders had trading posts around Canoy Town, not a fourth of a mile apart. There were several traders, also, who lived close to Conestogoe Town, and I presume the same rule applies to Paxtang. I could name a dozen traders who resided in Donegal who owned adjoining farms. There was no rule establishing Indian posts, although some made a special application to trade with a particular tribe. A few traders were especially favored in this way. As to Rowland Chambers, the records seem to locate him along Conewago creek. David M'Clure, who married his daughter Margaret, owned a farm adjoining Randel Chambers.

* * * will have to try again, but I hope he will not shorten his line to suit some preconceived idea of a fact. S. E.

[Such industrious antiquaries as "S. E." and * * * should have no difficulty in locating Snaketown—or at least in settling the question whether it was at *this* point or not. Our early pioneers, and especially Indian traders, only *guessed* as a matter of course at distances. Burt's forty miles might just as well have been ten miles above or ten miles below as *at* Harrisburg—and hence no reliance can be placed on his statement. As to where the classic Indian locality of Snaketown was located, neither "S. E." or * * * really have proven. In this controversy, however, there seems to be some difference as to the locating of John Harris, or rather to his taking up of land. John Harris was first commissioned a trader on the Susquehanna with permission to cultivate fifty acres of land in 1707. He established his trading post at the best ford on the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of Paxtang

creek. Near him were Bizational, Burt and Chartier, but how near no one knoweth. By reference to N. & Q. (No. 1.) it will be seen that prior to 1726 he was in possession of a large quantity of land. Under date of Jan. 4th of that year James Steel writes to Isaac Taylor: "John Harris has seen his warrants which are now at James Logan's to be signed....thoe knows the warrants have been twice drawn over." It is true the land was not surveyed for six or seven years subsequent thereto. There was a ferry, as early as the incident narrated, at the point stated by **, where Burt may have located, but even of this we are not certain; for we are inclined to the opinion that he was not a permanent but a itinerant Indian trader.]

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL WORKS.—We are indebted to the Rev. J. H. Wood, the author, for a copy of his historical sketch of these local industries; at Baldwin, now STEELTON. It comprises the several articles printed in the *Item*, which attracted attention at the time, and which we are glad to see re-produced in this permanent form. Mr. Wood has given a full and exhaustive account of the rise and progress of those extensive and magnificent works which have added so much to the mechanical industry of Dauphin county. The pamphlet has merit and value.

W. H. E.

PARTRIDGE'S MILITARY SCHOOL AT HARRISBURG—1845-7.

BY GEORGE B. AYRES.

[CONCLUDED.]

May 27th, 1845.—Capt. P. appointed a "committee of visitation, advice, and general supervision," consisting of William Ayres, *chairman*; Dr. Luther Reily, Gen. C. Seiler, James M'Cormick, Esq., and Francis Wyeth, Esq. This committee received instructions in detail from the superintendent, and the professors were directed to refer all important matters to its judgment.

May 28th.—Captain P. writes that Prof. Crooker complains that "the muskets received from the Arsenal are too heavy, and too long for many of the cadets. Would it not be well for the committee to ascertain from Adjutant General Diller whether he would feel authorized to have them cut off to such a length as Mr. Crooker may suggest." The fact here referred to was uncomfortably true.

I shall never forget the first morning we attempted to handle those muskets—the old-fashioned, superseded, Springfield flint-lock arm, and weighing pounds enough to sprain our young muscles. Such a squirming and writhing as it required for us boys—especially those at the smaller end of the line—to "carry" those ancient blunderbusses was a sight that would have conciliated Falstaff, or at this day would originate a suit for the prevention of cruelty to children. By daily practice, however, they grew lighter, but were always very unwieldy for the smaller boys. Cadets Dougherty and Hackley, who were the smallest boys, had miniature muskets of their own.

In the location of the military institute at Harrisburg, Captain Partridge not only looked forward to a permanent establishment there, but his plan embraced also the founding of similar auxiliary schools throughout the State; the *alma mater* being the central one at the Capital. To this end he desired an act of incorporation, and special buildings to accommodate 150 students, &c. He writes June 21, 1845:

"I perceive there is at this time a great rage for opening military schools at different places. This is all very well in principle if it does not run wild in practice. I believe, indeed have no doubt, that combining a correct knowledge of military science and of practical military duty with all the other branches of useful knowledge, much better prepares American youth to make his way independently through the world, and to move in a more elevated sphere than has been done by the old collegiate system; and that it is also in perfect accordance with the principles of our civil and political institutions. I consequently wish to see the system pursued generally throughout the United States, but I wish to see it pursued (prevail) on the same broad, liberal and elevated principles on which it was first established by me at this place in 1820 (Norwich, Vermont), and on which it has ever been conducted under my superintendence. I have consequently a strong aversion to seeing it under-estimated."

On Thursday, July 24th, by invitation the Cadet company participated in the obsequies solemnized at Harrisburg on the death of Gen. Jackson, ex-President, which had occurred on the 8th June preceding. The eulogy was delivered in the hall of the

House of Representatives by Governor Shunk. The procession of citizens was headed by the military companies—Dauphin Guards, Capt. E. W. Roberts, Harrisburg Rifles, Capt. C. Seiler, cadets of Captain Partridge's Military School, the Junior Guards, Capt. J. M. Eyster—together with a number of society organizations. It is remembered that the cadets made a fine appearance, marched unexceptionably, and were a conspicuous feature of that imposing procession.

On Friday, the 8th of August following, the school made an excursion to Middletown, where we astonished the natives by our appearance and drill—for *boy soldiers* were a novelty in those days. The father of your honored townsman, Mr. William Calder, generously sent us there by canal packet-boat, under command of Capt. Henry Lyne. We were hospitably entertained there, and we recollect one prominent citizen of that locality to whom we were indebted for many kindly courtesies; that was Major Brua Cameron, son of Gen. Cameron. At Highspire, *en route*, we were taken good care of by Mr. Robt. Wilson, whose sons were among us. Cadets Piper (Alex.) Bombaugh, and M'Allister (J. B. C.), committee of arrangements, in a card published, returned thanks to "the citizens of Middletown and Portsmouth for their elegant entertainment and untiring attention," to Mr. Wilson, of Highspire, Mr. Calder and Capt. Lyne.

At another time, in the fall, we made a "grand" excursion by canal to Columbia, and thence by railroad to Lancaster. Whilst in Columbia, we stopped at Black's Hotel (I think it was,) and in Lancaster, at Hubley's. Among the sights shown us at Lancaster was the bloody spot in the old jail where some of our historic ancestors among the "Paxtang Boys" had slaughtered the Conestoga Indian scoundrels in 1763.

The magnificence and importance of this tour(!) cannot be appreciated by the boys of to-day. It was a greater event for us to be taken to Lancaster *then* than for an excursion of juveniles *now* to Boston or Cincinnati.

The first public examination took place in the latter part of July, 1845, at the close of the first term. Professors Crooker and Partridge made a vacation trip to Norwich, Vermont, taking with them the committee's

report, dated August 8th, and in response to which, the Superintendent writes on the 25th: "I have been much gratified reading the account of the examination, and of the respectable manner in which the cadets, as well as their instructors, have acquitted themselves. Under all the circumstances of the case, I do not apprehend that the institution has sustained any injury in consequence of my absence. The cadets are generally young, and not very far advanced in the higher departments of knowledge; and to all the branches to which they have, and probably will attend for the succeeding quarters, they can be as correctly taught by Messrs. Crooker and Partridge as by me. When they are further advanced, both my instructions and my lectures will be of more importance to them. I shall spend the winter with you; instruct in such branches as may be most necessary, and give my regular course of lectures, which will probably be of more importance to the welfare of the institution than my other instructions. I shall be in Harrisburg during the whole session of the Legislature, and we will ascertain what it will do in regard to act of incorporation," &c.

In the absence of record I presume the institution resumed operations in September. Captain Partridge came on, as he intended, and gave daily morning lectures chiefly on fortification and military affairs, but varied with some on History, Engineering and Moral Science.

During this winter a number of the cadets, mostly those of the classical department, organized *The Philomathean*—a literary and debating society—the cadets belonging to which were designated by the Greek letter *phi*, in brass, worn upon the cap. [I have mine yet]. Prof. Partridge was President; I was Secretary.

In addition to the usual debates, we had a (so-called) newspaper, the *Philomathean*, of which cadet Piper was the accomplished "editor and publisher" (reader), at the first. Cadets Bombaugh and Egle edited several numbers. Many interesting, profitable and memorable evenings were thus spent.

An out door item of this winter's experience is worth recalling. Once, during a light infantry drill, and being in sections of four, we were ordered to the "trail arms—close order—double quick—march!" The day was a cold one, and down the street we went; breast to back, a solid mass; when, in an instant, we were tumbled pell-mell into an indistinguishable conglomeration.

Fortunately no one was injured, but of course *such* an evolution was *not* "according to Cooper's tactics," and the cause of the disgraceful melee was sought out on the spot. It so happened that cadet Burke had trailed his musket too low for the free locomotion of his neighbors—and hence the result.

But here was an unexpected opportunity to increase our military knowledge by the practical institution of a *Court Martial*. Poor Burke was duly "arrested," the requisite number of cadets were detailed to try him according to the rules of war, and the investigation proceeded with decorum and solemnity. I presume he proved himself innocent—at least he was not shot.

During the summer of 1846 our school was at the height of its glory. The war with Mexico being then the absorbing public theme, its progress and our army's achievements were also of the most special interest to us military students. I remember that as soon as school was dismissed we lost no time at noon in getting down to Dan. Robinson's newspaper agency, opposite Herr's hotel, where the *Public Ledger*—the chief source of news—would be received by the morning train. As might be expected, each battle received its due share of comment; but how meagre was the data, how poor the facilities for news, how limited the sinews of war, when compared to the opportunities during 1861-5!

I may add here that Gen. T. B. Ransom, who afterwards fell at the capture of the city of Mexico, had been one of Captain Partridge's pupils, and a superintendent of his school at Norwich, Connecticut.

It was during this summer that, reducing Captain Partridge's instructions to practice, we cadets built a miniature fortification of earth and stones, in the then vacant lot bounded by State, North, Third streets and Willow alley. It was laid out "according to Partridge," with its rampart, bastions, ditch, covert-way, glacis, &c., &c., the waters of the run which flowed through the lot being turned into the ditch surrounding the "fortified" space. It was really complete.

Some time in 1846, under circumstances not remembered, the administration of the school was changed; Prof. Charles E. Partridge assumed the superintendency in addition to his duties as classical instructor.

Prof Crooker bade us farewell, and his place was filled by Mr. Frederick W. Partridge, a graduate of Hanover, N. H., and brother of Charles E.—a tall, handsome man of military bearing. The labor and responsibilities of the position, however, proved too great for the delicate constitution of Charles E., and by mid-winter of 1846-7, the fortune of the school began to wane. At any rate it was passing out of the hands of the Partridge brothers, as will be seen.

Captain Partridge, writing from Norwich, February 9, 1847, says: 'Mr. Charles E. Partridge is now here. His health is delicate, so much so that he thinks he shall be obliged to give up teaching; also that his brother will probably engage in some other pursuit. Under these circumstances it appears that the institution must stop unless measures are taken to continue after their year expires. As I first established it, I feel unwilling it should thus cease, and am disposed to continue it if there is any fair prospect of success. I have now arranged my business here so that I could probably give more of my *personal* attention to it, and would be enabled to furnish it with good teachers. * * * * * I think H. a good location, and should be pleased to see a permanent institution on this plan established there. * * * * * Will you inform me of the state of the institution at the present time, with such other information as you and the committee may think useful. In case I should again take the superintendence of it, I think, should it succeed well another year, that a proper act of incorporation might be obtained and other arrangements adopted to make it rank with any other seminary in the State.'

This extract closes the data upon which I have based these reminiscences of the Pennsylvania Literary, Scientific and Military Institute at Harrisburg. The loss sustained by the death of Prof. Charles E. Partridge and the resignation of Prof. Fred. W. Partridge was irreparable. The prospects for a successful continuation of the school were far from flattering. In August Captain P. announced that the fall term would commence on Monday, the 6th of September, but no allusion was made to the instructors. In the meantime the trustees of the Harrisburg Academy having secured the Rev. Mr. Long as Principal of that institution, strenuous efforts were

made and nearly all the boys of academic age were obtained as scholars. Everything was uncertain about the military school, and not until the day of opening was it positively known who were the teachers, or even who would attend as scholars.

Capt. Partridge sent on as Principal Mr. James W. Phillips, a graduate of the Norwich institution, with an assistant, whose name is not now remembered. The class of students was very small, but the indefatigable committee—or rather trustees of the Institute—were determined, if possible, to establish it upon a firm basis.

On Saturday evening, October 16, 1847, a public meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg, favorable to the establishment of a State military and scientific college, agreeably to the plan of Capt. Partridge, was held at the Court House. The assemblage was a large one. Judge Dock was chairman, and after a number of brief addresses by Messrs. Ayres, R. J. Fleming, M'Cormick, Dr. Seiler and others, a preamble and resolutions were adopted providing for placing the institution on a firm basis. One committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature asking its aid to the measure; and another committee to obtain subscriptions, which were to be applied to the erection of proper buildings. The object was a noble one, but the enthusiasm had passed away. The first measure failed, and the citizens, unaided by the State, lost heart in the enterprise. Under these discouraging circumstances Capt. Partridge withdrew all connection from the institution. Without his management it became a complete failure, and ere the third term had ended, that fine school—which at one time seemed strong with hope for an auspicious future—was brought to an unfortunate close. *Requiescat in pace.*

During the autumn of 1847 there were several excursions to Dauphin and again to Middletown, and the cadets acquitted themselves well. The last public notice we have of the school was on the occasion of a drill in front of the Capitol, and "the firing of a national salute of twenty-nine guns" in front of the State arsenal, on the celebration of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1848.

I may add, however, for the information of those who have lost the track of events, that our able superintendent, Captain Alden Partridge, died at his native home,

Norwich, Vermont, January 17th, 1854, after one day's illness. He was sixty-nine years of age, and had been throughout his long life distinguished for good health, much of which he attributed to the habit of walking, which exercise he kept up almost to the last. He had been an instructor for nearly fifty years, and had taught over twelve hundred pupils! He was especially skilled in mathematics and the art of war, and was a high-toned man of generous impulses.

Prof. Charles Edward Partridge, whom to know was to love, was a second cousin of Capt. P.'s, and died also at Norwich, April 6, 1847, at the early age of twenty-five. Looking back from this point of time, it seems scarcely possible that his intellectual capabilities and manly character had not exceeded this period of life. He will be remembered as a most capable and thorough instructor; quiet and gentle but firm in his discipline; genial and kind in manners, very companionable, appreciative of fun at the right moment, and a consistent Christian, void of sectarianism. No occupant of a teacher's chair ever elicited greater respect and love, and his memory is affectionately cherished by all.

Professor Crooker was a New Englander, and graduate of the Norwich institution. He was the *locum tenens* during Capt. Partridge's absence, a good military instructor, and had special charge of mathematics and the English branches. Although not large, he was a man of great physical strength; could twirl one of those heavy muskets as if it were a rattan cane. On one occasion when two of his cadets (who shall be nameless) thought proper to "pitch into" each other, and became locked for a tussle, he caught each one by the coat collar and had the strength to pull them apart; and then to their mutual surprise, he brought them into uncomfortable collision with each other several times until both cried enough! They got more than they were contending for. Prof. C. is now a successful lawyer at Mendota, Ill.

Prof. Fred. W. Partridge became a lawyer, resident of Sycamore, Illinois. As might have been expected by his old students, he entered his country's service during the rebellion, and rose to a brigadier generalship. After the war, he was sent as consul to Bangkok, Siam, and returned from that post about two years ago. He was a man of native dignity, energetic character, and highly respected.

Prof. Tenney was quite a favorite, genial, and boy-ish—the youngest of our “faculty.” He served his country’s cause also, and was last heard of at Mt. Sterling, Ky., as a teacher.

Prof. Edwin Sturtivant Perkins, the music teacher, was born at Woodstock, Vermont, January 18, 1805. He was a man of cheerful disposition, and a good, practical musician. He was also very expert in fencing and sword exercises. He remained at Harrisburg after the close of the school, and was engaged in the Pennsylvania railroad service at the time of his death, which occurred June 18, 1876.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA.

*Holman, Samuel Augustus, was chaplain of the 48th regiment, P. V.

*Rehrer, Erasmus Godfrey, captain of Company E, 129th regiment, P. V., was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Cadets Holman and Rehrer, upon Captain Partridge’s resignation, attended the Institution at Norwich one year.

*Kemble, James Robinson, captain 3d U. S. Cavalry and Brevet Major U. S. A., died at Fort Wingate (of which he was in command at the time), Territory of New Mexico, April 3, 1867.

Logan, James Jackson, Dillsburg, York county, Pa.

*Castle, Theodore Butler, studied medicine and was in service as surgeon in the rebellion. Subsequently studied theology, and is now a clergyman of the M. E. Church.

Lombard, Frank, of Springfield, Mass.

Correction in Names of Cadets.—Elmore, Charles A.; Evans, William C.; Sterrett, Thomas W.; Kunkel, John A.; Landis, Jeremiah.

The arms and military equipments of the cadets were kept in a room known as “The Armory.” Here each one had a niche for his musket and hanging places for his cap and belt, which supported the cartridge-box and bayonet-case. He was required to keep his arms and accoutrements bright and clean, and a periodical inspection was had to this effect. This was done in public, but I do not remember of any one being ordered off in disgrace; on the contrary, the cadets were generally ambitious to present a clean and unexceptionable appearance.

The cadets, as a rule, felt a degree of pride in their appearance and conduct. When not on military duty, the cap alone indicated that the wearer was one of “Captain Partridge’s boys.” But it was the talisman of general good conduct. Although it was the duty of “Officer of the Day” to report misconduct at any time or place, the necessity of so doing was very infrequent. At one time some of the smaller boys were found playing marbles—“boys will be boys”—but it was only necessary to remind them that *soldiers* were not expected to play in the dirt, and thereafter amusement was sought for at a higher grade.

I wish I could recall better than I can, the various qualities which distinguished many of my old comrades. It must necessarily follow that there be “some bright particular stars”—and there were. Bombaugh, Piper (A. M.), the McCormicks, Haldeman, Egle and Witman were good linguists. Johnson (W. Y.) and Visscher were the walking dictionaries; catch them using an ordinary word if they could lug in one of thundering sound! Haldeman would not study arithmetic; nothing short of algebra! Arnold thought that “compositions” selected from standard authors were always preferable to one’s own; and on one occasion, after Professor Chas. E. had listened significantly to one whose authorship we all detected, he suggestively remarked: “I hope you have the *punctuation* correct!”

But the two crowning specialties of the school were Egle and Henry M’Cormick, in mathematics. When these two—as it would sometimes happen in reciting geometry or algebra—were *both* at the blackboard, the figures walked chalk in rapid style, I declare. No *pons asinorum* impeded their course, no problem seemed too difficult for these young mathematical ogres. It was music, figure-atively speaking, to hear those boys crack problems out of chalk.

I wish that space did not forbid many other personal recollections.

One of my valued fellow-students, now a prominent iron-master at Harrisburg, only a few years after our school-days, wrote some lines for me which are so much more forcible after the lapse of thirty years, that I beg his leave to quote them in conclusion:

"If e'er this page arrest your eye, pause for a moment; lend a thought to days numbered with the past, when we proudly trod to music of the soul-stirring drum—in *bullets* all arrayed; and oft in the stormy debate, made the ancient walls of that old society hall resound with thrilling eloquence and argument unanswerable! But our comrades, where are they? What wondrous changes hath old Time wrought—and not yet has he ceased; for in dark futurity, to us unfathomable lie, awaiting development, the germs of many unlooked-for haps! Still let us ever cherish with kindest feeling the memories of men and things of yore, and may the bonds of friendship wax stronger so long as we are exposed to the vicissitudes of this uncertain existence."

Our comrades! Yes, where are they? View the list and see how many are known to have answered the roll-call of death, and are now "present" in eternity! Superintendent, professors, cadets, have met again, and await that Great Day of Review, when it will be revealed who among us all studied best the all-important lesson of life, how to die as well as how to live—"the knowledge of the glory of God"—and became "good soldiers of Jesus Christ."

NOTE.—It may be opportune to add, for the benefit of any who desire Mr. Ayres' address, that it is No. 2021 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.—ED.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XII.

Historical and Genealogical.

CHAMBERS (N. & Q., IX.)—Maxwell Chambers, son of Arthur Chambers, b. 1748; d. July 4, 1785. He left issue as follows:

- i. Arthur, b. Dec. 5, 1772.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. April 14, 1777.
- iii. Jeremiah, b. Nov. 16, 1779.
- vi. Maxwell, b. Sept. 7, 1783.

Elizabeth, wife of Maxwell Chambers, b. 1751, d. Oct. 3, 1784, and with her husband lie interred in Derry churchyard. Who can give additional information concerning this family?

W. H. E.

BOYD.—William Boyd, a native of Paxtang, b. in 1733, d. May 17, 1808. He was a soldier of the Revolution, an officer of one of the Lancaster county battalions, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. For a number of years he was the Master of Lodge No. 21. At his death he left a wife, Jennet, and children as follows:

- i. James.
- ii. John.
- iii. Jennet, m. Moore.
- iv. Mary, m. Strawbridge.
- v. Margaret, m. Williams.
- vi. William.

From his will, of which James Cowden and James Rutherford were the executors, we copy the following: "I bequeath to the Lodge No. 21 in Harrisburg Five pound to be put to interest forever if the Brethren thinks proper, for the charity fund of said Lodge." The minutes of the Lodge from the year 1804 to 1819 being lost, it is not known to any of "the Brethren" what disposition was made of this bequest. Are there any documents among the Cowden or Rutherford papers which would give the desired information?

W. H. E.

LINDLEY MURRAY'S POSITION. (N. & Q. VI.)—Mr. Darby's words as quoted by Dr. E., recently, carry the impression that Mr. Murray joined the Society of Friends to escape responsibility during the trying period of the American Revolution. I think there is abundant evidence that the elder Murray and his family, Lindley included, conscientiously embraced the creed of opposition to all war some years before the Revolution. They were people of great moral courage. I wrote that L. M. was "no partizan," but the types make me say "a partizan."

O. N. W.

PAXTANG CHURCH, 1803.—In the year 1808 the following persons subscribed the sums opposite their names for "the repairing of Paxtang meeting house." Are any of them now living?

	T. H. R.		
	£.	s.	d.
Robert Elder.....	3	15	0
James Cowden.....	3	15	0
Edward Crouch.....	3	15	0
Elizabeth Gray.....	1	2	6
John Gray.....	1	5	0
John Wiggins.....	1	17	6
James Rutherford.....	2	5	0
Samuel Sherrer.....	1	17	6
John Gilchrist.....	1	10	0
Samuel Rutherford.....	1	10	0
William Rutherford.....	1	10	0
Robert McClure.....	1	10	0
John Ritchey.....	1	17	6
Thomas Smith.....	2	5	0
Susanah Rutherford.....	0	11	3
Thomas Elder.....	1	10	0
John Carson.....	0	10	0

Josiah Espy.....	1	10	0
James Awt.....	1	2	6
John Allison.....	0	17	6
James Cochran.....	0	15	0
Ann Stephen.....	0	15	0
John McCammon.....	0	15	0
Mary Fulton.....	1	17	6
Mary Rutherford.....	0	7	6
William Larned.....	1	0	0
James Stewart.....	0	15	0
Joshua Elder.....	3	0	0
Thomas Buffington.....	0	15	0
John Elder.....	1	10	0
Sarah Wilson.....	1	2	6
John Forster.....	1	10	0
Charles Chamberlain.....	0	15	0
John Ross.....	0	9	4½
Michael Simpson.....	1	10	0
Jean Carson.....	0	7	6
Joseph Burd.....	2	5	0
Robert Gray.....	1	10	0
Thomas Walker.....	0	17	6
William Caldhoon.....	1	0	0
John Rutherford.....	0	15	0
Michael Simpson.....	6	0	0
James Awt.....	0	7	6
Joseph Burd.....	2	5	0
David Patton.....	1	2	6
Robert Gray.....	1	10	0
Thomas Walker.....	0	17	6
John Walker.....	0	17	6
Jacob Richards.....	1	10	0
Jean Wilson.....	1	5	0
Frederick Hatton.....	0	11	3
William Caldhoon.....	1	0	0
John Finney.....	0	10	0
Joseph Wilson.....	1	2	6
William Whitely.....	0	12	6
David Stewart.....	0	15	0
Thomas McCord.....	0	15	0
Elizabeth Wills.....	1	10	0
Hugh Stephen.....	0	15	0
John Rutherford.....	0	15	0

THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS—I.

The assessment lists of this section of Lancaster county, prior to the formation of the county of Dauphin in 1785, are very few, owing no doubt to the destruction by fire of the court house at Lancaster in 1782. We have in our possession, however, copies of quite a number, and as they are of value, not alone to show who dwelt in this locality a century ago, but important in a genealogical point of view, we propose, from time to time, giving the lists as found, *verbatim*. This will be the means of preserving them for future reference.

EAST END OF HANOVER, 1769.

72

James Andrew,	Alex. Martin,
Robert Bell,	Walter McFarland,
John Baker,	Wm. McCullough,
Ferdrick Bezore,	John Miller,
Wm. Brown,	Robert Misleby,
John Brown,	Adam P. Miley,
Mathias Bezore,	Fred. Pickel,
And. Brown,	John Preamer,
James Blaird,	David Preast,
John Brightble,	Vendel Rattle,
David Braught,	Peter Potz,
George Countz,	Jacob Pruner,
James Crawford,	Porgart Poor,
Philip Consleman,	Mathias Poor,
William Clark,	Mathias Poor, jr.,
William Clark, jr.,	Joseph Perkey,
Benjamin Clark,	James Petecrew,
Thos. Clark,	John Rough,
Adam Cleinan,	And. Reed,
Thos. Copenhefer,	Casper Reader,
Wm. Craig,	Peter River,
Arnold Chearheart,	Jacob Riegar,
Christian Couch,	Wm. Robison,
Andrew Carver,	Peter Road,
John Cample,	Christian Rumberger,
Ambrose Crean,	Jacob Stover,
Andrew Cooper,	David Streain,
John Cunningham,	Henry Segler,
James Carrethers,	Ulery Seorger,
James Dixon,	James Sloan,
Robert Dixon,	Mike Straw,
Henry Dowdy,	Nicholas Simon,
John Evert,	Alex. Swann,
Andrew Ensworth,	Archibald Slowan,
John Ensworth,	Charles Stewart,
Josiah Espy,	William Stewart,
Nicholas Earhart,	James Stewart,
Robert Even,	Lazarus Stewart,
Peter Felty,	John Shaver,
John Foster,	Alex. Slowan,
Wm. G. Grenlie,	Isaac Sharp,
Nicholas Gerrah,	John Strain,
John Grenlie,	Simon Tuce,
John Graham,	John Tiller,
James Graham,	John Tibbens,
Wm. Gray,	John Tibbens, jr.,
John Gilliland,	Jacob Tups,
Mathias Hiss,	Edward Tate,
Thos. Hume,	George Title,
Robert Hill,	John Todd,
John Hollenback,	John Toons,
Martin Hiss,	John Thomson,
Rudy Hook,	Moses Vance,
Christian Henry,	George Woolf,
John Hume,	Hugh Watson,
Adam Harper,	Adam White,

Abraham Hubler,	Hugh Watt,
Peter Hendrick,	George Willy,
George Hendrick,	John Weaver,
Brice Ines,	Jacob Woolf,
James Ines,	Daniel Weaver,
And. Kellender,	Samuel White,
Mike Kitch,	Peter Walmor,
Alex. Kidd,	Abe Wingart,
Philip Kister,	John Winter,
Fite Livergood,	Henry White,
Alex. Laughlan,	Wm. Wreck,
Daniel Leady,	John Weaver, jr.,
Henry Lowmiller,	Widow Graham,
Anthony McCreight,	Peter Wolf,
Henry Miller,	Jacob Wolf,
Kellean Mark,	William Young,
Charles Mire,	James Young,
Daniel Muser,	Robert Young.

- *Freemen.*

Robt. Billens,	John Moor,
Samuel Brown,	Henry Prunner,
Alex. Greenlee,	Alexander Robtson,
Cauplen Gourdain,	John Toops,
Samuel Irwin,	Henry Tups,
John Lard,	Peter Wyrick,
John Linch,	Alex. Young,
Christ. Long,	Robert Young.
Patrick M'Nay,	

Inmates.

Robert White,	Jacob Pickel,
Wm. White,	Henry Fensler,
David Tibbens,	And. Tompson,
Andrew Karson,	Jacob Weaver,
James Grain,	Christ. Bumgardner,
John Bumgardner,	Sam'l Holliday,
Wm. Moreland,	Patrick Cunningham.

JOHN BRUNNER. Collector.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

REMINISCENCES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY at HARRISBURG.—One of the professors of this institution, upon the receipt of Mr. Ayres' valuable sketch, writes:

"After a lapse of more than thirty-three years, I received the roll of the Pennsylvania Military Institute, of 1845. I was more than pleased in looking over the names of the young soldiers of that day. Their bright faces came up before my mind's eye as distinct as if but yesterday. Those morning drills on State street, the visitors on the broad board-walk under the locust trees, Mr. Perkins with his E flat bugle, the fifers and drummers, and the suits we all had on those cheerful June and July mornings. Do you

remember the mischievous boys who used to come and disturb our studies at the windows, and the detail of cadets Zollinger, Maglaughlin and two more whose names I now disremember, who were ordered to bring them in on one Saturday morning?"

"The fourth company of bright lads, the smallest of all in the school—Baker, Dock, Dougherty, Egle, Elmore, Hackley, Jones, Jennings, James M'Cormick, Rehner and John Wyeth—who could execute all manual exercises, marchings, and firings more accurate and better than any of the other companies. Every one was an epitome of a real soldier."

Another correspondent has furnished us with the following additional data:

Jones, John Andrew Williamson, was an officer of the celebrated "Burdan's Sharpshooters," and served through the war.

Miller, James Madison, went out as an officer of a Pennsylvania regiment, and served as a staff officer. He died at Montrose, Pa.

Wright, Thomas Forster, was a graduate of West Point, served as colonel of a California regiment, made with his command the celebrated march through Arizona in 1861, was subsequently promoted in the regular army, and fell in the Modoc war.

DIXON.—Robert Strain, a native of Hanover, and until his removal to Ohio, about the commencement of the present century, member of Rev. Snodgrass' church, under date of "Dayton, Ohio, November 24th, 1835," gives this record of Richard Dixon:

"A statement of facts with regard to the services of Richard Dixon in the War of the Revolution—

"Richard Dixon, of Lancaster county, Penn'a, enlisted in Lancaster, Penn'a, in the early part of the year 1775, under Matthew Smith, a Captain, and remained under Capt. Smith until his term of enlistment was ended. He then enlisted for and during the war, and said Dixon was promoted to the rank of either Quartermaster Sergeant or Sergeant Major. I am very distinct in my recollection of Richard Dixon. When he first enlisted I made a shot pouch for him and stamped on the cover thereof the motto of "Liberty or Death!" The whole of the four brothers of the Dixon family were in the service until the war was ended, and were of the truest kind of Whigs and Patriots.

"ROBERT STRAIN."

HOW THEY FORMERLY EXTINGUISHED FIRES IN HARRISBURG.—One of the early ordinances of the borough required every householder to have one fire bucket for each story of the house. These buckets were made of heavy leather, long and narrow in size, and were painted different colors as the owner chose, with his or her name on them, and were kept hanging in some convenient place—frequently in the hall or entry—and it was the occupant's duty, in case of an alarm, to carry or send them to the fire. Double lines were formed to the nearest pumps, and sometimes to the river: men and often women and children joined in these lines, the latter being in the empty bucket line. The buckets were passed from one to another filled with water and emptied into the side of the engines, which were worked by hand, the empty buckets then passed back by those on the opposite line. Often the buckets were not more than half full when reaching the engines, the water being spilled by passing them along the line. There were separate lines for each engine.

Balthaser Sees, who built the old Union, the first fire engine in the town, also made about fifty feet of leather-sewed hose, which was intended to have water conveyed from the pumps through them. As sewed hose was not water-tight they never could be used. It was a difficult matter to maintain the lines at a distance from and out of sight of the fire, as every one wished to see it. It was hard, laborious work to pump water for the buckets and to work the engines. When the pumps failed, as they often did, lines were then formed to the river.

This primitive means of putting out fires was continued until 1836, when to the great relief and joy of the people the Citizen engine was purchased. It was built by Agnew, of Philadelphia, and sucked the water and forced it through hose. Hose enough was bought to reach from either the river or canal to the center of the town, and by that means the engines at the fire were supplied, but not in sufficient quantity without the bucket lines. This continued until the water works were completed in 1840, and fire plugs and hose took the place of the primitive means.

The Citizen should be No. 4 instead of No. 3 in succession, as the third company was called the Harrisburg, and was an organized company for some years. They

had the most modern as well as the handsomest engine in the borough. It was made by Bates, of Philadelphia, but was not considered efficient in throwing water, and was finally sold and the company disbanded. The engine house was located on Second street above Locust, east side. Alderman Kepner was one of the original members.

The hard work of the firemen, at a conflagration, at the engine brakes, continued until the present steam engines were adopted. The Friendship being the first one, all the hand engines were gradually replaced by steam until the whole five companies were supplied with steamers. The laborious work of the fireman was only partially relieved by the change, as they were compelled to draw the heavy steamers to the fires until horses were substituted. The council and the citizens should always be liberal with our firemen, as there is no better and more efficient department in the country.

The first mode of giving the alarm of fire was by the ringing of the old Court House bell, followed by the different church bells, as the engine houses then were small frame buildings without bells. Subsequently the direction was struck by the bells on the different engine houses. The old Philadelphia system was then adopted, viz: One stroke for North, two for South, three for East and four for West; the other divisions of the compass were also struck. This alarm continued in both cities until the fire alarm was erected in 1874. This was adopted by council over much opposition, as all new enterprises mostly are, at an expense of ten thousand dollars. Our present Mayor, John D. Patterson, when in council, was greatly censured for the course he took in advocating the passage of the ordinance. It has, however, proved so greatly beneficial in preventing extensive conflagrations that it could not be dispensed with. B.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF HANOVER TOWNSHIP AGAINST THE DIVISION OF THE SAID TOWNSHIP, FEBRUARY SESSIONS, 1769.

In connection with the tax list of "East End of Hanover township, 1769," recently published (N & Q—xii), we present the following petition to the court at Lancaster protesting against the division of the township. The signatures are originals, and although it confirms a statement repeatedly made, that our Scotch-Irish ancestors, with

scarcely an exception, were able to read and write—we cannot say as much for their orthography, as will be seen, quite a number did not know how to spell their names. Adam Reed, Esq., in affixing his signature, adds: "As I don't expect to be at next Court I do not agree to any division of this township."

To the Honorable Court of Common Pleas, to meet at Lancaster the seventh February, 1769:

GREETING: whereas it has been reported that a Plan is now intended in order to have Hanover Township divided, in which the undernamed Persons do reside, which if done, must necessarily prove to the Disadvantage and dissatisfaction of the Inhabitants thereof, and Consequently be attended with fatal Consequences.

We therefore beseech your Honors to put a stop to such proceedings and we will forever pray as in duty bound.

Timothy Green,	John Grame,
Saml. Paterson,	James Willson,
Danel Shaw,	James Wilson,
James Hutchison,	Samuel Allen,
James Low,	Isaac Hannah,
Patrick Machan,	Matthew Hannah,
David Forgusson,	William Repet,
Samuel Fergusson,	Samuel Hutchison,
William Fergusson,	Thomas Scott,
William Cooper,	John Woods,
John Cooper,	Robert Hutchison,
John Stewart,	Joseph Hutchison,
James Finney,	Jno. Hutchison,
James Irwen,	James Hamilton,
Thomas McMillan,	Alexdr. Robinson,
George McMillan,	Jas. McClanachan,
James McMillan,	Joseph Hutchison, jr.
John Shaw,	Thos. Kenedy,
Richard Johnson,	Robert Kenedy,
Mathew Snody,	Willm. Brown,
James Johnson,	Jos. Barnet,
John M. Cory,	Wm. McCluer,
Wm. Wright,	Wm. Brandon,
James Robertson,	Thos. Finney,
Robt. Hume,	Joseph Wilson,
Thos. Finney,	Andrew Walles,
Marth Barnut,	Thomas McCluer,
William Moorhead,	James Rogers,
William Cathcart,	William Rogers,
Robert Porterfield,	William Young,
Thomas Strain,	John Crawford,
Jos. Thompson,	James Crawford,
John Tompson,	James Wilson,
Thomas Meen,	Robt. Wallace,
Thomas McElhinney,	Robert Parks,

James McCreight,	Joseph Parks,
Samuel Sturgeon,	Joseph Snodgrass,
John Thomson,	Michel Venlear,
Richard Dearmond,	Willm. McCullouch,
John McQuown,	James Dixon,
Joseph Allen,	Samuel Brown,
William Creain,	Andrew Endsworth,
Anthony McCreight,	John Gilkeson,
Lazarus Stewart,	Brice Innes,
Jas. Pettycrew,	Alexander Sloan,
Jas. Robinson,	Mathew Thornton,
Robert Sturgeon,	John Andrew,
Alexr. McCoy,	John Todd,
Jno. Campbell,	James McCreight, jr.,
Richard Crawford,	Robt. Kirkwood,
John Star,	Anthony McCreight.
Adam Reed,	

NOTES AND QUERRIES—XIV.

Historical and Geneological.

SAWYER FAMILY.—In the fond hope of unraveling the tangled threads of Scotch-Irish Genealogy, we shall from time to time print such records as we have in our possession, with the request, however, that whatever additional information can be given will be sent us, so that if possible they can be made complete:

I. William Sawyer, a native of Ireland settled with his parents on the Kennebec in Maine in the fall of 1717. Whether his father ever came to Pennsylvania is doubtful—but William located in Londonderry township prior to 1735. He was born in 1703 and died October 18, 1784. In old Derry Church grave-yard is this inscription:—

In memory of
WILLIAMS A-
YER, who de-
parted this Life
Octo'r the 18, 1784,
in the 81st year
of his age.

His wife Sophia (her maiden name we know not), b. in 1705, d. Sept. 9, 1788, and is buried by his side. They had issue, all b. in Londonderry township, among others—

2. i. John, b. 1735, m. Jane Allen.
- ii. Thomas, b. 1737, d. May 5, 1768.
3. iii. William, b. 1739, m.
4. iv. Benjamin, b. 1748, m.

II. John, b. 1735, m. Jane Allen of Hanover township. They had issue—

- i. Joseph, who died in Preble co., O.
- ii. John, who married Mary Bell of Hanover.
- iii. William.
- iv. Jane, b. 1764; d. Nov. 29, 1803, m. Robert Geddes.

And five other daughters, one of whom m. James Johnston, removed in 1827, to Fountain co., Ind., and died there. One m. John M'Cord, in 1827 removed to Preble co., O., and died there. One m. John Allen; one John Boal, and the fifth William Sawyer, a cousin. Concerning the last we have the following information: Some years after their marriage William Sawyer and his wife became thoroughly convinced that their marriage was wrong and agreed finally to separate. Accordingly their farm was sold and the proceeds divided. Both loved each other dearly, and when the time came for a separation the ordeal was a severe one. After embracing his wife, he would go but a short distance, then return, and so continued for some time, when at last, amid tears, he passed out of view. William Sawyer went to the then far West, engaged in boating on the Ohio, and was subsequently drowned in the Kanawha river while taking down a boat load of salt. His widow married Joseph Cloky. By this marriage there were three children. A daughter Mary married Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Cannonsburg, Pa.,

III. William Sawyer, b. 1739, d. August 20, 1785. He m. in 1763 and had issue.

- i. Jane, b. 1765, m. David Miskimins.
- ii. Mary b. 1767, m. Wm. Crain.
- iii. Margaret, b. 1769.
- iv. Joseph, d. 1771, d. Feb. 23, 1789.
- v. William, b. 1773.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. 1776.

IV. Benjamin Sawyer b. 1743; d. Feb. 5, 1792. His wife was Margaret—. They had issue—

- i. Thomas.
- ii. William.
- iii. James.
- iv. Hannah.

V. Mary Sawyer, b. 1767, m. in 1788, William Crain, b. 1765; d. Jan. 8, 1802. They left issue among others—

- i. Mary, b. May, 1789.
- ii. William Sawyer, b. October 1791.

W. H. E.

A WEDGEWOOD MASONIC PITCHER.—We have in our possession an artistic example of the celebrated Wedgewood ware, which is not only interesting to those who appreciate Ceramic art, but is a valuable memorial of Free-Masonry: The article was recently sent us from Ohio, by a descendant of Samuel Hill, a native of England, but who came early to America and resided for years in Harrisburg, where he died in the year 1809.

Mr. Hill was made a Mason in Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, and when during the years 1795-6 he visited England, on his return brought home the Masonic souvenir which after the lapse of eighty odd years is still in existence. It is a pitcher of graceful form, of white ware, measuring eleven and a half inches in height, with a capacity of one and a half gallons: Beneath the spout, within a circular garland, composed of a grape vine in fruitage on one side, and blades of wheat with roses intertwined on the other, linked together by a cluster of roses, appears the monogram S. H.

On the left cheek of the pitcher resting on a Masonic pavement there are two Corinthian columns bearing spirally respectively the inscription; "Vide, Aude, Tace," and "Sit Lux, et Lux Fuit," and surmounted by the figures of Faith and Charity. Within the columns are three candles, the coffin and sprig of acacia, the letter G within the center of a five-pointed irradiated star, the cock and bee-hive, the motto on scroll "Memento Mori," the mallet, crossed keys, ashler, hour-glass, pick and spade crossed, crossed quills, the open Bible bearing the square and compasses, plumb, trowel and level, the All-Seeing Eye irradiated, the sun and moon and stars in firmament, and in ethereal space the figure of Hope seated upon the ark with the anchor. The whole is gracefully garlanded with acacia, roses and wheat blades.

On right cheek of the pitcher appears an oval wreath formed of acacia and roses. Below are the various emblems of agriculture, the arts, and literature with the word "Independence" in a scroll. Above the center is the cap of Liberty with the word thereon, surrounded by a wreath of acacia the whole irradiated. On either side of the Liberty cap are the U. S. flag containing fifteen stars, a U. S. pennant, and a lighted torch. Within the oval are these lines:

"As he tills your rich glebe, the old peasant shall tell,

While his bosom with liberty glows,
How your Warren expired—how Montgomery fell,

And how WASHINGTON hushed your foes."

On the eve of the celebration of the centenary of Lodge 21, such relics of the old-time are more greatly appreciated and highly prized.

W. H. E.

ROBERT HARRIS,

Member of Congress 1823-7.

Robert Harris - Member of Congress - 1823 - 7

A true representative of the Harris family in the third generation was Robert Harris, son of the Founder, John Harris, and of Mary Reed, daughter of Adam Reed, Esq., of Hanover. He was born at Harris' Ferry on the 5th of September, 1768. He was brought up as a farmer, and resided in the early part of his life in the log and frame building on Paxtang street, now used as a public school. His farm extended from the dwelling house down the river to about the present location of Hanna street, and thence out over the bluff, including the ground occupied by the Catholic cemetery, containing about one hundred acres.

By the death of his father in 1791, much of the business affairs of the family was early entrusted to him. He was possessed of considerable public spirit, aiding in the establishment of various enterprises, including the bridge over the Susquehanna, the Harrisburg bank and the Harrisburg and Middletown turnpike road. In the first two of which he was a director and perhaps also in the last. Mr. Harris was appointed to various public trusts. He was one of the State Commissioners to survey and lay off a route for the turnpike from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh; also for improving the Susquehanna, in the course of which the Commissioners descended the river below M^c-Call's Ferry. When the Assembly of the State decided to remove the seat of Government to Harrisburg, Mr. Harris was selected as one of the Commissioners for fixing the location of the Capitol buildings, preparatory to the removal.

During the Mill-Dam troubles in 1795, Mr. H. was one of the party of prominent citizens who finally tore down the Landis dam, the site of which was in the lower part of the city, and to which was attributed much of the sickness then prevailing here. He was one of the first to rush into the water; and it was said that he was then laboring under an acute chill, but never afterwards had a return of it.

During the war of 1812-14 Mr. Harris was appointed paymaster of the troops which marched to Baltimore, and acted as such at York, where the soldiers were discharged.

He was elected to Congress, and took his seat in 1823, and by a re-election served therein until the 4th of March, 1827. On one of the occasions he brought home with

him a picture, made before the days of daguerreotyping, of the celebrated John Randolph, of Virginia, representing him on the floor of the House of Representatives, enveloped in a large coat, extending his long, lank arms, and his bony finger, as he pointed it at Henry Clay and others, in the course of his impassioned and sarcastic harangue.

Mr. Harris served in Congress during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, and of course knew him. When General Taylor, as President, was in Harrisburg, Mr. Harris was appointed to deliver the address of welcome on the part of the citizens. During the subsequent intercourse with Gen. Taylor, he observed to him that he had dined with all of the preceding Presidents. He was married in Philadelphia in the spring of 1791, during the Presidency of Gen. Washington, and dined at his table, and there or elsewhere with Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and probably Mr. Monroe. He was intimately acquainted with Gen. Harrison when a lieutenant in the army, had entertained him at his house in Harrisburg, and was invited to dine with him during his brief term as President. He was on friendly terms with John C. Calhoun, and well acquainted with General Jackson.

After the State Capitol was removed to Harrisburg the residence of Mr. Harris, who had in 1805 purchased the Harris mansion from his brother David, and from that period occupied it, was the center of attraction at the seat of Government. He entertained many of the prominent men of the State and of the Legislature. At his house might have been seen Governor Findlay, Samuel D. Ingham, Thomas Sergeant, Wm. J. Duane, Gov. Wolf, and various other persons of distinction, including Isaac Weaver, of Greene county, Speaker of the Senate from 1817 to 1821, a gentleman of marked presence, and who Mr. Harris said more resembled Gen. Washington than any other man he had ever seen. During the Presidency of Gen. Washington, Mr. Harris, then a young man, accompanied the party on board the Clermont, the steamboat of John Fitch, when that vessel made its trial trip on the Delaware.

The first prothonotary of Dauphin county was Alexander Graydon, and the first register Andrew Forrest, both sent from Philadelphia, by Governor Mifflin, with whom

they had served as fellow officers in the war of the Revolution. Gov. M'Kean for some reason refused to re-appoint Mr. Forrest and tendered the appointment to Mr. Harris. He however recommended the retention of Mr. Forrest; but Gov. M'Kean informed him that if he did not accept the office he would appoint some one else. He accordingly accepted it, but it is said divided the fees with Mr. Forrest for some time, and perhaps until his death.

Mr. Harris was not grasping in the acquisition of property, or he might have left a fortune. He suffered in his pecuniary circumstances through building operations, the enterprises of the day in which he invested, and the depreciation of real estate. He managed his farming operations with discretion. He had at his lower or farm house and also at the mansion, horses, cows, pigs and poultry in abundance, and laid up for the Winter stores of fruit, vegetables etc., and in the yard and cellars thirty or forty cords of wood, with back logs for the kitchen fire-place. In the room adjoining was a ten plate stove of a primitive pattern, weighing hundreds of pounds, with plates near half an inch thick—coal was not then in use here. He kept a carriage and pair of grey horses and lived like a gentleman of the old school. He was fond of cider, either sweet or somewhat sour, and one of his children has the silver pint mug devised to him by his father, out of which he was accustomed frequently to drink it. When young, it is said, he played well on the violin, and could sing agreeably. He sent his children to dancing school and allowed dancing at his house. He was a good shot, and was expert in the management of a canoe. He kept a canoe, as did many of his neighbors, and had a sail-boat built for his children by a Canadian who came here at the breaking out of the war. He was kind to his neighbors, freely lending his horse, or cart, or wheel-barrow, and other utensils, and was liberal in disposing of the fruit of his lot and farm. He had a famous garden during his whole life, and enjoyed the cultivation of it.

Until the close of his long life Mr. Harris was quite active in body and mind. He died at Harrisburg on the 3d day of September 1851, being within two days of four score and three years of age. His remains repose in the beautiful cemetery now within the bounds of our City by the Susque-

hanna. His warm and life long friend, Rev. William R. DeWitt, D. D., delivered the funeral discourse, which we recollect well of hearing, in which he paid a most glowing tribute to the memory of Robert Harris. He was a man of genial manners, hospitable, obliging, honest and honorable. He died, not unwillingly, in the faith and hope of a Christian, and in the respect and kind regard of his fellow-citizens.

In person Mr. Harris was almost six feet in height and of tolerably robust form. His portrait, by Eicholtz, presents a favorable countenance. His son, Thomas J., recently deceased, very much resembled his father in appearance, although the latter was taller.

Mr. Harris married in Philadelphia, May 12, 1791, Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of the Rev. John Ewing, D. D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania. They have issue as follows:

- i. John Ewing, d. June 23, 1796.
- ii. Hannah, d. s. p.
- iii. David.
- iv. George Washington.
- v. Thomas Jefferson.
- vi. Robert, d. s. p.
- vii. Robert.
- viii. William Augustus.
- ix. Mary.

The third, fourth and eighth are living. Mrs. Harris, b. in Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1772; died at Harrisburg, April 27, 1835, and there buried W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XV.

Historical and Genealogical.

OLD ALMANACS WANTED.—The Pennsylvania Historical Society are desirous of completing their collection of Pennsylvania almanacs, and have sent us their list of wants, which is as follows:

1740, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49.
1750, '51, '52, '54, '56, '59.
1760, '61, '63, '65.

For either of these years fifty cents will be paid.

1772, '73.
1780, '82, '83, '86, '87.
1799.
1806.
1815.

For either of these years twenty-five cents will be paid by forwarding to the office of the TELEGRAPH.

W. H. E.

M'CAMMON, JOHN, of Middletown, was born in the county of Down, Ireland, about the year 1774, and emigrated to the United States when about 17 years of age. He resided a short time in Chester county, from whence he came to Middletown, where he followed his trade of stone mason. He married there, and afterwards kept the principal hotel and stage office on Main street near Center square. When General Lafayette, on his visit to America in 1824-25, passed through Middletown on his way to Harrisburg, he and his escort dined at the house of Mr. M'Cammon. Mr. M'Cammon was appointed postmaster early in 1803, and continued to hold the office until December 24, 1829, a period of nearly twenty-seven years. He died July 24, 1838, aged 64 years, and is buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard in Middletown. Two of Mr. M'Cammon's daughters have served lengthened terms as postmistresses here—Mrs. Catharine A. Stouch, from February 17, 1849, to May 15, 1857, and Mrs. Rachel C. M'Kibbin, the present postmistress, who was first appointed April 5, 1867, and has received three appointments since, making in all a period of about 47 years for the family as postmasters. Mr. M'Cammon was a consistent member of the Paxtang Presbyterian church. Two children are still living, viz: Mrs. R. C. M'Kibbin, of Middletown, and David C. M'Cammon, Esq., of Gettysburg. J. R.

CHAMBERS (N. & Q. ix. xii.)—John Chambers, son of Rowland Chambers, who died in the winter of 1747-8, resided in Paxtang at the time of his death, which occurred in March 1770. He bequeathed to his wife his farm on the west side of the Susquehanna. Who can inform us as to the location of this farm? He left children as follows:

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Robert.
- iii. Elizabeth.
- v. Isahel.
- iv. Esther.
- vi. Mary.

W. H. E.

PAXTANG CHURCH, IN 1803, (D. & Q. xii.)—In reply to the query of T. H. R., we are able to give the dates of death of the following. There are none now living, the last worthy being Gen. John Forster.

Name.	Date of Death.	Age.
Robert Elder,	Sept. 29, 1818....	77
James Cowden,	Oct. 10, 1810....	64

Edward Crouch,	Jan. 2, 1826....	65
Elizabeth Gray,	April 18, 1816....	72
John Gray,	May 30, 1819....	66
John Wiggins,	June 12, 1794....	82
James Rutherford,	March 6, 1809....	62
Samuel Sherer,	Dec. 26, 1821....	66
John Gilchrist, .....	.....	.....
Samuel Rutherford,	Nov. 26, 1833....	65
Wm. Rutherford,	Jan. 17, 1850....	74
Robert M'Clure,	July 21, 1839....	76
John Ritchey,	Dec. 3, 1831....	56
Thomas Smith, .....	.....	.....
Samuel Rutherford,	May 8, 1813....	63
Thomas Elder,	April, 29, 1853....	86
John Carson,	Oct. 10, 1817....	.....
Josiah Espy,	July 26, 1813....	71
James Aul,	[removed in 1809.]	.....
John Allison,	March 17, 1816....	46
James Cochran,	July 16, 1822....	80
Ann E. Stephen,	Aug. 10, 1814....	60
John M'Cammon,	July, 23, 1838....	64
Mary Fulton,	Nov. 23, 1815....	45
Mary Rutherford, .....	.....	.....
Wm. Larned, .....	.....	.....
James Stewart,	[removed to Mifflin Co.]	.....
Joshua Elder,	Dec. 5, 1820....	76
Thomas Buffington, .....	.....	.....
John Elder,	April 13, 1811....	54
Sarah Wilson,	Mar. 12, 1823....	70
John Forster,	May 28, 1863....	86
Charles Chamberlain, .....	.....	.....
John Ross,	[d. at Middletown.]	.....
Michael Simpson,	June 1, 1813....	73
Jean Carson, .....	.....	.....
Joseph Burd,	[removed.]	.....
Robert Gray,	April, 27, 1848....	91
Thomas Walker,	March, 19, 1843....	54
William Calhoun, .....	.....	.....
John Rutherford,	May, 1, 1832....	59
David Patton,	January, 10, 1832....	74
John Walker, .....	.....	.....
Jacob Richards, .....	.....	.....
Jean Wilson, .....	.....	.....
Frederick Hatton,	June 3, 1835....	61
John Finney,	[removed to Ohio in 1811.]	.....
Joseph Wilson,	1826*....	.....
William Whitley, .....	.....	.....
David Stewart,	[removed to Mifflin co.]	.....
Thomas M'Cord,	August 22, 1810....	.....
Elizabeth Wills, .....	.....	.....
Hugh Stephen, .....	.....	.....

* Date of either removal or of death.

Who can supply those left blank?

STEWART—Robert Stewart, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, removed to county Down, Ireland, in 1720. He had two sons, Samuel and Hugh, who emigrated in 1735 and settled near Chestnut Level, Lancaster.

county. Hugh was then a youth of sixteen. Samuel had twelve sons and one daughter. After the eldest son Samuel Templeton became of age, land was purchased in Hanover township, where he settled, but *when*, I am desirous of knowing. It is the tradition that at the same time his uncle Hugh located in Paxtang township. Hugh married and had nine children—the oldest, Jane, was born in Paxtang, Nov. 1751. The fifth was Robert, born 1765, who was the father of the late Robert Stewart who resided near Linglestown on the farm devised him by his grandfather Hugh. But it is with the other branch I desire information—especially the date of settlement.

B. A.

YE ANCIENT INHABITANTS.—II.

The North End of Paxtang, 1749.

LANCASTER SS.

To Robert Wright, Collector of ye North End of Paxtang, These:

You being appointed Collector of ye within Tax are hereby Required to Demand of ye Persons within mentioned ye Several Sums wherewith they stand Charged; But if any shall think Themselves agrieved with what they are here Rated against them the Day of Appeal is ye 25, 26 and 27 Days of this Instant, at ye Court house in the Borough of Lancaster; But if you Cannot meet with ye Persons of whom demand is to be made Leave Notice in writing with some of ye family or at ye Place of their Last abode signifying ye Day of Appeal at which time you are to attend with this Duplicate and ye names of such Persons in your District as you find omitted herein. fail not at your Peril Dated ye Seventh Day of December Anno Domini 1749.

EDWIN COOPER

WILLIAM WILSON

John Harriss, £1, 10s; James Michael, 3s, 6d; Widow Foster, 3s; James McNought, 2s; Moses Dickey, 4s; Thos. McCarter, 2s; Samll. Martin, 4s; Widow Karr, 3s; Thos. Simpson, 6s; Robt. McGumery, 3s; Edwd. Faride, 4s; James Forgison, 1s, 6d; James Alearn, 4s; James Poak, 2s; James Reed, 2s; James Armstrong, 6s, 6d; Robt. Pots, 3s; Samll. Brice, 4s; William Bell, 5s; Joseph Davis, 3s; John Carson, Mer. 7s; Thos. Foster, Esqr. 10s. Widow Whitley, 4s, 6d; Samll. Simpson, 4s; Arthur Foster, 6s; Thos. Elder, 5s; Andrew Caldwell, 2s; Will'm Chambers, 3s, 6d; William Cochren, 3s; William Brown, 4s; Francis John-

son, 3s, 6d; Alexr. Mcharge, 4s; James Grahams, 4s; Willm. Barnet, 2s; Widow Armstrong, 1s, 6d; Robt. Correy, 2s, 6d; Stephen Gamble, 4s; Willm. Barnet, Junr. 2s, 9d. John Wagons, 4s, 6d; David Paulin, 4s; Willm. McMullen, 4s; Hugh Inith, 1s; John Caffet, 4s; Iml. Gillcries, 9s; William Aarmstrong, 2s, 6d; Martha Cowden, 3s, 9d; Jno. Nell, 4s, 6d; Richard Cavit, 4s; Jno. Thompson, 3s, 6d; Jno. Caldwell, 4s; James Toland, 2s, 6d; Jno. Ross, 1s, 6d; Andrew Cochren, 3s; Jno. McGumery, 4s; Joseph Ross, 2s; Robt. Degan, 3s, 6d; Andrew Stuart, 5s; George Gillespy, 2s; James Hains, 3s, 6d; Andrew Stone, 4s; Alexr. Johnston, 2s, 6d; Robt. Chambers, 4s; John Dougharty, 3s; Jno. Seat, 4s; George Cochren, 3s; Samll. Coningham, 3s; Jerh. Storgin, 1s, 6d; Francis Kah, 2s; Jno. Welley, 3s, 6d; Robt. Smith, 6s; Jno. Smith, 2s; George Bell, 2s, 6d; Thos. Alexr. 2s; Thos. Larmer, 2s, 6d; Noah Coply Smith, 2s; Jno. Chambers, 3s, 6d; Hugh McCormack, 4s; David Deney, 1s, 6d; William Thorn, 5s, 6d; Jno. Jno'son, 5s; Thos. Lee, 3s; Saml. Eaken, 3s. *Freemen*, James Means, 9s; Jno. Cochren, 9s; Willm. Cowden, 9s; George Ross, 9s; Thos. Armstrong, 9s; Jno. Martin, 9s; Joseph Halley, 9s; Thos. Birney, 9s; Wm. Calhoun, 1s, 6d; Joseph Breden, 2s, 6d; Alexd. Johnston, 2s, 6d; Jno. Barnett, 4s; Widow Willey.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

WILSON—STERRETT—James Wilson came from Ireland with his parents, at the age of seven years, and settled in Derry township. He married first Martha Sterrett, and secondly Ann ——. They had issue as follows:

- i. William. m Elizabeth Robinson.
- ii. Hugh m. Isabella Fulton.
- iii. Martha m. David Hays.
- iv. Joseph m. Margand Boyd.
- v. Mary m. James Todd.
- vi. Andrew m. Martha M'Clure.
- vii. James d. unm. at Reading.
- viii. Elizabeth m. James Stewart.
- ix. Samuel m. Eleanor Bell.

Information is desired as to the respective families of the foregoing. To which of them belonged, James Wilson, who died in October, 1806?

W. H. E.

CONEWAGO CHURCH.—Rev. E. F. Rockwell, D. D., of Cool Spring, Iredell, co., N. C., writes in reference to the account of

this congregation as published by the Dauphin County Historical Society, as follows:

"It connects with a good deal of American history. George Davidson, father of Gen. William Lee Davidson, who fell at Cowan's Ford, February 1, 1781, came from your section in 1750, and settled in the lower end of this county. The ancestor of a large and influential connexion (Foote's Sketches of N. C., p. 433), Rev. John Thomson, came here about 1751, and died in 1753, near the same spot. He was the father-in-law of Rev. Richard Sankey, who, according to Webster's History of the Presbyterian church (p. 356), seems to have come to Buffalo, Virginia, earlier than Dr. Robinson's History of Hanover church would allow.

"Some years ago I prepared a sketch of Rev. John Thomson, who was the first preacher that traversed this region, which was published in the "Historical Magazine." Mr. Thomson took up several tracts of land near here—one of which he conveyed to James Hall, on Fifth creek, near Bethany creek. I have the original deed, signed by him and witnessed by his daughter, Elizabeth Baker. In the sketch of Conewago church, p. 47, it appears the printing is wrong—this was Anson county until 1753, when Rowan was set off; then in that county until Iredell was taken from it in 1788.

"We have a map of the central part of Iredell, reaching ten or more miles from Statesville, drawn with a pen in 1773, within twenty years of the first settlement. Over one hundred names are on it. James Hall came in 1750. William Hall, said to be a cousin of his, about the same time, settled on the same creek, a little higher up. I have the family tree of James Hall. He had five sons—Rev. James, Moderator General U. S. in 1803, and got D. D. same year; Rev. Robert Hall, Thomas, Hugh and Alexander;—five daughters, Margaret, Mary, Dorcas, Jane and Sarah at least three granddaughters were named Prudence, and three great-granddaughters and probably a great many more; a grandson, James Roddy, another Hugh Roddy.

"Rev. James Hall, D. D., was born in Carlisle, Penna., Aug. 22, 1744 (Foote, p. 316). I suppose, then, that your Hugh Hall (Hanover church, p. 51), who married a daughter of James Roddy, was the father of the first James Hall here, 1750,

and grandfather of Dr. J. Hall, whose mother and grandmother both were named Roddy—that Hugh Hall's son Hugh was the brother of our first James Hall, who had a son Hugh. He then would have named a son after the grandfather on both sides—James Hall after James Roddy—Hugh after Hugh Hall.

Rev. Thomas Espy (Foote, p. 363) was born August 1, 1800, in Cumberland county, Pa., and died near Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba, in 1833. His daughter, now the wife of Gov. Zeb. Vance, often visits in Bethany. She told a friend here that when she visits her father's connections in Pennsylvania, she finds the same names as in Bethany, and seemed to be at home. So Scotland, Ireland, your region in Pennsylvania, and western North Carolina, are directly connected. The Scotch-Irish and the Puritans did a great deal to resist tyranny and preserve religious liberty on both sides of the Atlantic.

"John and James Murdoch are common names here—on old tombstones *Mordah*, on old map, *Mordoch*. Hugh Bowman is on the map, about five miles from where I write—one of John Thomson's tracts of land. It is surprising that Dr. James Hall who graduated at Princeton college, in 1774, went to General Assembly sixteen times, not married, traveled in sulky with clock work to measure distances, never visited—we never hear of his doing it.

"Can you not find out where the other branches of the Hall family went to? Are they all gone out of the region? I have heard of a Rev. Dr. Hall at the West somewhere, who was supposed to be of this family?"
C. F. H.

MRS. KINGSFORD'S SCHOOL. (N. & Q. iii.)
—A contributor to this interesting and valuable department some weeks back having made reference to the young ladies' seminary of Mrs. Kingsford, at Harrisburg, I am reminded of one of its rolls. In the absence of date I fix it about 1830. It will be interesting to recall some of the names perhaps almost forgotten; to note those who are numbered among the silent dead of Kalmia; and to repeat the maiden-names of the majority who are to-day among the noble mothers (some may be grandmothers) of Harrisburg.
G. B. A.

Susan B. Ayres,	Emily Neilson,
Mary Beatty,	Agnes Nininger,

Louisa Berryhill, Margaret Piper,
 Julia Brooks, Elizabeth Porter, 17
 Elizabeth De Pui, Mary A. Roberts,
 Julia A. W. DeWitt, Catherine Ramsey,
 Louisa Douglas, Clara Rehner,
 Mary Dwight, Sophia Sims,
 Ellen Dwight, Mary Stimmel,
 Margaret Espy, Mary Sprigman,
 Ellen Foster, Nancy Shunk,
 Mary Foster, Elizabeth Shunk,
 Susan Foster, Josephine Smith,
 Caroline Heisly, Susan Shoch,
 Elizabeth Harris, Mary Small,
 Catherine Harris, Ann Small,
 Elizabeth Hickok, Elizabeth Small,
 Susan Haldeman, Isabella Todd,
 Catherine Hoyer, Anna Thompson,
 Ann Holman, Harriet Thompson,
 Johanna Hale, Juliann Updegraff,
 Eliza Jacobs, Mary Wiestling,
 Catherine Kunkel, Fanny Wilson,
 Sarah Lutz, Margaret Wilson,
 Catherine Mytinger, Emma Wilson,
 Margaret Walters, Harrisburg.
 Catherine Bowman, Cumberland co., Pa.
 Margaret Brown, Hanover, Pa.
 Susan Esworthy, Bainbridge, Pa.
 Ann Elliott, Lewistown, Pa.
 Ann Espy, Paxtang, Pa.
 Rose Green, U. S. A.
 Francis Green, U. S. A.
 Hannah Glass, Philadelphia.
 Mary Henry, Coxestown, Pa.
 Margaret Jones, Harrisonburg, Va.
 Ann Keller, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 Fanny Myers, Kingston, Pa.
 Ellen Mitchell, Halifax, Pa.
 Mary A. Owings, Owings' Mills, Md.
 Mary Parke, Cumberland, Pa.
 Clarissa Powers, Rochester, N. Y.
 Cornelia Rogers, Little Falls, N. Y.
 Mary Rogers, Little Falls, N. Y.
 Frances S. Snyder, Philadelphia.
 Ann Thompson, Jersey City, N. J.
 Eleanor Updegraff, Coxestown, Pa.
 Mary Wycoff, New York city.
 Mary Waters, Northumberland, Pa.
 Melinda Woodburn, Old Town, Md.
 Amanda Woodburn, Old Town, Md.

INSTRUCTORS.

Mrs. M. Kingsford, Principal.
 Miss S. Sawyer, } Associated Teachers.
 Miss A. Beebe, }
 Mr. E. L. Walker, Teacher of Piano.
 John H. Hickok, Vocal Music.

The regions of the lower Susquehanna, having been overrun by so many Indian races, and subdivisions of races, we may naturally look for remains of all these diversely speaking tribes, in the geographical vestiges that have come down to us. It is this that makes investigation so very difficult. To get at the meaning of a term we must first know the language or Indian nationality to which it belonged. To do this would involve a knowledge of several Indian tongues and many more almost equally difficult dialectical variations.

It is an interesting fact, also, that many of the names, given by the incoming tribe, were translations into their own tongue of the same names employed by the tribe that preceded them. Many terms used by the Delawares were only translations of Susquehanna or Iroquois terms previously used. Even the English, on their advent, often translated these names into the corresponding English terms. This is apt to be the case in all such cases as Fishing, Beaver and Stony creeks. The historical idea remains, clinging as with hooks of steel, even when given the new translated sound.

The only one, in the old days, that did posterity a great service in preserving the meaning of the Indian geographical names, was the Moravian missionary, Heckewelder. He lived long among the Delawares, and was quite familiar with their language and the dialectical of the sub-tribes. He has given us his opinion on many of these names, and he is in general, of course, good authority; but even he, in some cases, must be received with great caution. He was a great admirer of the Delawares and had strong prejudices against the Iroquois, which often warped his judgment. In his love for the Delawares he made all the names emanate from them that he possibly could. He made some undoubted Iroquois or Andastie words appear with far-fetched ideas of Delaware origin. We receive his statements with caution when they tend to disparage the Iroquois and extol the Delawares. Notwithstanding this, we must acknowledge him as having rendered a most valuable service in rescuing the origin of many words from oblivion.

We come now to notice the word *Susquehanna*. Our first knowledge of it is from the History of Virginia, by Captain John Smith, published in London, in 1629. He describes his exploration of the Chesapeake

Bay, at the head of which he found four rivers. He went up the largest one as far as his barge could pass for rocks. Here he awaited the arrival of some *Sasquesahanoughs*, for whom he had sent a couple of interpreters. The interpreters were of the people called *Tockwoghs*, one interpreted from Powhatten language to Tockwogh and *Sasquesahanough*. The chief town was "two days journey higher than our barge could pass for rocks." They numbered "near 600 able men and are palisaded in their towns to defend them from the Massawomekes, their mortal enemies." "Three or four days we expected their return, then sixty of those giant-like people came down." Five of the chiefs came aboard and crossed over the bay. Smith took a picture of one of them, the calf of whose leg was 27 inches in circumference. They had five other towns belonging to their nation beside *Sasquesahanough*, the second, *Quadroque* about 20 miles further up, beyond which there are two branches, on the western one is *Uchovig* and on the eastern one *Tesinigh*. Which branch is the main river cannot be told from the map. By the scale these towns would be about 60 miles from the bay. On a western branch, entering the river below *Sasquesahanough*, is *Attaoch*, seemingly 16 miles from it. Smith drew this map from the representations of the Indians. The scale would place the first town only about 21 miles above the mouth of the river. But we know he was not very accurate, for he says he could not go two miles up the river for the falls, yet we know the first rocks at the head of tide are four miles; and the mark on his map of the distance penetrated along the river by the scale is some 12 miles, or more than half the distance from the bay to *Sasquesahanough*, to which it took the interpreters two days to travel. It is probable that at this time the chief town was at the *Conestoga*, *Columbia*, or even as high as *Marietta*; that *Attaoch* was about *York*; *Quadroque*, at *Middletown*; *Tesinigh*, at *Lebanon*, and *Uchovig* about *Harrisburg*. The sixth town, *Cepavig*, was on the heads of the *Patapsco*, probably *Westminister, Md.*

Capt. Smith did not get the name *Sasquesahanoughs* from those Indians themselves. He does not tell us what they called themselves. He got his name for them from a tribe called *Tockwoghs* who numbered only

the name of the nation or tribe given to the stream on which they resided. East of the mountains dwelt the original *Sasquesahanoughs*, as described by Captain John Smith in 1608, living in six towns. They were the last conquest southward by the Iroquois. The remnant of the *Sasquehannocks*, after their conquest in 1677, became known as the *Conestogas*, whose miserable remnant of impure blood, were finally sent to the happy hunting grounds by the *Paxtang Boys* in 1764.

All these nations named above were of the *Huron-Iroquois* stock. The language of the *Conestogas* could be understood by the Iroquois. In fact we find it stated by Gov. Andros, as far back as 1675, that the *Susquehannas* were originally descended from the *Mohawks*. It is a significant fact that the *Mohawks* took no part in the final war against them, and never took any part in the sale of their lands, which the other four nations sold as a right of their conquest.

Historians tell us the *Tuscaroras* were an isolated body of the *Huron-Iroquois* family, living in North Carolina. This was not so originally. The inland country, from New York to the *Tuscaroras*, was at first covered with the *Huron-Iroquois* speaking tribes, all of whom were devastated by the Iroquois, except the *Tuscaroras* and a few other remnants, who assimilated to them. The Iroquois seem to have been especially hostile to these tribes of kindred blood, and speaking the dialect of the same language. They fared worse than the *Algonquin* tribes, who were only made tributary, while those of kindred blood were decimated and the remnants carried off and incorporated into the families of the Iroquois tribes. The *Tuscaroras* alone escaped the all-conquering grasp of the Northern confederates. Being far South and strong may have had something to do with their preservation, but more likely it was owing to the fact that the attention of the Iroquois was diverted to the conquest of the *Illinois* and other tribes as far West as the *Mississippi*. In after years, when the *Tuscaroras* got into trouble with the whites in Carolina, in 1713, the Iroquois took them to the *Juniata*, and thence to New York, and adopted them as a sixth member of the Confederacy. Hence the change of the term *Five Nations* to *Six Nations*.

After the *Susquehanna* was depopulated,

and used only as an Iroquois hunting ground. The Shawanese in 1698, and later, were allowed to come from rambling over the South, and settle on some of the deserted posts of the lower Susquehanna, and in the Cumberland valley. Afterwards the Delawares, being crowded by the white settlers on their ancient river, began to cut loose and remove westward to the Susquehanna, and still later, 1727, passed over the Alleghenies accompanied by the Shawanese, never to return, except to plunder the border settlers.

The French who settled in Canada called all the tribes south of the Iroquois, and not of the Algonquin stock, by the generic name of *Andastes*. This, therefore, included the *Susquehannas*, which term the English in Virginia and Maryland sometimes employed much in the same way. Likewise, the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware called all the tribes inland, who were not Algonquin speaking people, by the name of *Minquas*. This they especially applied to those on the lower part of the river called *Susquesahanoughs* by Captain Smith. Hence *Minquas*, *Susquehannocks* and *Andastes* were terms often used generically, but often specifically also, and applied to the same nation on the river below Harrisburg.

Geographical names are wonderful things to cling to the soil. Mountains repeat and rivers murmur the voices of nations denationalized and extirpated from their native land. In the unrecorded history of the past, a name glued to a mountain or stream often has perpetuated nearly all we know of the nation with whom the name originated. For this and many other reasons, which these remarks on Indian history will suggest, every Indian has connected with its origin and signification an interesting story. These names are not only beautiful in themselves, but serve as suggestive landmarks in the interesting, but too little cultivated field of aboriginal history. I am glad to see that a knowledge of them is being more cultivated.

A great difficulty attends their investigation. One and two hundred years ago when it could have been easily done, and well done, no one took time to do a little work for posterity. Death has cut down both the white and red man that were once familiar with the names, about which we may now inquire in vain. Even "the last of the Mohicans" is gone, and we consult the living pale face in vain.

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100 men, and were probably of the Nanticoke family. The first part, *Sasquesa*, meant *Falls* the second part, *Hanough*, is the Algonquin *hanne* meaning *stream*. As applied to these people by their neighbors it signified very expressively *the people of the Falls-river*. Through time the word was gradually changed to *Sisquhannock*, and finally to *Susquehanna*. It is possible that *Sasquesa* was part of the name by which these people called themselves, and that they appended to it the Mohawk word, *Haga*, for people or nation, as in the case of *Onojutta-Haga*. At all events Smith and his party well understood its meaning, for they translated it, as appears from the account given by his companion, who says "the *Sasquesahannock's*, river we called Smith's *Falles*." It is an interesting fact that the *Sasquesa* is the same word that still lingers in the creek, *Siccasa-rongo*, *Siccasalungo*, *Chickasa-lungo*, *Chiquesa-lungo*, now contracted into *Chickies* and *Chiques*, and applied to the stream entering the river above Columbia, and below Marietta, on which there once was an Indian town of that name; and it strongly suggests that this may even have been the very location of Smith's chief town *Sasquesahanough*. The latter part of the word still remains in such names as *Rappahannock*, *Loyal Hanna*, etc.

Smith places the *Susquehannas* far above the Powhatan tribes in every respect. All the Huron-Iroquois were superior to the Algonquin races. Smith says their language sounded as a voice from a vault, which arose from their manner of speaking from the throat, as they discarded all labial sounds as undignified. The Swedish and Dutch authorities also accord to them the ruling power over the Delaware river tribes, whom Campanius says "dare not stir, much less go to war without the permission of *Minuqas*. They had unmolested access to the Delaware river through the *Minquaskill* or creek, now *White Clay*, which empties at Wilmington, Del., and which was the shortest route to the *Susquehanna* river. Their trade in beaver and other peltry to the Swedes (1637 to 1655) and to the Dutch was tremendous. It was this that the Dutch so much begrudged and led to the conquest of the Swedes.

In 1660 to 1661, the Senecas and other Iroquois first attempted the subjugation of the *Susquehannas*. The English aided and

armed them, by which means they successfully resisted the Northern invaders. In the war of 1673 to 1677, the Iroquois were at first not more successful, but the Susquehannas being finally deserted by the English, and denied ammunition, were overthrown. They have a long, but exceedingly interesting history, and this interest is enhanced by their scattered geographical names which have come down to us. Most of those on the river called Iroquois names were really Susquehanna.

During the one hundred years that elapsed, from the conquest of the Minquas or Susquehannas, to the Revolutionary war, there were many changes in Indian affairs, but during the whole century the ruling power and control in Pennsylvania was with the Iroquois of New York. Because of their aid to the British, Washington sent General Sullivan into their country, just one century ago, who destroyed their towns, broke down their power, and split and demoralized their confederacy.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

NOTES AND QUERIES—XVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

LOCAL POST ROUTES IN 1805.—From the Balloou Almanac for 1805, published at Lancaster, we learn that the post route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at that period gave Harrisburg the go-by. The Susquehanna was crossed at Chambers' Ferry, from thence via Silvers' Spring to Carlisle. The road from Reading to Harrisburg was as follows—To Reynolds', 4 miles; Conrad Weiser's, 9 miles; Benjamin Spyker's, 3 miles; F. Hatheroad's, 4 miles; John Gambel's, 8 miles; Galbraith's, 13 miles; Harris' by Swatara, 3 miles; Harrisburg, 9 miles; The cross posts from Philadelphia to Carlisle were through Pottsgrove, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg.

FERRIES OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA.—In early times there were quite a number of ferries over the Susquehanna from Middletown to Millersburg, all of which were named for their proprietor, and changed with the ownership.

HARRIS' was the oldest on the Susquehanna, and was known as such for one hundred and fifty years. In later years, say after 1780, the Cumberland side of the ferry was called *Kelso's*. This ceased to be a ferry upon the completion of the Harrisburg bridge. Both the Harris and Kelso ferry houses remain to this day.

CHAMBERS', three miles below, was also established at a very early period, and for many years was on "the great road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh" and Western Pennsylvania. In early maps (French) it is designated as "Guy de Carlisle." The west side of the ferry in later years became known as *Simpson's Ferry*, from the fact that Gen. Michael Simpson owned the landing on that side of the river.

Skeer's ferry [1790] was located two miles from Middletown and seven from Harrisburg, and at that period was kept by Nathan Skeer. Its location on the east side of the Susquehanna is what is now called the "White House."

Maclay's ferry was across the Susquehanna, at the head of the Island, then named Maclay's Island, while Harris' ferry was at the lower end. The ferry house, adjoining the present water-house, was removed within a few years. The Cumberland side of this ferry was for many years named *Wormley's*, and at one time *Montgomery's*.

Coe's ferry was at Estherton; on the west bank, at the foot of the first ridge of mountains, was *Wolf's*, from which ran a road leading to Carlisle.

Green's ferry was at Dauphin, although, owing to the great difficulty in crossing the river at that point, seldom used.

Clark's ferry, established by Daniel Clark about 1785, and previous to that period kept by a Mr. *Huling*, and also by Mr. *Baskin* on Duncan's island, and thus also called; still retains its old name. On the Cumberland side of the river, below the mouth of the Juniata, the ferry was named *Ellis'*, being kept for a number of years by Francis Ellis.

Clemson's Ferry was at Fort Halifax. It took in the large island which to-day goes by the name of Clemson's island.

Lytle's Ferry, and subsequently *Montgomery's*, then *Moorhead's*, was one of the best fords on the Susquehanna between Harris' Ferry and Fort Augusta. It was used as such at a very early period, and it was at this point just below Berry's mountain, where John Harris and a number of his Paxtang neighbors were attacked by the Indians—that a "doctor," whose name has never come down to us, who had got on the horse behind Mr. Harris, was shot.

Pfouts' Ferry connected the east side of the Susquehanna, at Millersburg, with the

west, leading into the Ploutz valley, now in Perry county. Upon the location of Miller at the mouth of the Wisconsin, the ferry on the Dauphin side was called for him.

There were undoubtedly other ferries, but at this writing we cannot call them to mind.

W. H. E.

THE PAXTANG BOYS.—Charles Miner, the impartial historian of Wyoming, during the preparation of his valuable work, opened up a correspondence with most of the historic students of his day. From one of his letters, written to a gentleman of this locality, whose information concerning the Paxtang Boys was superior to that of any one then living, we take the following extracts:

"The history in which my pen is engaged is confined to Wyoming. But a portion of the Paxtang Boys settled here and took a conspicuous part. I had read in early life, with unmitigated horror, the publications of the day reciting that crimson tragedy and not an alleviating circumstance mentioned. Whether to note their being here, their agency, etc., or to pass it over in silence as one of those dark occurrences of which the least said the better, was matter of doubt. But I resolved to investigate, and finally wrote a paper to be inserted or not, as should, on reflection and consultation, be thought best. That paper is, I believe, in the hands of one who married a daughter of Stewart. I therefore, from memory, give the heads of my argument:

"On settling in Luzerne, I found *Hanover*, a valuable township, full of most worthy and respectable inhabitants, which had been specially allotted to and settled by the Paxtang Boys.

"1. Not only were they esteemed for humanity, integrity and virtue, but so also had those been who were gone to the grave, for Col. Denison, our most staid, sober-minded, religious man, had named his oldest son for Lazarus Stewart. He could not have been ignorant of his true character. If he was the bloody-minded demon who, without provocation, had murdered women and children, he would not, he could not have done it.

"2. Connecticut—religious, moral, politic or cunning—in establishing a settlement at Wyoming would have gone counter to principles, policy and common sense by engaging in their cause a set of men whom the moral sense of mankind had excom-

municated from society for crimes involving cowardice and wanton cruelty. It could not be so. There must be some other version of the affair. So I looked as far as my vision could extend into the times, when, and immediately preceding the event, and found—

"3. That the preceding summer the Indians had murdered the Wyoming settlers. Massacre, conflagration and ruin, were driven like a whirlwind on all the white settlements, from 30 to 40 miles west of the Susquehanna to the mountains. So audacious had the Indians become that they descended below the Blue mountains, and committing murders in the neighborhood of Bethlehem. The whole frontiers were aroused to despair and madness. Under these general provocations and that frenzy of excitement the deed seems to have been done, deeply to be deplored and the victims to be pitied.

"4. Fifty Paxtang Boys entered Lancaster in open day. It was known they were coming. If not welcome, why did not the people rise five hundred strong, as they might easily have done, and effectually expelled the assailants?

"5. But there was also a Highland company of regulars stationed at Lancaster. They neither pulled a trigger or presented a bayonet. Is it not evident that authorities and people did not look upon the deed as a cruel, unprovoked murder? but that they connived at it, if they did not participate; believing that the cruelties of the Indians justified their cutting off. Without such influence, the conduct of the troops and the people of Lancaster would be unaccountable."

The foregoing are the opinions of one whose research, intelligence and impartial judgment "puts," as he himself expresses it, "a very very different face upon it [the transaction at Conestoga and Lancaster] than has been given heretofore," and to those who have imbibed their ideas from historians warped in their judgment by partisan rancor and puritanical zeal, we commend Mr. Miner's conclusions. Our opinions we have from time to time given, not unsubstantiated, nor with the view of detracting from the fair fame of any class of people, but for the purpose of throwing aside the veil of obloquy which fanatical fury for over a century has covered the gal-

lant frontiersmen of Paxtang, who loved their homes and their darling ones too well to tolerate a nest of copper-colored vipers in their midst.

W. H. E.

INDIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

[CONCLUDED FROM OCTOBER 11.]

Our first knowledge of what was going on among the natives, on the Susquehanna, after the days of Capt. Smith, comes to us from the *Relations* of the Jesuits, who had formed missions among various tribes surrounding their settlements in Canada. In 1647-49 the Iroquois were devastating the Hurons in Canada, among whom were several Jesuits. The tribes of Northern Pennsylvania had no doubt fallen prior to this date. The Susquehannas knew it was likely to come their turn next. They offered to make common cause with the Hurons. They had at that time 1300 men, trained by three Swedish soldiers to the use of fire arms, and they were well provided. Either from apathy or some other cause, the Hurons did not receive this proffered aid. In 1652 the Susquehannas sold their territories, on both sides of the bay, to Maryland. There is an account in the Jesuits' journal of a large town, by the Iroquois called *Atra'kouaer* or *Andastoe*, in the winter of 1651-2, the exact location of which is undetermined, but it must have been below Shamokin, and may have been down as far as Harrisburg. The identification and location of their town would be a signal service to our interior antiquities. It may have been the final struggle with the *Onajutta-Haga*, or Juniata nation. At all events it opened the way for the restless Iroquois to the east of the Kittochtinnny mountains, for in 1663 they formed a grand expedition of 860 men to attack the Susquehannas, and at a fort, which must have been located near Columbia, they were repulsed and driven back to New York with disaster. After a predatory warfare for some ten years, a terrible final conflict ensued, and the downfall of the ancient Susquehannas may be set down as terminating in 1677. The remnant were known for the next 87 years as Conestogas. Whether this was the name they gave themselves or what its origin is undetermined. In later days it was the name of the people, their town and the creek. The latter still bears the name. There is possibly a connection between Conestogues and the French Andostogues.

The Jesuits had no missionaries south of the Iroquois, and among these they commenced in 1636. Their journals, called *Relations*, yearly printed in Paris, make frequent reference to the wars with the Andastes, and relate the torture and burning of the captives brought in from the Andastes, many of whom the Jesuits baptized and sent to heaven. As they used this name generally for any and all nations south of the Iroquois, it is hard to tell at all times what tribe is intended. After the *Carantowannais*, whom they termed *Onnontliogus*, were obliterated, the successive tribes that fell before the armed Iroquois were termed Andastes or Andastogues. Of some of these nations only the name has come down to us. Of others, we have reason to believe, not even this has survived the ruthless hand of the Iroquois devastator. In the Jesuit *relation* of 1647-8 we have some idea of the progress southward made by the conquerors. *Andastoe* is there described as a country beyond the *Noutler Nation* (which then lived about Niagara Falls), 150 leagues southeast, one-fourth south from the Hurons (of Upper Canada), in a straight line, or 200 hundred leagues by the trails. This course and distance certainly locates their country from Harrisburg to the mouth of the river, and identifies the Andastes of the French, with the Minquas of the Dutch, the Mynquesses of the Swedes and the Susquehannas of the English. Further researches may throw some more light on the location of these ancient native villages. As a rule historians have taken no notice of these pre-Pennsylvania towns, and very little of those for 25 years later.

After the conquest of the Susquehannas, a new order of things began to prevail on the river. The little band of Conestogas were on the creek of that name. The whole country was a grand highway for the Iroquois in their incursions against the Indian tribes still further southward, through Virginia and as far as Georgia. Soon the remnant of Southern tribes were attracted by the friendly Penn, and began to form settlements on the deserted posts of the lower Susquehanna. Thus we read that in 1705 Logan visited "the Ganawese, settled some miles above Conestoga at a place called *Conejaghara*, above the fort." In 1707 Gov. Evans started from New Castle and came to the Susquehanna at *Otteraroe* [Octoraro,] and then came to a

Shawanese town called *Pequehan*, located at Pequa, below Conestoga. He speaks also of going "to *Dekanoagah* upon the river Sasquehannagh, being about nine miles distance from Pequehan." He was visited by Nanticoke chiefs from seven towns in Maryland. They stated they had been conquered by the Iroquois in 1680, and wanted to settle on the river. From Conestoga the Governor went to *Peixtan* (Paxtang, Harrisburg), to arrest a Frenchman, named Nicole Godin, whom they took by stratagem, and conveyed to Philadelphia by way of *Turpyhocken*. Dekanoagah was a town of the Ganawese or Conoys, about the mouth of the creek still bearing the latter name, and near the site of Bainbridge. In 1727 we read of "*Snaketown*, forty miles above Conestogoe," which was probably a translation of an Indian name. It will be observed that most of the above appellations have perished.

About this time we have some maps that give us some names now nowhere else found. In a new map of Virginia and Maryland and improved parts of Pennsylvania, by John Lenex, in 1719, revised in 1721, in atlas form, and printed in London, we have on the east side of the Susquehanna, from Maryland up, these towns marked: *Canoonawengh* [lat. 40° 5'] *Unondomeras*, *Ceslooe*, *Ocuandery* and *Skawaghkaha*. The latter is no doubt our modern Swatara. The map extends to lat. 40° 30'. The river forks at 40° 25'. The right branch is called *Onestega*. On the left branch [Juniata?] at 40° 12' is *Kahetnoqe*. These are evidently Iroquois terms. The author says, the natives are so much diminished by civil wars that they have not over 500 men, mostly the eastern shore and employed by the English to hunt deer. Atlas Novæm, by Covens and Mortier, Amsterdam, no date—London, 1733, on back—gives, No. 69, part of a large Poppie. Has on the Susquehanna river, from Maryland up—Conestogo, Indian Fort, Sicasarongo, Conewaga, *Swahadowri*, Ganadaguhet, Enwaga Aratumquat, Chemegaide, Conahago, Codo coraren, Sionassi and Scawondaona (Towanda.) De Annville's *Amerique Septentrionale*; French Atlas, smaller map, 1746, gives from Maryland up—Indian Fort, *Skahadowri*, Chemegaide, Canahoga, Juragen, Codocoraren, Sionassa, Juragen, Scawondaona.

It is said William Penn made two visits to

the Susquehanna river, and was up as far as the Swatara creek, and contemplated founding a city somewhere on the river. His last visit was in the spring of 1701, and it is believed the towns on the Popple map were all inhabited about this time and later. They differ from those given in the Colonial Records, probably because the French map makers got their names from the Iroquois, who often gave their own names rather than that of the residents.

The Swahadowri will be recognized as Swatara; Ganadaguhet as Conodoguinet, and Chemegaide, I think, should be Cheniegaide, and means the Juniata. I have found the word spelled Sognejiadie, Chuchniada, Choniata, Chinniotta, Joniady, Scooonidy, and many other ways. The root of the word is the Iroquois term *Oneija* or *Onia*, meaning a *stone*. The first part, now written with a j, is only a breathing of some of the Iroquois dialects, which the English often designated by letters such as the above, but which the French seldom expressed, as for example the French made the Iroquois call the governor of Canada "Onnontio," while the English mostly wrote it "Yonnondio." The Onojutta-Haga, or Juniata nation, were the people of the Standing Stone. There can be no doubt but that Indian towns were located on Duncan's Island, at the mouth of the river, at the different epochs in Indian history. Rev. David Brainerd visited the "pagans" on "Juneanta Island" in September of 1745. It may also have been the site of Atra'kouac in 1654.

In the purchase of lands from the Iroquois, in 1736, it is said, that it was to extend westward as far as the mountains called in the Delaware language, *Kekkachtarin*, and in the Six Nation language, *Tyannuntasachta*, both of which words it is stated mean *The Endless Hills*. In the deed of 1749, the mountains are again referred to, and the names spelled *Kekkachtany* and *Tyanuntasachta*. In the deed of 1754, the Iroquois term is omitted, and the Delaware word is spelled *Kittochtinny*. While scholars seem to regard this as the proper orthography, the word has been corrupted into *Kittatinny*. The name shows the Delaware, or Leni Lenape, idea of our geography, when they termed them the Endless Hills. In the deed of 1754, they are already termed the *Blue mountains*, a common name to this day. In the early

days the settlers in the Cumberland valley called that portion adjoining them, the *North* mountain; and the one on the other side of the valley, *South* mountain. So we have Kittocthinny, Blue, and North, all meaning the same chain. The Indian name alone should be used; any mountain may be Blue at a distance, and any one is north of some place. Let us write it Kittocthinny all the time.

Mahantango, or Mohontongo is one of those words whose orthography is still unsettled. There are two creeks of this name. The one on the east side of the Susquehanna divides Dauphin and Northumberland, and the one on the west divides Juniata and Snyder. The oldest reference to this word is to the one on the west side. In 1756, Gov. Morris ordered a fort to be built on this stream, at about the place where Richfield, Juniata county, is now located. It was on the Indian path that led from the river, at Shamokin, over land to the Juniata river. This path crossed, and probably forked, at Richfield. The building of it was entrusted to Major Burd and Captain James Patterson; but it is doubtful whether it was ever built. It seems certain that in some cases where Pomfret Castle is spoken as a fort, the reference was really to Patterson's fort at Mexico. However, this may be the letter of Gov. Morris, of Feb. 1, 1756, speaks of it as at a river called *Matchetongo*, about 12 miles from the Susquehanna." In two other letters he speaks of it as a *Matchitongo*. The Governor, I may say, was a careless and a poor speller.

The stream on the east was crossed and named by Count Zinzendorf in September, 1742, Benigna's creek, after his daughter, the Countess Benigna, but the name did not endure. Spangenberg, in 1745, mentions it by this name. Maps and other authorities have since that day given the present name in almost every conceivable variation.

The Post-office Department seem to spell it Mohontongo. Most map authorities now have it Mahantango; others have it Mahontongo, etc. The post office is on the west side of the Susquehanna. I believe all writers now agree in spelling the names of both streams alike, whatever orthography they adopt. This is probably a mistake, and the cause of some of the variations.

If we wish to go to the bottom—to get at the merits of the case—to find the real Indian sound, there is but one authority of which we know. Heckewelder gives the origin and meaning of our Indian names grouping a number of counties together. If we understand him, the stream east of the river was, in his day, called *Mahantango*, and that this word is derived from a Delaware word *Mohantango*, which signifies, "where we had plenty of meat to eat;" and that the stream west of the river was, in his day, called *Mehantango*, and that this was derived from a Delaware word *Meheentango*, which signifies "where we had been killing deer." I have no doubt the words are of Delaware origin, and that properly there should be a difference of pronunciation to denote a variation of meaning; but the words are so nearly alike and custom has so identified them that it would now be vain to establish a difference. Heckewelder understood the Delaware language well, and his spellings may be regarded as the real Indian pronunciation.

The Post-office Department has lately been making inquiries of the postmaster at Mifflintown as to the correct orthography of this word. From the above it is clear that in the official *Mohontongo* the second and third vowels should be changed from o to a. There is nothing in the original sounds to warrant the sound of o in either case. The final o, in the name for the east creek and in the official office name, might be retained, though not the true sound of the original western stream, from which the post-office got its name. It then remains to determine the first vowel. Local custom, maps and gazetteers incline to the use of the a, and the derivation seems to be violated in the long o. If, therefore, I were to give a uniform spelling for both these streams, and the mountain and the post-office, I would write it *Mahantango*, and the Department should so change the name of the office. This would make it conform to the best and latest maps, gazetteers and local authorities, and do much to settle the orthography of this word.

It is a shame that Pennsylvanians know so little of their own Indian history. In this respect the people of New York are far ahead of us. Their Archives and Colonial Records are much more complete than ours are. Local historical societies have

worked up the matter to great perfection in the several counties. These antiquities have been written up and published. They are far in advance of us. So, too, of New England Indian history. Its books have found their way to our own State, and many of our people are more familiar with King Philip's war and all New England Indian history than they are with our own Pennsylvania. These things ought not so to be. But they will be so just as long as our own Indian history is not properly written.

We want bold scholars to take our Indian tribes, wars, migrations, names, locations, etc., in hand and elucidate their history as they have never been before. We need active historical societies in every county to rescue from oblivion the first land-marks of the white man, as well as the receding footsteps of the Indian.

A. L. GUSS.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

WILSON (N. & Q. XVI.)—We have received communications giving the families of the following:

- i. William Wilson m. Elizabeth Robinson.
- ii. Hugh Wilson m. Isabella Fulton.
- v. Mary Wilson m. James Todd.

In the hope of obtaining the others, we shall defer publishing these for a week or two.

W. H. E.

PETERSON, REV. JOHN DIEDRICH.—From 1803 to 1812 the Lutheran church of this city was under the pastorate of this able Minister of the Gospel. He was a native of the city of Bremen, Germany, where he was born on the 23d of November, 1756. He studied at the University of Halle, and was regularly ordained in 1783. On the 23d of November, 1791, he married a daughter of Gen. Van Borck, a nobleman of distinction of Prussia Minden, with whom "he lived in great harmony upwards of 56 years." He came to America in 1795, and in 1803 took charge of the Lutheran church in this city. Despite his inability to speak English, he was, nevertheless, an efficient pastor—and he done what most ministers fail to do—kept a full record of his official duties. We have heard our old people speak of him in the kindest terms and with filial reverence. In 1812 he resigned his pastorate here, and removed to Upper Canada, being one of the first pioneers if not the first, to the German churches in the wilderness of Mark-

ham and Vaughan, where he faithfully and zealously discharged the duties of pastor to his flock for many years, until compelled by age and infirmity to retire from active ministerial labor. He died at his residence, in the township of Markham, Home District, Canada West, on Tuesday, January 18, 1845, at the advanced age of 91 years. It can truthfully be said of the Rev. Peterson, that he was a faithful minister of the Gospel of Christ.

W. H. E.

HARRISBURG IN 1787.—In July of this year the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, on his way to Ohio, passed through Harrisburg, and left this description of the place in his journal: "This is a beautiful town; it contains about one hundred houses, all built in less than three years, many of them brick, some of them three-story, built in the Philadelphia style, all appear very neat. A great number of taverns with handsome signs; houses all two story; large windows. About one-half of the people are English. People were going to meeting; they meet in private houses; have no churches yet. People appear very well dressed, some gay." This was the second year from the founding of the town, and is a pretty good description of the place at that time. Middletown and Lebanon were larger towns—but the location of the county seat at Harrisburg gave an impetus to its growth and prosperity, and it was in a few years ahead of its rivals and has rapidly maintained its supremacy.

W. H. E.

CHESNEY OR MACHESNEY.—In 1752 Wm. Chesney married Esther, widow of John Harris, the first, of Harrisburg. In 1771 he purchased of John Harris, the second, 420 acres of land, situated in Pennsboro' now Newberry township, for £1100. In 1779 he was the agent for confiscated estates for York county. In 1782 he died, leaving a large estate. This he devised to the children of his sister Isabel, the wife of Richard Fulton, and to his (Chesney's) niece, Nancy Chalmers, and his brother-in-law, William Chalmers. Can any one give me a further account of William Chesney, as to his coming to America, or of the descendants of William Chalmers or Nancy Chalmers?

J. C. A.

NOTES OF TRAVEL THROUGH DAUPHIN COUNTY IN 1745.

In 1745 that pious Moravian, Bishop Spangenberg in company with two other members of the Mission board of the church, undertook a journey to Onondaga to treat with the Six Nations for permission for the Moravian Indians to remove to Wyoming. His notes of travel have recently appeared in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, and as the route lay through the northern part of Dauphin county, we make such extracts as may be of local interest to us. The party set out from Bethlehem on the 24th of May. On the 30th, at Tulpehocken, Conrad Weiser and his two sons joined them. Spangenberg then continues:

" * * After traveling ten miles we came to the Kittatinny Hills (a), which are high and rocky, and difficult for horses to climb. On reaching the top we came to Pilger Ruh (b), where we dismounted and rested. After descending we entered Anton's Wilderness (c), where we pitched our first tents, built a fire, pastured our horses, partook of a light supper and retired to rest. Our course to-day was N. W.

"May 31. Arose early, looked up our horses, took a little breakfast and then continued our journey in the name of God our Savior. Bro. Meurer and Nicke returned to Tulpehocken with letters to Mary Spangenberg, at Bethlehem. After passing the Great Swatara we climbed the 'Thurnstein' (d), a high mountain, rocky and almost impassable for horses. On the high summit we refreshed ourselves at Erdmuth's spring (e), which flows through the valleys until it empties into the Susquehanna. We were four hours in crossing the mountain. At Ludwig's Ruh (f), at the foot of the mountain, we nooned. Here Laurel creek (g) flows past. After dinner our course was northwest. We passed through Anna's valley (h), beautiful and pleasing to the eyes, which lies in among the hills. At the Double Eagle (i), on Benigna's creek (k), we passed the night."

After their stay at Onondaga, about ten days, Spangenberg and his party began their return journey on the 29th of June. On the 10th of July they had reached the Double Eagle, on Mahantango creek. The journal thus concludes:

" * * Here we found encamped a family of Indians, who, on learning from whence we had come, said we must be tire."

and the man said to his wife, 'give them some spits full of venison.' In return Bro. Spangenberg gave them knives and thimbles. Nooned at Benigna's creek, and at night-fall came to the Thurnstein. As we were leading our horses down, Bro. Spangenberg, who was in advance, heard the rattle of a rattle snake, and called to us to come and kill it, but it could not be found. Encamped at the base of the Thurnstein on the Swatara.

"July 11. Our course was southeast. We early entered 'Anton's Wilderness,' thence over the Kittatinny mountain, and nooned on the Little Swatara. From thence we proceeded to Christopher Weiser's."

Notes:

a. Written also *Kechkachtany*, and *Kittachtinny*, in Delaware signifying *endless hills*.

b. 'Pilgrims Rest,' a plain on the top of the mountain. The passage of the mountain was effected at the Great Swatara Gap, called *Tolcheo* by the Indians, corrupted into 'The Hole.'

c. Anthony's Wilderness is noted on Lewis Evans' map of 1749. It included the valley through which runs Stony creek. It was named for Anthony Seyfert, one of the nine colonists whom Spangenberg led to Georgia in 1735, where the Moravians proposed establishing themselves with a view of commencing missions among the Creeks and Cherokees.

d. Peter's mountain. It has been stated that this name was given to it by Conrad Weiser no honor of Zinzendorf when guiding him to Shamokin in 1742. This is certainly a mistake. As early as 1725, Peter Allen was located at the foot of that mountain near the Susquehanna, and in 1729 it was thus named, and undoubtedly for him.

e. The head-waters of Wiconisco creek, named in honor of the Countess Erdmuth, the first wife of Zinzendorf.

f. Lewis' Rest in Wiconisco township, Dauphin county. Zinzendorf was often familiarly called Brother Ludwig by the Moravians.

g. A branch of the Mahantango, noted on Lewis Evans' map of 1749.

h. Named in honor of Anna Nitschman, who accompanied Zinzendorf to Shamokin in 1742. It is what is now so widely known as Lykens Valley.

i. The Spread Eagle is noted on Scull's map of 1759.

A. The Mahantango or Kind creek. Zinzendorf on his way to Shamokin gave it this name in honor of his daughter, the Countess Benigna.

The foregoing notes are those of John W. Jordan, of Bethlehem, with the exception of certain interpolations in *c* and *d*.

Those familiar with the localities alluded to, no doubt have observed that not one of the names have been preserved. The desire of the early Moravian missionaries to perpetuate the names of their special friends and admirers has failed, and it is surprising that amid the many changes which have taken place that even the few Indian names of the early times have been retained.

W. H. E.

THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS—III.

East End of Derry—1751.

	s. d.		s. d.
Jas. Galbreath, Esqr.,	9 6	Thos. Logan,	4 0
Jas. Willson,	4 6	George Miller,	2 6
Jas. Cample,	9 0	John M'Calister,	3 6
Jas. Walker,	5 0	Joseph White,	1 0
Jon. Walker,	4 6	John M'Clelland,	2 0
Hendry Walker,	6 0	Robert Mordah,	3 0
Jno. M'Cord,	2 0	Moses Potts,	3 0
David M'Cord,	1 0	David Jonson,	2 6
William Robison,	1 0	Jacob Rife,	1 6
Archbald Walker,	4 0	Jacob Longneker,	1 6
David Tylor,	5 0	Andrew Rowan,	2 0
John Over,	6 0	Hugh Hays,	7 6
John Pinogel,	6 0	Patrick Hays,	6 0
William Willison,	4 6	John Keer,	3 0
Jas. Miller,	3 0	Duncan M'Don-	
Wim. Boyd,	3 0	nall,	1 6
Robt. Boyd,	3 0	Thos. Willison,	3 0
John Colp,	3 6	James Willison,	2 6
Wim. Syers,	6 0	John Cample,	4 0
George Esby,	5 0	Widow M'Clan,	3 0
David Mitichel,	5 0	Widow Sloan,	3 0
Leaneard Dinie,	4 0	John Maben,	6 0
John M'Coloch,	1 0	Patrick Kelley,	2 6
Charles Connoy,	1 6	James Duncan,	4 0
David Shank,	1 0	John Duncan,	4 0
fogal Haine,	1 0	William Hays,	4 0
David Clinn,	1 0	John foster,	3 6
Micheal Hover,	3 0	Robt. foster,	2 6
Hannas Palmar,	2 0	David foster,	4 0
Hendry Peters,	2 6	Dison Cocper,	2 6
Hanes Kettrin,	4 0	John Strean,	2 0
Charles Clark,	3 0	John Cochran,	1 0
		Hance Adem Nai,	2 0
		Jacob Sailer,	1 0

Thomas Make,	0 6	Hugh Miller,	2 6
Andrew More,	4 0	John Goarley,	1 0
Jas. foster,	4 0	Thomas Aken,	2 0
Robt. M'Clire,	2 6	Anthony Hem-	
Folti Fallopo,	2 6	ple,	1 0
Hugh Hall,	6 0	Christian Cough-	
Vandall Row,	1 6	an,	1 6
Thos. Ritherford,	4 6	Aullbright Siglee,	3 6
Willm. Rea,	4 0	Conrad Wisan,	1 6
John M'Qwin,	6 0	John M'Coloub,	1 0
John Ree,	4 0	John Kingre,	4 6
Neal M'Calister,	5 0	William Miller,	3 0
Crisle Snidor,	4 0	John Moar,	3 0
Neal Daughtery,	1 0	John Hays,	3 0

free men.

John Hover,	6 0	John Mordoch,	6 0
David Rea,	6 0	Thos. freeman,	6 0
Willm. Huston,	6 0		
Collector, JOHN HAYS,			

West End of Derry—1751.

	s. d.		s. d.
James Semple,	8 6	John Tise,	1 0
James M'Kee,	6 0	John Leard,	4 0
Joseph Candor,	5 0	David Callwel,	2 0
Thos. Hall,	3 6	Andrew Morison,	4 0
Jas. Clark,	5 0	John thomson,	4 0
Randle Boo,	2 6	Alexd. fley,	1 0
John Allison,	2 0	Alexdr. Robison,	2 6
James Shaw,	5 0	John Nicom,	2 0
Robt. Ramse,	3 0	John Keer,	7 0
Jas. Russele,	3 0	Wm. Blackburn,	2 6
Thos. Boman,	3 6	Andrew Lockerd,	1 0
Jas. Chambers,	4 0	Widow Blackburn,	3 0
Hugh Carithers,	2 6	David M'Near,	4 0
Robt. Bratehy,	1 6	Jas. Wiley,	1 0
Hugh Black,	4 6	Wm. Drennan,	2 0
Thos. Black,	3 0	Cristian Saddeler,	2 0
David Black,	4 6		
Robt. Chambrs,	4 6	William Mithel,	1 6
Jas. Long,	4 0	Moses Wilson,	4 0
David Cample,	2 0	Micheal Hour,	2 6
James Irland,	3 6	Moses Patterson,	2 0
Patrick Down,	1 6	James Russel,	3 0
John Vanlier,	3 0	William Starrit,	2 0
Robt. Carithers,	2 6	Robt. Armstrong,	2 6
John Harris,	4 0	Dalintin Clannin-	
Willm. Breeden,	2 6	ger,	4 0
Charles Nelie,	1 0	Martin Brand,	4 6
Arther Chambrs,	4 6	John Singer,	1 6
the man on David		Jacob Jenan,	1 6
Walkr place,	1 6	John Welsh,	1 0

free men.

Hugh Leard,	6	Willm. Poar,	6
William Irland,	6	James Harris,	6
Collector, JAMES RUSSEL,			

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

WALLACE.—Robert Wallace settled in Hanover township before 1738. He married Mary —, who, with himself, is buried in Derry church burying ground—of which church Robert Wallace was one of the founders. They had issue :

- i. Moses, b. April 22, 1741; d. November 11, 1803; m. Jean Fulton.
- ii. Isabel, b. 1744; d. 1755.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. May 10, 1746; d. April 13, 1802; m. Joseph Boyd.
- iv. Ann Maria, b. March 15, 1748; d. September 22, 1793; m. Thomas M'Nair.
- v. James, b. August 18, 1751; d. December 15, 1823; m. Sarah Elder.
- vi. Andrew, b. 1755; d. in infancy.
- vii. Isabel, b. February 23, 1757; d. November 9, 1784; m. Moses Gillmor.
- viii. Mary, b. Dec. 19, 1766; d. May 8, 1822; m. Hugh Graham.

Can any one give me the maiden name of Mrs. Wallace, or any information concerning Robert Wallace and his wife, previous to their settling in Hanover township?

J. C. A.

"CORMICK'S PLAINS."—James Allison, Sen., died in 1742, leaving a wife, Jean, and children, Isabel and James. He states that he is of "Cormick's Plains. Where was this plantation, and whence its name? The James spoken of was a brother of William Allison, of Derry, who died in 1739, and of whose estate he was one of the executors.

LUDINGTON.—James Ludington died September, 1742, leaving a wife Sarah, a son Thomas, and two daughters. As the witnesses to his will were William and Ann Barnett, and the executors named were John Morrow and John Guttry, all residents of Hanover, it is presumed he too resided in that township. What became of this family?

FRENCH.—James French, who died in Hanover September, 1764, left a wife, Margaret, and children as follows:

- i. May, b. 1730.
- ii. Thomas, b. 1732.
- iii. Isabel, b. 1734.
- iv. James, b. 1736.
- v. Agnes, b. 1738.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. 1740.
- vii. John, b. 1742.

viii. Sarah, b. 1744.

ix. Ruth, b. 1746.

x. Margaret, b. 1748.

John, b. 1742; d. August, 1783. He was the father of Captain James French, b. January 26, 1777; d. July 19, 1851. Both are buried in Hanover graveyard. Information is desired as to the other members of that large family.

W. H. E.

RUTHERFORD.—FAMILY RECORD OF THE FIRST PIONEER.—From an old memorandum book in the possession of one of his descendants, on the fly-leaf of which is the inscription "Thomas Rutherford, his book. Bought in Cookstown upon 26 day of October, 1728, written at the house of Agness Mordach," we take the following record—"wonderfully complete and satisfactory of its kind." Little more is known of this first of the Rutherfords than what he details himself, from which it appears that he was born in the vicinity and had the honor to be baptized—as the old song has it—in "Fair Cookstown." The tradition in the family is that two of his brothers settled in New England, and we believe that we shall eventually, with the assistance of some friends in that locality, be able to substantiate the averment. He is described by one of his grand-children as a person of five feet ten inches in height, heavy set, and of considerable force of character.

There is a spice of romance connected with his early manhood, which no doubt will prove as interesting to our readers as to his descendants. His attachment to Jean Mordach, whom he afterwards married, it is said was reciprocated, but her parents said no, and removed her with them to America, probably in the year 1728. On the cover of the memorandum book from which the record is taken is this note—"enquire for Dennygall." This was the location of the Mordachs, and Thomas Rutherford followed them either that or the following year. In 1730 they were married and it is probable they remained near the Mordach settlement until the death of John Mordach in December 1744. The will of the latter was proved January 9, 1744-5, and from it we glean the fact that he left a wife Agnes, son James, a daughter Eleanor, unmarried; with two daughters, married respectively to Thomas Rutherford and Henry M'Kinney. The witnesses to this will were the Rev. Samuel Black, Presbyterian minister of the Conewago church, and his brother, Robert Mordach. Removing to

Paxtang about 1750, Thomas Rutherford and his wife lived to advanced age, honored, beloved and respected by their neighbors, and revered by their numerous descendants. Thomas Rutherford died April 18, 1777, his wife Jean August 10, 1789. Both lie interred in old Paxtang church-yard.

Of the daughters of Thomas and Jean Mordah Rutherford, Eleanor married twice: first, ———— Wilson; secondly, ———— Davidson. Jane married Thomas Mayes, and removed to South Carolina. Agnes m. William Gray, and removed to Buffalo Valley. Mary m. Andrew Mayes, brother of Thomas, and also removed to South Carolina. Elizabeth married Patrick Galloway or Calloway. He joined Captain Matthew Smith's company of Paxtang, and was in the expedition to Quebec in 1775, but never returned. His widow next married Patrick Harbison, and removed with him to the home of the Mayes' in Spartansburg district, South Carolina. The torries soon put an end to Harbison, and the times being too warm for him, Andrew Mayes removed his family together with Mrs. H. to the settlement of the Mordahs in Iredell county, North Carolina. Here Mrs. Harbison married Thomas Archibald. Some of the descendants of these families reside in the South and West.

As to Thomas Rutherford's sons, they remained beside the paternal acres, and although the descendants in the female line are scattered over many States of the Union, but few of the male members of the family have gone out from the original settlement in Paxtang.

We shall endeavor ere long to obtain more information as to the descendants of Thomas Rutherford, at least for the third, fourth and fifth generations. They belong to one of the few families of the earlier settlers of this locality, who are in occupancy of the ancestral acres.

W. H. E.

Record.

Thomas Rutherford, born the 24th day of June, A. D. 1707, and baptized by the Rev. John M'Clave, in the Parish of Derry-lou-san, county of Tyrone, living in Cookstown.

Jean Mordah, my wife, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1712, and baptized by the Rev. John M'Clave in Gorty-Loowry.

Me and my wife was married the 7th day of September, A. D. 1730, by the Rev. James Anderson, in Donney Gall, America.

Our eldest daughter Agnes, the 9th day of July, 1731, and baptized by the Rev. James Anderson. Died when four years old.

Our second daughter, Ellenor, was born the 16th day of January, 1733, and baptized by Rev. James Anderson.

Our third daughter, Jean, was born the 22d day of June, A. D. 1734; baptized by the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Our son John was born the 16th day of February, A. D. 1737; baptized by Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Our son Thomas was born the 14th day of August, 1738. Died when about one year old.

Our fourth daughter, Agnes, was born the 14th day of September, 1740; baptized by the Rev. Mr. Richard Sankey.

Our son Thomas was born the 13th day of February, 1743; baptized by the Rev. Samuel Black.

Our two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, born the 17th day of February, 1745. Elizabeth died when about eight months old; baptized by Mr. Black.

Our son James was born the 28th day of August, 1747, and baptized by the Rev. John Elder.

Our son Samuel was born 13th day of December, 1749, and baptized by the Rev. Richard Sankey.

Our daughter Elizabeth was born on the 27th of February, 1752, and baptized by the Rev. Richard Sankey.

CAPTAIN JOHN BRADY.

[In the Annals of Pennsylvania Pioneer Life, there are no more interesting scenes, no more stirring incidents than were participated in by the various members of the Brady family. From the earliest times they stood in defense of their homes and the frontiers. Among the most prominent of them was Captain John Brady, who located on the Susquehanna as early as 1769, and in whose memory the citizens of Muncy and the West Branch, through the indomitable energy and perseverance of J. M. Gerner, Esq., have recently (October 15) erected a monument near the spot where, on the 11th of April, 1779, he fell, a victim to Indian ferocity. The oration, by the Hon. John Blair Linn, of Bellefonte, contains so much that is interesting and valuable relative to the old Warrior of the West Branch that we transfer to our column of "Notes and Queries" that portion especially entertaining. Mr. Linn recounts, with powerful eloquence the services of the hardy pioneer, and we feel confident our readers will appreciate the narrative which follows.]

W. H. E.

Captain John Brady was born in what is now the State of Delaware, in 1733. His father, Hugh Brady, was an emigrant from the North of Ireland; of that Godly Scotch-Irish ancestry who read their bibles by the light of the camp fires of Oliver Cromwell's army, who were the first to cross the Boyne and engage the hosts of churchly despotism; and who at the siege of Londonderry slowly starved to death for the rights of conscience.

Captain Brady was as well educated as the circumstances of his father would allow, and taught an elementary school and singing school over in New Jersey, prior to the removal of his father and family to the banks of the Conedoguinet, not far from Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, about the year 1750. In the quiet the Province had before the coming storm of the French and Indian war, he followed the usual avocations of frontier life; the primeval forest yearly bowing to the settler's axe. His personal appearance has come down to us by tradition; he was six feet high, well formed, had coal black hair, hazel eye and of rather dark complexion.

About the year 1755 he married Mary Quigley, who was also of Scotch-Irish extraction, and in the year 1756 his eldest son, the celebrated Captain Samuel Brady, was born in the midst of the tempestuous waves of trouble that rolled in upon the settlements in the wake of Braddock's defeat. Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning was then organized and marched from Fort Shirley on the 30th of August three hundred strong, Brady going along as a private. General James Potter, his subsequent associate in the settlement of this valley, was a lieutenant in the command and was wounded at Kittanning. Kittanning was destroyed on the 8th of September, and the settlers returned in triumph. But this severe retaliation did not deter the savages. As late as the 8th of November, 1756, they entered the Kittatinny Valley, killed a number of inhabitants and carried away captives.

Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne followed in 1758. His troops were composed in part of the regular forces of the Province, but Brady does not seem to have been along, not at least as an officer, as there is a very circumstantial account extant of every officer who accompanied the expedition. On Forbes' approach the

French burned Fort Duquesne and retired, thus terminating the struggle between the French and the English for the Ohio Valley November 25, 1758. General Stanwix built Fort Pitt upon the ruins of Fort Duquesne, in 1759, and on the 13th of September, upon the plains of Abraham, rendered immortal by the death of General Wolfe, Montcalm, with the "Lilies of France," went down before the Cross of St. George, virtually ending French dominion in North America. This was followed by the peace of Paris, February 10, 1763.

But the end was not yet to blazing homes and border conflicts on the frontiers. Pontiac had secretly organized his noted conspiracy of the Indian tribes extending from the Lakes to the lower Mississippi, and called upon them, in fiery eloquence, to save their race from slavery and ruin, and to drive the English into the Atlantic. About the 27th of April, 1763, he assembled a Council on the banks of the Excorces, a small stream not far from Detroit, and having aroused the chiefs in a speech of unparalleled fury to terrible earnestness, he let the tribes loose in vengeful wrath upon the frontiers. While Nature was robing the forests of the West in the green mantle of May, they stole silently through them, seized most of the forts unawares and massacred the garrisons. They even surrounded Fort Pitt, and for five days threatened its capture, their scouting parties from the North penetrating nearly to Reading. Then John Brady sprang from the ranks apparently to the office of Captain. He was commissioned, July, 19, 1763, Captain of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment "commanded by Governor John Penn," Turbutt Francis and Asher Clayton, Lieutenant Colonels commandants. Then came Bouquet's expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt, the battle of Bushy Run beyond Fort Ligonier (August 5, 1763), a hard fought battle of two days, in which Bouquet's troops suffered severely, but he at last defeated the Indians by a bold stratagem—a victory which saved Fort Pitt, relieved the Western frontiers, and the Provincials returned to battle with inroads from the North. Thus closed the year 1763.

With the return of spring in 1764, their incursions were renewed, and in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April 5, 1764, there is an account of "the Indian depredations in

the Carlisle region on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of March; killing people, burning houses and making captives," adding "Captains Piper and Brady, with their companies, did all that lay in their power to protect the inhabitants. No man can go asleep within ten or fifteen miles of the border without being in danger of having his house burned and himself or family scalped or led into captivity before the next morning. The people along the North Mountain are moving farther in, especially about Shippensburg, which is crowded with families of the neighborhood."

Bouquet's second expedition followed, in which he was accompanied by the First and Second Battalions of the Pennsylvania Regiment. At Fort Loudoun (about twelve miles west of Chambersburg) he was met by a runner from Col. Bradstreet, who had penetrated with a force to Presqu' Isle (City of Erie now), who advised Col. Bouquet that he had granted a peace to all the Indians between Lake Erie and the Ohio. Bouquet was at the head of the Provincial soldiery of Pennsylvania, and he and they were determined upon a conquered peace. He, therefore, forwarded the dispatch to Gov. Penn, with the remark, "that such a peace with no satisfaction insisted upon, would fix an indelible stain upon the Nation. I, therefore, take no notice of that pretended peace, and proceed forthwith upon the expedition, fully determined to treat as enemies any Delawares and Shawanese I shall find on my way." He accordingly penetrated the country of the Delawares to the Forks of the Muskingum (where Coshocton, Ohio, now stands) and upon the banks of that river dictated his own terms of peace; among these were the absolute return of about three hundred captives.

I come now to the connection of Bouquet's expedition with the history of the settlement of the West Branch Valley. On the 30th of November, 1764, the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment left Fort Pitt, for home, and the Second followed the next day. When they reached Bedford the officers made an agreement with each other in writing, to apply to the Proprietaries for a tract of land sufficiently extensive and conveniently situated, whereon to erect a compact and defensible town, and accommodate them with reasonable and commodious plantations, the same to be divided according to their several ranks, etc. John

Brady was one of the officers who signed this agreement. In their application to the Proprietaries, dated April 30, 1765, they proposed to embody themselves into a compact settlement, at some distance from the inhabited part of the Province, where, by industry, they might procure a comfortable subsistence for themselves, and by their arms, union and increase become a powerful barrier to the Province. They suggested the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna at Shamokin, as affording a situation convenient for their purpose, and asked the Proprietaries to make a purchase from the Indians to accommodate their application.

Meanwhile, urged by the restless, mysterious impulse that moulds the destiny of the pioneers of civilization, Captain Brady had removed from the Conedoguinet fifty miles further northwest, to Standing Stone (now Huntingdon). Here, in 1768, his children, General Hugh Brady and twin sister Jennie, were born, and Captain Brady followed the occupation of surveyor. On the 5th of November, 1768, Thomas and Richard Penn purchased from the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), With other territory, all that portion of the West Branch Valley extending from the mouth of Mahanoy creek to the mouth of Pine creek, and on the 3d of February, 1769, the officers of the First and Second Battalions met at the Governor's and obtained an order to take up twenty-four thousand acres. The surveys of 8,000 of it, in what is now Union county, were made by Samuel Maclay on the 1st, 2d and 3d of March, 1769, Captain Brady, with others of the officers, being along. The surveys of the second 8,000 acres, at the mouth of Chillisquaque creek, were made at the same time, and the officers returned to Fort Augusta (now Sunbury), held a meeting and determined that the remaining 8,000 acres should be surveyed on Bald Eagle creek, and Captains Hunter, Brady and Piper were selected to oversee it. The latter surveys were made by Charles Lukens in April, 1769, Captain Brady accompanying him, and embrace the land from the city of Lock Haven up Bald Eagle creek to where Howard now stands, in Centre county.

During the summer of 1769 Captain Brady removed his family to the West Branch and cleared a place on the eastern side of the river, directly opposite

Derr's Mill, now the site of Lewisburg. On the 21st of March, 1772, Northumberland county was created, and on the fourth Tuesday of May Captain John Brady was foreman of the first Grand Jury that ever sat in Northumberland county. But the air seemed to be full of trouble in those early days. The Connecticut people, who had settled at Wyoming, claimed under their charter the territory of the Province of Pennsylvania, as far south as the 41° of latitude, which would run a mile or so north of Lewisburg, and were determined to enforce it by adverse occupation. Between the 3d and 7th of July, 1772, a large party of them reached the river at Hulings, where Milton now stands, when Colonel Plunket summoned the Pennamites to arms and forcibly drove them off. This contest continued for some time after the trumpet of the Revolution summoned the combatants to fight a common foe. In December, 1775, Brady accompanied Colonel Plunket's force to Wyoming Valley as captain of a company, in which last encounter of the Pennamite war Jesse Lukens, son of the Surveyor General of the Province, lost his life.

Meanwhile the storm of war with the mother country broke upon the shores of New England, and when the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill reached this valley, its heroic settlers promptly accepted the arbitrament of the sword, and Captain John Lowdon's company, one hundred strong, marched for Boston, Captain Samuel Brady, then a young man of twenty years, went along as a private, entering the trenches at Cambridge, with Lowdon, on the 31st of August, 1775.

Two Battalions of Associators were organized on the West Branch, one commanded by Colonel Hunter, the other by Colonel William Plunket; in the latter Battalion Captain John Brady was commissioned First Major (March 13, 1776). On the 4th of July, 1776, he attended the Convention of Associators, at Lancaster, as one of the representatives of Plunket's Battalion, where Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing were elected Brigadier Generals of the Associators of the Province. And now comes in order of time, August, 1776, the incident at Derr's trading house, when returning in haste from Sunbury (laid out in June, 1772, just below the site of Fort Augusta) he entered a canoe and

shoved swiftly over to Derr's, to find the Indians in high carnival over a barrel of rum, with which Derr was standing treat. In the midst of their drunken orgies he kicked over a barrel. To this interference some attribute Captain Brady's sad fate, as the Indian appointed to besober that day said, in effect, "He would rue the spilling of that rum some day."

Soon after this occurrence Capt. Brady moved to Muncy, having erected in the spring of 1776 the semi-fortified residence which afterwards went by the name of Fort Brady. The day of associators was soon over with nine months and one year's service. It became imperative to raise regular regiments, enlisted for the war, if the independence of the States was to be maintained. Accordingly Col. William Cook's Regiment, the Twelfth, was directed to be raised in the counties of Northampton and Northumberland. Among the last acts of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of this Commonwealth, September 28, 1776, was the election of the field officers of this Regiment. Col. William Cook, whose grandson, Jacob Cook, is with us to-day; Lieutenant Colonel Neigal Gray, then of Northampton county, but who after the war owned and died upon the place now known as Kelly's Mills, in Union county, and Major James Crawford, who died in Wayne township, Lycoming county, of which he was a Justice of the Peace in 1814, were elected. John Brady was commissioned one of its Captains, October 14, 1776, and on the 18th of December, in mid winter, it left Sunbury in boats for the battle fields of New Jersey. The regiment went immediately into active service. Being composed of good riflemen it was assigned to the same duties our "Bucktails" were in the late war, on picket, on the skirmish line, to commence the fighting, and to go through it. At Boundbrook, at Bonumtown, at Piscataway, it left its dead, and the green mounds that decked the purple heaths of New Jersey left their sorrow in many a home in the West Branch Valley.

When General Washington crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania to await the development of General Howe's plans, he detached Captain Hawkins Boone, of the Twelfth to Morgan's Rifle Command, to assist in the capture of Burgoyne, and two at least (that I know of) of his wounded soldiers returned to this valley to tell that

Timothy Murphy, a West Branch rifleman had shot Gen. Fraser at Saratoga and how they, with Major James Parr, of Northumberland, and Lieutenant Colonel Richard Butler, of Westmoreland, stormed Breyman's camp, led by the lion-hearted Arnold. Within a few short months (July 26, 1779) after Capt. Brady's death, Capt. Boone bravely died in defence of this valley at Fort Freeland.

In due time Howe made his appearance at the Head of the Elk, and General Washington moved his army to the banks of the Brandywine to confront him. The Twelfth, with the Third, the Ninth and the Sixth, was in Conway's Brigade, General Stirling's Division, in the right wing commanded by General Sullivan on the eventful 11th of September (battle of Brandywine). General Wayne, with the two other brigades of Pennsylvania, was left at Chadd's Ford to oppose Knyphausen while Sullivan's right wing was hurried on to Birmingham Meeting House to attack the English left under Cornwallis. When the Twelfth Pennsylvania arrived on double quick upon the ground, "the cannon balls were ploughing up the ground, the trees cracking over their heads, the branches riven by the artillery, and the leaves were falling as in Autumn by the grape shot." Capt. Brady had two sons in the fight; Samuel, the eldest, was First Lieutenant, commissioned July 17, 1776, in Capt. John Doyle's company, then attached to the First Pennsylvania, Col. James Chambers, and was with General Wayne at Chadd's Ford. John (subsequently, 1795, Sheriff of Northumberland county), then a youth of fifteen years, who had gone to the army to ride the horses home, was with his father with a big rifle by his side.

They had scarcely time to obey the stentorian order of Col. Cook, "fall into line!" when the British made their appearance. The Twelfth fired sure and fast, and many an officer leaped forward in death after the sharp crack of its rifles. As the fight grew furious and the charge of gleaming bayonets came on, other troops that had not time to form reeled before "the burnished rows of steel." But the Twelfth stood firm, and Lieutenant William Boyd (of Northumberland) fell dead by his Captain. Little John was wounded and Captain Brady fell with a wound through his mouth. The day ended with disaster to our arms, and the Twelfth sullenly quit the field nearly cut to pieces.

The wound only loosened some of the Captain's teeth, but being disabled by a severe attack of pleurisy, caused by his exposures, which he never got entirely well of, he was sent home. On the invasion of Wyoming Valley, in 1778, he retired with his family to Sunbury, and it was there, on the 8th of August, 1778, his son James was sent to his parents, cruelly wounded and scalped by the Indians, to die. The circumstances of his death are very minutely detailed in a letter from Col. Hartley, to be found in the Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 6, O. S., page 689; also in Meginness' history, page 222, etc. I will only add General Hugh Brady's recollections of his brother. "James Brady was a remarkable man. His person was fine, he lacked but a quarter of an inch of six feet, and his mind was as well finished as his person. I have ever placed him by the side of Jonathan, son of Saul, for beauty of person and nobleness of soul, and like him, he fell by the hands of the Philistines. He was wounded and scalped on Saturday and carried on a bier to Sunbury, where he died on Thursday following, after reviving sufficiently to relate everything that happened."

On the 1st of September, 1778, Captain Brady returned to the army. Meanwhile, under an arrangement of the army, which took place about the first day of July, the field officers had been mustered out and the companies and their officers distributed into the Third and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiments. Captain Brady was therefore sent

home by General Washington's order, with Captain Boone, Lieutenants Samuel and John Dougherty, to assist Colonel Hartley in protecting the frontiers. He joined Colonel Hartley at Muncy on the 8th of September, and accompanied him on the expedition to Tioga, Colonel Hartley, in a letter to Congress (dated October 8th, 1778), describes the hardships of this march. "We waded or swam Lycoming creek upwards of twenty times, met great rains and prodigious swamps, mountain defiles and rocks impeded our course, and we had to open and clear the way as we passed. We carried two boxes of spare ammunition and twelve days' provision. I cannot help observing the difficulties in crossing the Alps or passing up the Kennebec could not have been greater than our men experienced for the time." On their return, after they left Wyalusing, the enemy made a heavy

attack upon his rear and the rear guard gave way. "At the critical moment Captains Boone and Brady, and Lieutenant King, with a few brave fellows, landed from the canoes and renewed the action. We advanced on the enemy on all sides, and the Indians, after a brave resistance, conceiving themselves surrounded, fled with the utmost haste, leaving ten dead."

During the whole of the fall of 1778 the savages ravaged the settlements, and Captain Brady was kept busy. He was one of those of whom Colonel Hunter wrote on the 13th of December, who told him, "They would rather die fighting than leave their homes again." With the opening spring of 1779 these inroads were renewed, and in such force that William Maclay wrote, "He believed the whole force of the Six Nations was being poured down upon the West Branch Valley."

Amid these scenes of terror and confusion Captain Brady stood manfully at his post, and died by it, at a time when his services could ill be spared. On the fatal 11th of April, 1779, in the golden light of morning, its sunlight reflected by the myriad rain drops lying on the bushes and the trees, with the songs of birds among the branches, in all the hope and glory of coming spring, going forth to the duties of the hour, the sharp summons came, and in the twinkling of an eye Captain John Brady stood before his God.

"The ear of victory, the plume, the wreath,
Defend not from the bolt of fate the brave;"

But—

"Glory lights the soldier's tomb,
And beauty weeps the brave."

After the death of her husband Mrs. Brady removed with her family to her father's place, in Cumberland county, where she arrived in May, 1779. She remained until October of that year, and then removed to Buffalo Valley, to what is now known as the Frederick place, three miles west of Lewisburg, where she died on the 20th of October, 1783, at the early age of forty-eight years. Over her remains in the beautiful cemetery at Lewisburg, in the same grave with those of the youthful hero of Brandywine (John Brady, who died on the 10th of December, 1809, at the same age—forty-eight), is a marble slab with the appropriate inscription, "All tears are wiped from her eyes."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XX.

Historical and Genealogical.

BOMBAUGH, CONRAD, son of George Bombaugh, was born at Middletown, Pa., about 1750. He was a mill-wright by profession, and established the first mill at Standing Stone, now Huntingdon. About the commencement of the Revolution he located at Highspire, and when the county of Dauphin was organized in 1785, we find him a resident of the new town. He was a prominent citizen of Harrisburg; was the senior burgess of the borough during the Whisky Insurrection, and signed the address to Gen. Washington, on passing through Harrisburg westward. He died in April 1821, aged seventy-one. W. H. E.

BROWNE (N & Q., v.)—Two brothers named Browne (baptismal names not known) settled in the county Tyrone, Ireland, previous to 1688. They were of the covenanting party in Scotland and left that country during "the persecutions." They settled near Maghry Lock. There the descendants of both seem to have lived for a century, and the descendants of one of these brothers are supposed to be there yet. The other brother was my ancestor, through a son named Andrew who was a man with a family of his own, say about 1720. This Andrew was father of my grandfather. He had two sons and nine (or eleven) daughters. His sons were Andrew (2d) and David. Andrew (2d.) was my great grandfather. David had two sons, David and John. John was drowned emigrating to America, and his widow, with three children, returned to the old neighborhood; beyond which up to 1812, nothing is known. The other son, David, married, but left no children. The following table (i.) shows the family of Andrew (2d.) whose wife was *nee* Mitchell. The (ii.) shows the family of his son James.

I.—*The Family of Andrew Browne (2d.)*

- i. Audley.* d. s. p.
- ii. James m. Eliz. Lyons.
- iii. Andrew m. ——— Woods; removed to Kentucky about 1800.
- iv. David m. Esther M'Cready; settled in Westmoreland county—left no issue.
- v. John, unm. settled in Ligonier valley.
- vi. Matthew, m. Jane M'Coskey; settled in Ligonier valley and left eight children.
- vii. Joseph, m. ——— Orr; remained at the old home—Maghry Lock.

viii. Rebecca, m. — Woods; removed to Kentucky about 1800.

ix. Jane, m. James White; settled in Western Pennsylvania.

x. —, m. — Kerr; settled in County Connaught, Ireland.

II. Family of James Browne, son of Andrew (2d).

i. Andrew, m. — Gibson; settled in Chester county.

ii. Margaret, b. 1783, m. John Campbell.

iii. Audley; came to the United States about 1800, and d. at the age of 18 years.

iv. Jane, m. William Totten, U. S. A.; left one son, James, who graduated at West Point and rose to be brigadier general in the rebellion.

v. Robert, m. Mary Steeser; had three sons, all deceased.

vi. David Lyons, b. 1793, m. in 1818, Sarah Miller; removed with their parents to the U. S. in 1812—and had issue—James M., of Pittsburgh; Matthew deceased; Robert Audley, New Castle, Pa.; George Greer, deceased; Margaret, deceased, first wife of A. Finkbine; Eliza Lyons, now Mrs. Finkbine, of Winchester, W. Va.; Andrew deceased; Sarah Jane, d. s. p.; and David Lyons, d. s. p.

vii. John. d. s. p.

viii. James. d. s. p.

*Audley, the first on record marked (?) The doubt is whether the name belongs to the family of the first or second Andrew Browne. There is no doubt regarding the others who all lived to be men and women. Maghry Lock is probably in the parish of Ardstraw, county Tyrone, Ireland. My grandfather's residence was in the village of Ardstraw.

R. A. B.

[Our inquiry of July 26, has elicited the foregoing interesting reply, valuable for its genealogical data. The query as to the descendants of John Brown of Upper Paxtang, whose eldest son was Audley, is yet unanswered. Our correspondent writes his name with a final e, and yet we are of the opinion he is of the same family and perchance of the Browns who settled in Paxtang in 1720.

W. H. E.

BERRYHILL, ALEXANDER, was a native of Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pa., where he was born in 1738. He became one of the first residents of Harrisburg, on its being laid out in 1785, and after its incorporation as a borough he was appointed one

of its justices of the peace by Gov. Mifflin. He was one of the burgesses of the town in 1794, and signed the address to Gen. Washington then on his way westward to quell the so-called Whisky Insurrection. He died at Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1798. Mr. Berryhill was an excellent penman, and many of his papers, still extant, are models of elegant penmanship.

W. H. E.

THE REDEEMED INDIAN CAPTIVES OF BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION OF 1764.

In order to confine the extracts from the oration of Hon. John B. Linn, to data relating to Capt. John Brady (N. & Q. xix.) several interesting portions were omitted, especially that relating to the redeemed Indian captives of 1764. As this has elicited the communications which follow, we give that to which the latter refer:

"Some of my hearers, the descendants of the Cummins, the Gambles, the Irvines, the McCormicks, the Montgomerys, the Robbs, and others, who with me trace their lineage to the dwellers under the shadow of the North mountain, will recall the traditions of Boquet's return with the captives which were mingled with our grandmother's fireside tales, and haunt the memory of our infant years, like the cadence of some far distant music, or the words of a well-nigh forgotten song. It was on a wintry day, December 31, 1764, when Col. Bouquet, having advertised for those who had lost children to come to Carlisle and reclaim them, brought out the little band of captives for recognition. Many had been captured when very young and had grown up to boyhood and girlhood in the wigwam of the Indian, having learned the language of the savage and forgotten their own. One woman was unable to point out her daughter, and the captives could only talk in an unknown tongue. She told her sad lot to the Colonel, and mentioned that she used, many years before, sing to her daughter a hymn, of which the child was very fond. The Colonel told her to sing it, and she began—

"Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so drear,
I feel my Saviour always nigh,
He comes my dreary hours to cheer."

"She had not finished the first verse before her long lost daughter rushed into her arms."

The incident thus narrated elicited the following interesting letter to Mr. Linn:

from the distinguished historian of Western Pennsylvania, Isaac Craig, Esq.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., Oct. 28, 1879.—*Dear Sir:* I have received and read your address at the unveiling of the Brady monument with great interest. Your notice of the German mother finding her lost child by singing a favorite hymn, recalls an interesting sequel related to me about a year ago by the venerable and Rev. Samuel Williams.

In the old French war, two little girls who were on a peach tree in Tulpehocken were taken by the Indians. The youngest Regina was scalped without other injury by the Indian that first approached them, but another Indian approached who took a fancy to them, and instead of slaying them carried them into captivity. The scalped child was tenderly cared for and survived to be returned in the manner related by you.

Mr. Williams, who is nearly eighty, told me that he was born and raised in Bedford county, where both his parents were born. He had often heard the story referred to. In 1825 or 26, whilst yet a licentiate in the ministry, he served a small Presbyterian church in Schellsburgh and a small Baptist church in Somerset. About the close of 1826 Mr. Peter Schell, the son-in-law of Mrs. Statler, requested him to conduct the funeral services of his mother-in-law, on the top of the Allegheny mountains, not far from Stoystown. When they arrived at the house, as it was customary among the Lutherans to give a sketch of the life of the deceased in connection with the service, Mr. Schell took him into the room where the corpse lay, to give him some particulars of her life. Approaching the corpse of a very aged woman, he drew back her cap and showed Mr. Williams that she had been scalped, and then narrated the story of her capture by the Indians seventy years before. It was the very *Regina* who recognized her mother by hearing her sing the once-familiar hymn. She had grown up and married Mr. Statler and raised a large family of most respectable character. The funeral services were at the house of a Mr. Lambert, another son-in-law.

Very truly yours, ISAAC CRAIG.

[If I am not mistaken, the Peter Schell referred to in Mr. Craig's letter was the late Hon. Peter Schell, of Bedford, father of my friend, Hon. William P. Schell, present

Auditor General of Pennsylvania. If so, the bald joke of our College days, which attributed Mr. Schell's premature venerable appearance to early piety, would, to express it in the language of our venerable President John W. Nevin, D. D., "*have a far deeper meaning, historically considered.*" Since delivering my address, I have found the whole story of "*Regina the Captive Maid*" in the *Friend*, a Quaker weekly, volume seven, 1834, page 244, translated from the Danish of Pastor Roane of Elsinore. Much of the early history of Pennsylvania will be found in letters of missionaries, transmitted to the societies that sent them from Europe; and locked up in the German language in the Moravian archives at Bethlehem.

J. B. L.]

JOHN PENN'S VISIT TO HARRISBURG AND MIDDLETOWN IN 1788.

The *Pennsylvania Magazine*, a quarterly publication of the Penna. Historical Society, is a periodical which should be more widely disseminated in our State, and which from its high character, its value and its interest to every Pennsylvanian, ought to number its subscribers by the tens of thousands. It is in the third year of its existence, and every number is rich with historical and genealogical information. It is little known beyond the membership of the society, and yet there are thousands who are not connected with the State Historical Society, who would appreciate and value it. Its industrious editor, Mr. FREDERICK D STONE; the Librarian also of the society, by his researches, and the material at his hands is making it a most valuable repository for much that is worth preserving in the history of our State, and we have no hesitancy in saying it has no superior as an historical publication.

We have been prompted in speaking thus of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* by way of some prefatory remarks concerning the following extracts from the journal of John Penn, who visited Harrisburg and Middletown in the year 1788. This John Penn was the eldest son of Thomas, who was the second son of William and Hannah Callowhill Penn, was born February 23, 1760, and died in 1834. His mother was Lady Juliana Penn, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret. He published several volumes of poems and to distinguish him from the John Penn,

who was Governor of the Province from 1763 to 1771 and again from 1773 to 1776, has been named John Penn, the poet. His portrait, through a mistake, occupies the place among the Governors in the Executive Department of the State, which should be filled by John, the son of Richard Penn. A portrait of the latter is in existence and efforts will be made to procure a copy of it. How the mistake occurred we shall not inquire into at present. John Penn, the poet, came to America to look after some of the proprietary estates, and it was this which brought him to this newly-founded town on his way to Carlisle. He set out from Philadelphia on the 6th of April 1788 on horseback, reached Reading the next day, where he tarried until the 9th, when he pursued his way towards the Susquehanna. We now quote from his journal. W. H. E.—

“April 10. Rose by six o’clock, and after breakfast set out, in order to sleep at Harrisburg, the chief town of Dauphin county, and which was proposed to be the seat of government. Passed some mills a few miles from thence at Tulpehocken creek, which afterwards meets the road somewhat farther in a very picturesque spot. On the eastern side of this is a most elegant new Lutheran church. On the western is a Calvinist’s, called here, by way of distinction, a Presbyterian church. After riding through a village I came to Lebanon, a handsome town containing some hundred inhabitants. This place is decorated by a spire, and the houses are well built; many of them stone or brick. It not being distant enough, the horses were baited at Millertown, a small village half-way, and twenty miles from Harrisburg, or Harris’s ferry. About sunset, I had a fine view of this town from an high part of the road (a); the river Susquehanna flowing between its woody and cultivated banks close to the town. Mr. Harris (b), the owner and founder of this town, informed me that three years ago there was but one house built, and seemed to possess that pride and pleasure in his success which Æneas envied.

Felices illi, quorum jam mœnia surgunt !

Tho’ the courts are held here generally, Lebanon is infinitely larger. The situation of this place is one of the finest I ever saw. One good point of view is the tavern, almost close to the river. This was the house which stood alone so many years. It is

called the Compass(c), and is one of the first public houses in Pennsylvania. The room I had is 22 feet square, and high in proportion.

“April 11, After breakfasting about eight with Mr. Harris, we walked together to the ferry, when he gave me two pieces of information, one of an island he purchased of us, which the war prevented us from confirming to him; and the other of the delinquency of one Litso, who wishes to detain the money due in part for a farm over the Susquehanna, tho’ there is an incumbrance in our favor, on it, to the amount of six or seven hundred pounds, going on upon interest. The waters being high, we ferried across with difficulty, and almost dropped down to a very rapid part below the landing place; but at length escaped a disagreeable situation. About two miles from the river passed the house of Whitehill the Assemblymen,(d) and arrived about three at Carlisle, seventeen miles off.”

[Mr. Penn remained at Carlisle until the 13th, when he commenced his return to Philadelphia. He thus proceeds.]

“April 13. Rose early in order to see a cave near Conedogwinit creek, in which water petrifies, as it drops from the roof. Returned and pursued my route to a place called Lisburn, tho’ it proved somewhat out of my way. Just at this spot the country is romantic. The name of the creek running thro’ it, *Yellow-breeches creek*, may, indeed be unworthy of it. From hence the road lay thro’ woods till the Susquehanna, and Harrisburg at a distance, denoted that the ferry was at hand. I crossed the river about three and a half o’clock, surrounded by enchanting prospects. The ride to Middletown is along the eastern bank, and exhibits a striking sample of the *great*, in the opposite one, rising to a vast height, and wooded close to the water’s edge for many miles. From this vast forest, and the expansive bed of the river navigable to its source for craft carrying two tons burdens, the ideas of grandeur and immensity rush forcibly upon the mind, mixed with the desert-wilderness of an uninhabited scene. The first particular object on this road is Simpson’s (e) house, the owner of the ferry where I crossed. It is on a rock across the river. At Middletown I put up at one More’s, who was a teacher formerly at Philadelphia of Latin and Greek. He talked very sensibly, chiefly on subjects,

which discovered him to be a warm tory, and friend of passive obedience. Unlike many tories he is an enemy of the new Constitution. Here the Great Swatara joins the Susquehanna, and a very fine mill is kept at their confluence by Mr. Frey, a Dutchman, to whom I carried a letter from Mr. D. Clymer.

"Several trees, before I arrived at the Susquehanna ferry, had been girdled, as it is termed, that is cut all around thro' the bark, so as to prevent their continuing alive. This operation in a country so abounding in timber, saves the too great trouble of cutting down every tree whose leaves might obstruct the men's operation upon the corn.

"April 14. Before my departure, Mr. Frey showed me his excellent mill, and still more extraordinary mill-stream, running from one part of Swatara for above a mile till it rejoins it at the mouth. It was cut by himself, with great expense and trouble, and is the only work of the kind in Pennsylvania. Middletown is in a situation as beautiful as it is adapted to trade, and already of a respectable size. I left it threatened by rain, which came on rather violently soon after, and the roads proved the worst of the whole journey, till that time. I passed thro' Elizabethtown, eight miles off, and over the creeks (or small rivers) of Conewago and Chicksalunga. As you leave Dauphin for Lancaster county, the lands improve, and at a place half way from Middletown, where I stopped for my horses, and to avoid the rain, it was said to be worth £15 per acre. There are some handsome farm-houses nearer Lancaster. The town itself has a far superior appearance to any I had passed thro'. The streets are regular, and the sides are paved with brick, like Philadelphia, or else stone; and separated by posts from the street."

[NOTES BY A. BOYD HAMILTON, ESQ.]

a. This road was north of the present P. & R. R. R. It afforded an enchanting view of Kittatinny Gap, up and down the Susquehanna for about 10 miles, and some distance into the valley of Cumberland and York counties. The west side of the river was not wooded at that time, all the forest having been burned off twenty years before.

b. John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, a man of great energy, and the owner of 1000 acres of choice land about

his fine residence, built in 1766, yet standing pretty much as he erected it—on Front Street and Mary Alley. His father is buried directly in front of it. Mr. Harris was "born at the ferry," 1726, died 1791, buried in Paxtang Church-yard.

c. The ferry house, now occupied as a public school-house—built of logs, weather-boarded, low ceilings, large rooms—just below the present Harris Park, on Paxtang place, about 200 yards below the Harris Mansion.

d. Robert Whitehill; he resided at the present village of Whitehill, where there is a large soldiers' orphans' school. He was born in Lancaster county, 1736, and

died in Cumberland, 1813, and is buried in Silver Spring Church-yard. He was long in public service—assemblyman and congressman—for more than twenty years.

e. It was the residence of Gen. Michael Simpson, is yet standing, and is very spacious. It is directly opposite the Penna. Steel Works; they are at the "Chamber's ferry" of 1750. Simpson was a lieutenant at the storming of Quebec, and went through the Revolution with great credit. He was brother-in-law to Rev. Col. John Elder, had three wives, but left no issue. Born in Paxtang 1748, died 1813, buried under a handsome monument in Paxtang Church-yard. At his death he was Major-General of the Pennsylvania Militia. See, also, *Campaign against Quebec*, by John Joseph Henry, Albany, 1877, p. 30.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

MORDAH (N. & Q. XIX).—John Mordah, who died in December, 1744, left an unmarried daughter, Eleanor. On the 6th of November, 1746, she married James Brown, son of John Brown of Paxtang—of whose descendants we are in hopes of obtaining full information.

ISENHOUR.—Casper Isenhour died prior to 1803 and left a wife, Mary, and children, John, Mary, Elizabeth and Catherine. Information is wanted as to the ancestor of this person, and also of John Isenhour, who died about the same period and left children, Margaret, Michael, Benjamin, Eve, Ann Mary and Frenoni. Were not John and Casper brothers?

SIMPSON (N. & Q. i).—Samuel Simpson, of Paxtang, died in 1791. He left children as follows:

- i. Nathaniel.
 - ii. Jane.
 - iii. Margret, m. William Harris (dec'd) who had John and Simpson, both dec'd.
 - iv. Sarah, m. William Cook.
 - v. Samuel.
 - vi. Rebecca, m. Thomas Cavet.
 - vii. Marry, m. Robert Taggart.
- Samuel Simpson was a brother of the John Simpson referred to. W. H. E.

OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION, FROM PAXTANG AND HANOVER.—On the assessment lists of taxables, for the townships named; in 1780, we find the following persons who are designated by the titles prefixed:

Hanover for 1780.

Captain William Allen; Wm. Brown, Esq.; Sam'l Brown, jr., J. P.; Captain Daniel Bradley; Captain Ambrose Crain; Colonel Timothy Green; Captain Wm. Graham; Joseph Hutchison, J. P.; Major Abe Latcha; Wm. Montgomery, Esq.; Captain Wm. McCullough; Captain James McCright; Col. John Rodgers; Wm. Stewart, quartermaster; Captain James Wilson; Lieutenant Wm. Young; Lieutenant James Rodgers; Second Lieutenant James Wilson; Second Lieutenant Henry Graham; Second Lieutenant Wm. Brandon; Second Lieutenant James Johnson; Second Lieutenant Baltzer Stone; First Lieutenant Mathew Gilchrist.

Paxtang for 1780.

Col. Robt. Elder; Major John Gilchrist; Captain Hugh Robinson; Captain Andrew Stewart; Rev. Joseph Montgomery; Captain Johathan McClure; Captain George M'Mullen; First Lieutenant John Mathews; Second Lieutenant William M'Mullen; Abner Wickersham; [was a brother of Elisha Wickersham, and a partner in business. They laid out the town at the mouth of Swatara.]

Dr. Robert Canady, of Middletown; First Lieutenant Wm. Montgomery; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Turbaugh; First Lieutenant John Hallebaugh; Captain Samuel Cochran; Abraham Egle, Matthew Smith, Esq., Robert Rowland and John Chambers. Jacob Haldeman, 1779; Hugh Crocket, 1779; James Eaton, of Middletown, was a prisoner in 1779. S. E.

A HANOVER SPINSTER EIGHTY YEARS AGO.—The heroine of the Soldiers' Tale was not unlike Matty, the most notable girl in Hanover. Let me give you a sketch of

her. A person of great force of character, quick-witted, and a natural leader in her way. Like most uncultured persons, she used very plain language, spoke right out, and often used exceedingly rough expressions, a practice, by the way, more common seventy-five years ago than now. She associated with the young until fifty, and attended all the winter balls of the neighborhood; and further, as a matter of right and courtesy, led off the first dance. The contra dance was the fashion of those days, and when a particularly difficult figure was to be "run," such as "the three merry dancers," or the "Jersey Hornpipe," Matty always led. Quadrilles she held as small game, but never could resist the fast and whirling mazes of the "Scotch Grounds."

No funeral, wedding or other social gathering was complete without her presence and assistance. Let me tell you as 'twas told to me, a few items of a wedding in Hanover eighty years ago.

The elders and matrons of the neighborhood were patiently waiting in the great room of the house, disposed in a semi-circle converging towards the great "ten-foot" fire-place, in which, on a block, sat an old lady smoking the old long clay pipe of that day. On a round turn-up tea-table stood a pitcher of water, a tumbler, a stem glass, and a decanter of whisky. In the great arm-chair, with his massive hair plaited and clubbed, sat the Reverend Nathaniel Randolph Snowden. The youngsters were out of doors; but in a back bed-room might have been seen our old friend Matty preparing the bride for the floor. Around her and about her was a lot of young, giddy girls, of whom my mother was one, looking with intense interest upon the artistic performance.

"Ah, Matty! why didn't *you* marry? didn't you never have any beaux?"

"Well, dears, I never cared much about marrying; that thought always seemed to hamper me, and so I put it off, and off, and now of course I never will. But then as to beaux I had plenty, more than all of you ever will have put together. Why I never went to church but what one, and sometimes two, came to ride with me. Coming back home, I always managed to have a different one. There was plenty of nice young men, then."

"But, Matty, how happened it that you never fell in love, wasn't there some one amongst them that you liked well enough to marry?"

"Well, no; but then there was one I liked better than the rest. He was very handsome, and what is more he dressed to perfection. His cocked beaver was of the finest quality, and then he wore broad-cloth, think of that! You could see yourself in the buttons of his coat, beautiful shining brass. And then the frills at his shirt sleeves and bosom, were five inches long. His silver knee buckles and garters matched—wore gilded spurs on his fair topped boots, and then rode an elegant horse. Why you could have heard that horse nicker half a mile away, coming up the lane."

Here Mattie paused, lost in thought, and then slowly continued:

"He went to the army, and never came back—give me a pin, girls."

Such was Mattie—she lived all her long days, reaching beyond four-score—a maid—and died within my recollection. My father had so much respect for her, that he rode over to Hanover, ten miles, to attend her funeral.

H. R.

MONUMENT TO BRADDOCK'S MEN.

An unusual interest has recently been awakened in Western Pennsylvania on the subject of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the 800 British and American soldiers who were slaughtered on the 9th day of July, 1755, by the French and Indians a few miles east of Pittsburg.

The Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, of Philadelphia, has prepared a popular lecture on "Braddock's March." He recently visited the battlefield and "Dunbar's Camp." The owner of the land on which the latter is located has offered, through Mr. Raffensperger, a site of three acres for the proposed monument. The spot is only a few miles from Braddock's grave, 3,000 feet above tide-water, and commands a view to the west for thirty miles of surpassing loveliness. Mr. Raffensperger has been requested by prominent British and American citizens to deliver his lecture in England and America in behalf of the monument. It is believed that \$100,000 can be secured for this object. The Pennsylvania railroad company has recently improved the ground known as the battlefield. Mr. Raffensperger has secured sundry relics to be exhibited wherever his lecture is delivered. One of them is supposed to be the veritable sword of Braddock, in a fine state of preservation. This is the property of Daniel F. Cooper, Esq., of Uniontown, Pa., and has been kindly loaned to Mr. Raffensperger for the purpose named above.—*From the N. Y. Evangelist.*

THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS—IV.

East End of Hanover—1751.

	s. d.		s. d.
Peter Hedrek,	9 6	Widow Brown,	3 6
Niclos Warner,	3 0	John Hums,	4 0
Milchor Hendrey,	3 0	Andrew McMc-	
Tomas Proner,	3 6	ken,	1 0
Hendrey Bach-		Tomas Preast,	4 0
man,	3 6	John Tomson,	2 6
Conrad Clett,	3 6	Jams Graham,	3 0
Anthony Rosbom,	4 0	Jacob Bicer,	3 0
Jacob Madgher,	3 6	Lasares Stewart,	3 0
Philap Mosear,	4 0	John Coningham,	3 0
Isac Pickhar,	3 6	William Coning-	
Jacob Pickar,	3 6	ham,	4 0
William Clark,	2 6	Stufal Seas,	2 6
John Tibbins,	3 0	John Mires,	3 0
John Sheaner,	3 6	Tomas Shiralo,	2 6
Jams Young,	2 6	Patrick Broon,	2 0
John Gilleland,	3 6	John Andrew,	3 0
Petter Halmer,	3 6	John Stran,	3 6
Widow Werek,	3 6	David Strain,	2 6
Fredrek Hoak,	3 6	Georg Shekley,	3 0
Jams Slon,	2 6	Antoney Mc-	
Widow Gilaland,	2 6	Creight,	3 0
Jacob Sops,	3 6	John Sods,	3 6
John Sops,	3 6	Walter Bel,	3 6
Rudey Hoke,	3 0	Leonard Long,	3 0
Joseph Hufe,	4 0	Adam McMelvry,	2 6
Benjamin Clark,	3 6	John Henderson,	2 6
Kilen Mark,	3 6	John McClure,	4 0
Georg Tittel,	3 6	William Woods,	2 6
Isac Williams,	3 6	John Porterfeld,	2 0
John Wearer,	3 0	Robert Heslet,	2 0
Adam Cleman,	3 0	John Crafart,	4 0
Adam Casnet,	2 6	William Watson,	3 9
Jams Williams,	3 0	Hendrey Confs,	3 0
Antoney Tittel,	3 0	Jams Greler,	2 0
Dinis Keril,	2 6	John Crage,	2 6
Mattis Poor,	3 0	Thomas Strain,	1 6
John Slon,	3 0	Hugh McKoun,	3 6
Samuel Slon,	3 0	John Dikson,	3 6
Danil Ankel,	3 6	Joseph Willson,	3 6
William Young,	4 6	Adam Millar,	3 9
Abraham Wil-		Edward McMu-	
liams,	4 5	rey,	3 0
James Clark,	3 0	Jacob McCor-	
Martin Light,	4 0	mick,	2 6
Adam Reed,	4 0	John Ramsey,	1 6
Lodwick Shits,	4 0	Jams Stewart,	4 0
John Stewart,	3 0	Petter Stewart,	1 6
John Foster,	3 6	Humphrey Con-	
John Andrew,	3 6	ingham,	1 6
Walter McFar-		Robert Kirk-	
land,	3 0	wood,	2 0
Lorz Brightbill,	4 6	Jams McCoorey,	2 6
William Robison,	3 0	William Tomson,	2 6

Philap Culp,	3 6	Tomas Strain,	54 1 0
Onwalt Iagle,	2 6	Mathis Plants,	3 0
Tomas Croil,	2 6	Jacob Stoner,	3 0
Alaxander Swan,	3 6	William Stoner,	3 0
Alaxander Tom-		Bris Ines,	4 0
son,	2 0	Jams Todc,	3 0
John Graham,	3 0	John Young,	4 0
Samuel Ensworth,		Jams Dixon,	3 0
John Martin,	3 0	Barnet McNite,	1 6

freemen.

Robert Bricon,	6 0	Willm. Kithcart,	6 0
Willm. Brison,	6 0	Willm. Crosbey,	6 0
David Andrews,	6 0	Benjamin Ens-	
David Stevenson,	6 0	warth,	6 0
Patrick Bown,	6 0		
Colector, JACOB MUSER.			

West End of Hanover.—1751.

	s. d.		s. d.
Jas. Rodgers,	3 6	Robt. Humes,	3 6
Seth Rodgers,	4 6	James Roboson,	3 0
Hugh Rodgers,	3 0	Jas. Ripet,	1 6
Sam'l Sterat,	3 0	Mathew Snodey,	2 6
Widow Rodgers,	9 0	Hanall Martin,	2 0
Jos. M'Knit,	3 0	John McCormick,	3 0
Jas. Beard,	3 6	Jos. Willson,	2 6
Robt. Porterfield,	2 0	John Streat,	2 6
Mathew Thornton,	3 6	Gain Streat,	2 6
Wm. Rodger,	3 6	Robt. Park,	3 6
Wm. Thomson,	2 6	Jas. Park,	3 6
Sam'l Tood,	2 6	Hugh Willson,	2 0
George Jonson,	2 6	Jas. Willson,	3 6
John Brown,	3 0	Robt. Wallace,	3 6
John McCavit,	3 0	Robt. Snodgres,	4 0
James McCavit,	3 0	Wm. McClena-	
Thes. french,	2 6	han,	2 6
Jas. french,	2 6	Duchman in Jas.	
Jas. finney,	3 0	Harris's place,	2 0
Thos. Sharp,	3 0	Jos. Ripet,	1 0
John Sharp,	3 0	David McClen-	
John Dobins,	2 6	naihan, sr.,	3 6
Widow McKoun,	2 0	Alexd. Banot,	4 6
John Hill,	2 6	David McClen-	
Philip Roboson,	2 6	naihan, jr.,	3 6
Jas Brown,	2 6	Daniel Shaw,	2 6
Sam'l Brown,	2 6	Samuel Stuart,	3 6
Willim Erwen,	2 6	Robt Love,	3 0
Sam. Barnat,	2 6	Wm. Leard,	2 0
Alex. Mungumrey,	2 6	John Hutchison,	3 6
Thos. Bell,	1 6	Samuel Young,	1 0
Samu'l Robison,	5 0	Jas. Finney,	3 0
Jas. Ridell,	2 0	John McNealey,	2 6
Thos. McQuire,	2 6	Jas. McConnel,	1 0
John McCoard,	3 0	Thos. Russel,	1 0
Robt. Houston,	2 6	Charles McClure,	3 6
John Gamble,	2 6	John Woods,	3 0
John Hendre,	3 0	Andrew Woods,	4 0

Gain Jonston,	2 0	Mathew Tylor,	5 2 6
Thos. McClure,	3 0	Andrew Walker,	2 6
Wm. Barnot,	3 0	Robt Martin,	2 6
And'r. Wallace,	3 0	James Willson,	2 6
Richard Jonston,	2 6	George Miller,	2 6
Josias Whyte,	2 6	John McClure,	4 0
John Snodey,	2 6	Patrick Greacy,	4 6
John Cooper,	2 6	Wm. Cooper,	3 0
Thos. Cooper,	2 6	Thos. Martin,	3 0
Francis McClure,	2 6	John Stueart,	3 0
John Knox,	2 6	Thos Robinson,	4 0
Widow Derman,	2 0	Dutchman in	
Michial Neale,	2 0	John Browns	
Hendry Hart,	2 0	place,	3 0

freemen.

James Wallace, 6 0 Michal Wallace, 6 0
Colector, SAMUEL ROBOSON.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

JOHN PENN'S JOURNAL (N. & Q. XX).—In the notes to this very interesting journal of a visit to Harrisburg in 1788, there is a note of Mr. Hamilton's which I desire to correct. Mr. Penn states that he 'had a fine view of this town [Harrisburg], from a high part of the road.' Mr. H. locates this road as being "north of the present P. & R. R. R." This is certainly an error. The only point really where this "fine view" could meet the eye of the traveler in those days coming from Reading would be "Chambers' Hill." This is therefore south of the P. & R. R. R. PANTANG.

PENNSYLVANIA GENEALOGIES.—While the descendants of the Puritans and of the Dutch of New York have carefully preserved their family memorials, there have not been, until recently, any efforts made by Pennsylvanians, especially those of the German and Scotch-Irish, towards the compilation of family genealogies. In our own locality but few have been prepared, yet we are glad to learn that quite a number of our old families are looking up the records of their ancestors for permanent preservation. This is a duty we all owe to the memory of a revered and pious ancestry, and even though the records be meagre, there is no one who cannot assist in the performance of this noble work—nor is it too late to begin. Those to come after us will honor the labors thus bestowed, even if we do not receive while living, the reward for well-doing.

Several years ago, the Rev. Dr. Robinson prepared the Robinson Memorial; A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., the Hamilton Record, and J. R. Hoffer, A Genealogy of the Hoffer family. With the exception of families to which Dauphin county families may perchance be allied, and printed elsewhere, no other published genealogies are known to us. Recently, however, A. K. Fahnestock, Esq., has had printed in very neat form, a record of the Fahnestocks, and it is this work which has prompted these remarks upon the subject of Family Genealogies. It is a matter worthy of our most earnest and filial consideration—for he who cares nothing about his ancestry, is only “fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils.” W. H. E.

MONTGOMERY, REV. JOSEPH.—A correspondent calls our attention to the fact, that in Harris' Biographical History of Lancaster county, is the statement that Joseph Montgomery, member of the Assembly from Lancaster county, in 1783, was from the city of Lancaster, and the ancestor of John R. Montgomery, a lawyer of that place, etc. We do not know how such an egregious blunder could have been made. The Joseph Montgomery who represented the county at that period, was the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, of Paxtang—one of the most noted men in central Pennsylvania at that day, and of whom, we hope to present a full and interesting biographical sketch ere long. W. H. E.

ETTLEY —David Ettley, of Middletown, died in 1781, and left children as follows:

- i. John Philip.
- ii. Conrad,
- iii. David.
- iv. Christiana, m. Michael Conrad.
- v. Catherina, m. Christopher Heppeth, [Heppick]

Can J. R. furnish us with any information concerning the foregoing generation of that family?

PATRIOTIC HANOVER.

On the 7th of November, 1782, John Dickinson, the author of the “Farmer's Letters,” and at the outset of the Revolution, one of the most energetic in the cause of American rights, was elected by the Assembly of the State, and the Supreme Executive Council, President of the State of Pennsylvania, under the Constitution of 1776. Although Mr. Dickinson was fore-

most in the defense of the liberties of the Colonies, when the resolutions for Independence came before the Continental Congress, he believed, and no doubt sincerely, too, that the “Declaration” was premature, and was one of the members who was not returned to Congress by the Convention of July 15, 1776. There is no doubt that had he been chosen, his name would have been affixed to that instrument. His course during the debates on Mr. Lee's resolve, made him unpopular, and for several years he was not in active life. Nevertheless, he was not an idle spectator, and in October, 1777, he was made a brigadier-general in the Pennsylvania militia, having previously been in command of a Philadelphia battalion doing active service in the Jerseys during Washington's campaign there. It was during this period that the officers of the Lancaster battalion became acquainted with the statesman, Dickinson. Gen. Dickinson, in 1779, was chosen by Delaware as one of her representatives in the Confederate Congress, and in 1781 he was President of that State. In obedience to the call from Pennsylvania, he accepted its Presidency, when at once it was maliciously reported that he was inimical to the Independence of the States. At this juncture his compatriots in arms sought his defence.

The Ninth Battalion commanded by Col. John Rodgers, of Hanover, as brave and gallant an officer as ever wielded a sword, met and issued the following:

HANOVER, November 23th, 1782.

To the Colonels of the Lancaster County militia:

DEAR SIR: The officers and representatives of the ninth battalion of Lancaster county Militia, upon consultation have concluded, from the complexion of the present House of Assembly, that the Constitution and Liberty of the State are at stake in some measure; and sensible of the importance of what has cost us so much blood and treasure, we have thought it incumbent upon us to exert ourselves for their preservation as far as our influence extends, and to warn all who would wish to be free from the dangers that seem to impend, not doubting at the same time, but you are ready to take the alarm, as you must be sensible of the same danger. We do not think it necessary to multiply words, tending to inspire your spirit, for we are of opinion that you possess the same, and have been only waiting to know the sentiments of your fellow friends—

to Liberty. Let us not then coolly and simply suffer any of our rights to be taken from us by any men, especially as our Constitution invests us with full power to oppose any such attempt. Perhaps our fears are groundless; but in case of apparent danger, which undoubtedly is our present case, a wise man will be on his guard; and therefore let such a number of persons as you will please to appoint meet us at Manheim, on the 15th day of January next, in order that we may mutually contrive such measures as may have a tendency to preserve our good and estimable Constitution and our dear Independence and sweet Liberty. Be active and do not fail to fulfil our request. By order of the whole.

JOHN RODGERS, Colonel.

In pursuance of the foregoing circular, the deputies from the different battalions met at Manheim, on the 15th of January following. There were present at that meeting the following:

Colonels—Thomas Edwards, Ziegler, Alexander Lowry, George Ross, John Rodgers and Robert Elder.

Majors—Jacob Cook, Kelly, Hays and Herr.

Captains—Ewing, Joseph Hubley and Laird.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Chambers.

On motion, Colonel Rodgers was unanimously chosen Chairman, and Captain Joseph Hubley, Secretary.

Colonel Rodgers made a neat and appropriate speech explaining the objects of the meeting, that a rumor was in circulation calculated to do much injury, "that the President of the State of Pennsylvania was hostile to the Independence of America."

On motion, this question was put to each battalion:

Is it the opinion of the members present that they approve of the appointment of John Dickinson, Esq., as President of the State of Pennsylvania, or not?

Answer. The members of the Second Battalion are unanimously of the opinion that a better choice of a President could not be made.

Colonel Ziegler—Same opinion.

Seventh Battalion—Same.

Eighth Battalion—Same.

Ninth Battalion—We hope the Assembly have made a good choice, and if they have we thank them.

Colonel Elder agrees in opinion with the Ninth.

The following resolves, after being duly prepared and unanimously agreed to, were ordered to be forthwith communicated to the Assembly, the Supreme Executive Council, and to every battalion in the State.

Resolved, unanimously, That the people have a right to assemble together for their common good, to instruct our Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition, or remonstrance.

Resolved, unanvimosly, That in the opinion of the deputies from the different battalions now met, that the complexion of the present House of Assembly is such that we have no reason to doubt that the Independence and Constitution of this State are safe, and that we highly approve of the appointment of his Excellency John Dickinson, Esq., as President.

Resolved, unanimously, That we approve of Colonel Rodgers' calling this meeting, as it has tended to remove doubts and unjust charges that were in circulation to the disadvantage of his Excellency, the President of this State, and two of our Members of Congress, James Wilson and John Montgomery, Esquires; and we conceive such meetings have a tendency to suppress false and malicious reports, and that thereby virtue may meet with its just reward and vice be depicted in its true deformity.

(Signed,) JOHN RODGERS, Chairman.

J. HUBLEY, Secretary.

Of the Col. Rodgers, whose motion instigated this meeting, which speaks so well for the intelligent patriotism of not only then Lancaster county but the township of Hanover, we hope ere long to give further particulars.

W. H. E.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

We have been favored with a portion of the correspondence of General Henry Miller, some of which is very interesting, and as opportunity will allow, will print an occasional letter or document. The one here-with given is valuable in so far as it relates to the news of an engagement between the British and American forces at or near Guilford Court House, Virginia.

The battle of Guilford Court House, Virginia, to which this letter relates, took place on the 15th of March, 1781, concerning full particulars of which we must refer our

readers to Ramsey, Marshall and Lossing. It was a battle, in its effects highly beneficial to the cause of the patriots, though resulting in a nominal victory for the British army. Both of the belligerents displayed consummate courage and skill, and the flight of the North Carolina militia from a very strong position, is the only reproach which either army deserved. It doubtless caused the loss of victory to the Americans. Marshall justly observed "that no battle in the course of the war reflects more honor on the courage of the British troops than that of Guilford." The number of the Americans engaged in the action was quite double that of the British—though it must be borne in mind that two-thirds of these troops were raw militia; and not as Lossing observes "a much superior force"—beside the advantage of position. The battle lasted almost two hours, and many brave men fell upon that field of carnage.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, the writer of this letter, was the eldest son of John Atlee and Jane Alcock, born in Philadelphia, July 1, 1735. Removing with his parents to Lancaster at an early day, he studied law under Edward Shippen, Esq. He was admitted to the bar August 3, 1756, and soon became prominent in his profession as one of the leading lawyers of his day. He was elected chief burgess of the borough of Lancaster, Sept. 15, 1770, to which position he was thrice subsequently chosen, and administered the duties of said office up to Sept. 1774. As the breaking out of the Revolution, he became active in the cause of the Colonies and was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster county. On the 16th of August, 1777, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, second Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, his associates being Thomas M'Kean and John Evans. During the years 1777 and 1778 in addition, he held the position of Commissary to the British prisoners confined at Lancaster. On the 9th of August, 1784 he was re-appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and under the Constitution of 1790, appointed by Gov. Mifflin, August 17, 1791, President Judge of the district, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster, York and Chester, which he filled up to his death, September, 9, 1793. As a member of the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania, he rendered efficient ser-

vice; and it is somewhat noteworthy, says Mr. Harris, that a remarkable uniformity of opinion is observed in the proceedings of the Supreme Court at that early day. Lord Mansfield, speaking of Dallas' Reports in 1791, used the following language: "They do credit to the court, the bar, and the reporter. They show readiness in practice, liberality in principle, strong reason, and legal learning." Judge Atlee was a gentleman noted for his high-toned integrity and strong adherence to his sense of right.

HENRY MILLER, to whom the letter was written, was a native of Lancaster county, Penna., born Feb. 13, 1751. Brought up on the paternal farm, he was, nevertheless, well educated, and pursuing the bent of his inclination, he began the study of law and conveyancing with Colinson Read, of Reading. Before completing his studies he removed to Yorktown, where he pursued his law course under the direction of Samuel Johnston, then prothonotary of York county, young Miller acting as his clerk. He was appointed collector of the excise for York county, in 1772, 1773 and 1774, in which latter year he became a clerk in the office of Charles Lukens, then sheriff of the county. In 1775 he went out as first lieutenant of Capt. Michael Doudle's company, one of the earliest military companies which reached Boston after the battle of Bunker's Hill. Owing to Capt. Doudle's impaired health, that officer subsequently resigned, and Lieut. Miller was appointed to the command of the company.

On November 12, 1777, Capt. Miller was promoted by Congress to major of the First Pennsylvania regiment, and in the following year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Second regiment. Col. Miller took an active and gallant part in the several battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Head of Elk, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and a considerable number of other, but less important, conflicts. Owing to pecuniary circumstances—financial embarrassments at home—in the spring of 1779, he resigned his commission in the army and returned to his family at York. In October 1780, he was elected sheriff of the county, and as such continued in office until November, 1783. From 1782 to 1786 he served as a member of the General Assembly of the State. In May of the

latter year, he was commissioned prothonotary of York county, and in August subsequently appointed a justice of the court of common pleas. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1789-90, and under that constitution was reappointed prothonotary, serving until 1794.

During the so-called Whisky Insurrection he served as quarter master general. The same year he was appointed by President Washington, supervisor of the revenue for the district of Pennsylvania, serving until 1801, when he was removed by President Jefferson.

In November of the latter year (1801), General Miller removed to Baltimore, where he entered mercantile pursuits. The war of 1812 however, re-kindled the fires of his youthful feeling, and relinquishing the cares of business, he accepted the appointment of brigadier general of the militia of the United States, stationed at Baltimore, and charged with the defense of Fort M'Henry, and its dependencies. Upon the enemy's leaving the Chesapeake bay the troops were discharged, and he again retired to private life.

In the spring of 1813 General Miller returned to Pennsylvania. He purchased a farm at the mouth of the Juniata river, in Perry county, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1814, however, he was again called from his retirement, and he marched out with the Pennsylvania troops to Baltimore in the capacity of quartermaster general. Until the spring of 1821 he continued to reside on his farm. At that time he received and accepted the appointment by Governor Hiester of prothonotary of Perry county, when he removed to Landisburg, then the county seat, where he resided until he was retired from office by Governor Shulze in March, 1824.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, determined to show their high appreciation of the great services of General Miller to his State and country, although at a late period, in March, 1824, passed an act directing that the State Treasurer pay him immediately \$240 and an annuity of the same sum during the remainder of his life. But the old warrior did not live long enough to enjoy this righteous provision. He removed about the same time with his family to Carlisle, where he was soon after taken suddenly ill, and died on Monday, the 5th of April, 1824, at the age of seventy three. On the

day following he was buried with military and Masonic honors at Carlisle. One of the most genial of men, General Miller, in public life, was brave, energetic and spirited. His biography, as of many another Pennsylvania worthy, deserves to be fully written, as a bright example to the youth of the present day.

The following is the text of the letter in full:

William A. Atlee to Henry Miller.

LANCASTER, ye 29th March, 1781.

SIR: I have just now received the enclosed Letter & Warrant from the Chief Justice with a request to forward it to you by Express.

He writes me that they have a Letter from Governor Jefferson informing that Gen. Green with 4,000, chiefly militia, has had an engagement with Lord Cornwallis and about 2 500 regulars, about a mile and a half from Guilford Court House, on Thursday the 15th instant. The action continued an hour & a half, & was very bloody. General Green thought proper to retire about a mile & a half in good order. & Cornwallis was so crippled that he did not attempt to follow. The engagement would have been renewed the next day, but it proved rainy, & Captain Singleton who was in the action & brought the intelligence from camp to Governor Jefferson, then came away; he supposes there must have been another action as soon as the weather cleared up, as Gen'l Green's army were in high spirits and resolved upon it. It is conjectured (the returns not being made) that we have had about 300 killed & wounded, among the former, Major Anderson & Captain Barrett of the Maryland Line; and among the latter, General Stevens, shot in the thigh & brought off, & Captain Fontleroy shot also in the thigh & left on the field. The enemy are said to have between 500 & 700 killed & wounded.

Also, that on the same a battle was fought between the French and British fleets near the Capes of Virginia; it continued an hour & 45 minutes. The British were considerably superior in number & force, having 12 ships to 9, and the consequence was that the British got into Chesapeake & the French returned to Rhode Island, without a vessel being taken or lost on either side.

You will oblige me if you will mention to Mr. Zachary Shugart of your town, that I shou'd be very glad to see him here, if he cou'd make it suit him to take a ride this

far,—the Council having requested me to make some inquiry of him respecting some transactions of some of our people while on Long Island.

Please my compliments to Col. Hartley & your Family.

I am, Sir, with esteem,

Your most obedt. Servt.

WILLI^M A. ATLEE.

HENRY MILLER, Esquire.

Indorsed: To Henry Miller, Esquire, High Sheriff of York County—p. Mr. Killar, Express.

The letter and warrant enclosed, to which reference is made in the correspondence, relates to the arrest of one of the Rankin brothers for treason. Concerning this family of Tories we hope to obtain additional data and information, in order that the citizens of our State may learn the more of the justice meted out to them, and for which their descendants seek to claim damages from the Commonwealth.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE ANTI-MASONIC INVESTIGATION OF 1836—I see my venerable friend "C. F. M." is fighting his old battles over again and appears determined at least to convince the old ghost of Anti-Masonry, that there is "a punishment after death." And poor old Thad, who lies so quietly in his grave at Lancaster will no doubt feel bad about it if he can. "C. F. M." tells of one scene in his subject which it is probable he did not see at all, and that is the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Sproule, before Mr. Stevens' committee. "C. F. M." says Mr. Sproule stood fifty feet from the committee, when he read his "protest." The only time I ever saw that committee in session was on that particular occasion. It was in the Supreme Court room. The committee sat in front of the judge's stand. The witnesses were on their right, and the spectators were outside the "bar." I was a few feet from Mr. Sproule and he perhaps a dozen from the committee. If he bandied words with chairman Stevens, I have no remembrance of it; certainly Mr. Stevens was not a meek nor a patient man enough to tolerate it. Mr. Sproule's protest was read in a low tone, but was remarkable for the superior character of its composition. His climacteric sentence was, to my

recollection, much as "C. F. M." states,—"If it is your purpose [the Committee's] to constitute yourselves into a political 'Car of Juggernaut, ROLL ON! But remember, that the cry of your crushed and bleeding victims will ascend to HIM who hath declared, that it were better for *you* that a mill-stone were hanged about *your* necks, and"—" Mr. Stevens stopped him and would not permit him to utter the closing words.

H. R.

THE "INDIAN TOWN" (N. & Q. iv).—Neither Paxtang or Derry church were located on this tract of land. The plantation in question was "situate in Hannover Township, upon the north side of Suctara creek, adjoining to David Wilson;" so reads the survey which was made August 9, 1737. It also gives this important information, "whereon he, the Rev. William Bartrem, minister, has been five years settled." The original tract contained three hundred and fifty acres—considerable more land than any minister would like to cultivate now a-days.

W. H. E.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS IN PAXTANG IN 1780 (N. & Q. xxi)—In this list we find that of Abraham Egle. This was intended for Abram Eagley, who removed to Walnut Creek, Erie county, in 1793, under the auspices of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Land company, and some of whose descendants yet reside in that locality.

W. H. E.

REV. JOHN ELDER'S MARRIAGE RECORD.—Several correspondents having requested a copy of this, the earliest marriage record of this locality, we propose publishing the same in the next number of "Notes & Queries."

PETER BAZILLION'S WILL.

A very interesting sketch of perchance the first "squatter" in this locality, Peter Bazillion, was prepared several years ago by Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton. Since then, however, additional information has been obtained relative to Bazillion, and what is interesting—his Will, which is herewith given. From this it will be seen that he died in Chester county and not on the Ohio, as was then supposed. For these records we are indebted to our venerable friend Gilbert Cope, of West Chester.

"I Peter Bizzillion of East Caln in the County of Chester and Province of Penn

sylvania, yeoman, being Antient and weak in Body but of sound mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, But Calling to mind the uncertainty of this Life do therefore make this present writing my Last will and Testament, hereby annulling and making void all other wills and Testaments heretofore by me made, Either by word or Writing, and as touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life, I give, Devise, and Dispose of the same in the following manner & form: first, it is my will and I do order that in the first place all my Just Debts and Funeral Charges be paid and satisfied. Item, my will is and I give and bequeath the sum of five Pounds to such poor people as my Executrix shall think fit. Item, I give to my well Beloved wife Martha Bizallion (whom I likewise Constitute and Ordain my only and sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament) all and singular my Real Estate, Lands and Tenements, to her, her heirs, and assigns forever, as also all the Residue & Remainder of my Personal Estate, money, Goods and Chattles, and all of my negroes, viz: Betty, Ned, Jo, Nanny, Su, Judy, Prudence and Abigail. In witness whereof I have hereunto voluntarily & sensibly set my hand and seal this Ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and forty one two.

PIERRE BIZALLION. [L. S.]

"Witnesses—William Pim, Robert Miller, George Larow, Wm. Harlan.

"Proved Aug. 31, 1742. Letters to Martha."

The signature is in a very trembling hand, almost illegible. The following additional record is given in connection with the foregoing :

"An Inventory of The Goods and Chattels of Peter Bezallon, Deceased viz:

	£.	s.	p.
To his waring a Perril and Cash...	5	0	0
To Books.....	1	0	0
To four beads and furnitour.....	20	0	0
To two Pare of draws and two tabels, one chest.....	6	10	0
To twelve Chears and three spinning whels.....	2	0	0
To Pots, Puter and Brace.....	2	10	6
To a sarvent Boye.....	5	0	0
To negros.....	120	0	0
To Eaight, Cows and six stears....	36	0	0
To three yearlings and seven Calves.....	9	0	0

To ten horses and mairs.....	50	0	0
To thirty two shepe.....	7	10	0
To Whete, Ry, otes, in yestack and Barne.....	50	0	0
To two Plows one harrah.....	2	0	0
To one Wagin and Ceart.....	12	10	0
To Gears for six horses.....	3	10	3
To axes, hose, and other working Toules.....	1	15	6
To Bonds.....	182	10	0
To Bills.....	45	10	5
To Book Depts.....	6	10	0

£573 05 11

"Appraised by us this ninth day August one Thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

(Filed Aug 31 1742) ROBERT MILLER, JAMES LOVE.

"Dec. 23, 1763,—Martha Bazillion, widow of Peter Bazillion late of East Caln. Deed to her nephew John Hartt of East Caln for 158 acres and allowance in East Caln in consideration of love and natural affection and the sum of £5." This was patented Feb. 5, 1740 to Peter and Martha Bazillion (A vol. 9, p. 421) and became vested in the latter by right of survivorship as well as by the will of Peter. It was adjoining other land of Peter & Martha, perhaps a mile or more east of the present Coatesville.

SWAN FAMILY RECORD.

In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for October, 1879, Dr. William B. Lapham, of Augusta, Me., contributes a genealogy of the Swan family of New England. As the surnames of the family correspond or rather are identical with those of the family who settled in this locality, we have been induced to give so much as we have been able to glean from the court and other records relating to them, with the hope that some of the descendants will fill up the gaps which occur.

The family of Swan is of English origin, but the ancestors of the Swans, who settled in Hanover and Paxtang townships, was one of the one hundred English families whom King James of England placed in possession of an equal number of Irish confiscated estates. At what time Richard Swan came with his family to America we have no record—nor of all his children, save the names of six sons.

Upon an examination of the records of the Land Department of the State, we have the following data :

"Alexander Swan had surveyed to him on the 23d of January, 1743, one hundred and fifty acres in Hanover township, adjoining land of Andrew Lachin and others."

"On the 25th of August, 1767, there was surveyed to Hugh Swan, two hundred and eighty-three acres of land, adjoining land of James Wallace, John Carson and the Blue Mountain, in Paxtang township."

"To Moses Swan there was surveyed, on the 8th of November, 1774, one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining William M'Roberts on the north, Andrew Carson on the east, John Jameson on the south, and Alexander Johnson on the west, in Paxtang township."

Record of the Family of Richard Swan.

1. i. Moses, b. 1713; m. Margaret Barnett.
2. ii. Joseph, b. 1715; resided in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, in 1789.
3. iii. William, b. 1719; m. Jennett Shields.
4. iv. James, b. 1721; m. Mary ———.
5. v. Richard, b. 1725.
6. vi. Alexander, b. 1727; m. Martha ———.

I. Moses Swan, b. 1713; settled in Paxtang township about 1730; m., in 1737, Margaret Barnett, and had issue—

- i. Hugh, b. 1738.
7. ii. John, b. 1740; m.
- iii. Isaac, b. 1742; d. unm.
8. iv. Catharine, b. 1743; m. Thomas Porter.
9. v. William, b. 1743; m. Martha ———.
- vi. Joseph, b. 1747.
- vii. Moses, b. 1749.
- viii. Jean, b. 1751.
- ix. Margaret, b. 1753.
10. x. Richard, b. 1755, m. Catharine Boggs.

III. William Swan, b. 1719 in Ireland; settled in Hamilton township, Franklin county, and there d. Jan. 1773. m. Jennett Shields, and had—

- i. William,
- ii. Margaret,
- iii. Jennett,
- iv. Robert,

IV. James Swan, b. 1721 in Ireland, settled in Hanover township, Dauphin county, m. Mary ———, and had issue—

- i. James.
- ii. Alexander.
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. Jean.

V. Richard Swan, b. 1723, settled in Philadelphia, a merchant, and was one of the signers to the non-importation resolutions of 1765.

VI. Alexander Swan b. 1727, in Ireland, settled in Hanover township, Dauphin county, d. March 1778; m. Martha ——— and had issue:—

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Alexander.
- iii. Jean m. James Taylor.
- iv. Mary m. Wm. Owens.
- v. Margaret m. Thomas Finney.
- vi. Agnes m. Andrew Armstrong.

VII. John Swan b. 1741, in Paxtang, removed to now Washington county, Penna. prior to 1771, and had issue among others,—

- i. John.
- ii. Thomas.

VIII. Catharine Swan b. 1743, in Paxtang; m. Thomas Porter, and had issue.

IX. William Swan, b. 1745, in Paxtang; d. prior to 1787; m. in 1775, Martha ———, and had issue—

12. i. Margaret, b. 1776; m. James Ingram.
13. ii. Sarah, b. 1779, m. Wm. Rutherford.

iii. Moses, b. 1781; d. at Harrisburg, Sept. 11, 1822.

- iv. William, b. 1783.

X. Richard Swan, b. in Paxtang, 1755; removed to Erie county in 1802, and d. there in April, 1808; m. Catharine Boggs, b. in Donegal, Feb. 8, 1759; and d. in Erie county, April, 1843. Had issue—all b. in Paxtang except viii—

- i. Lydia, b. Sept. 15, 1789, m. Joseph McCreary, d. April, 1867.
- ii. William Boggs, b. Feb. 27, 1791; d. Feb. 10, 1792.

iii. John Joseph, b. Mar. 14, 1793; m. Emma Ann White, d. July 22, 1878.

iv. William, b. Nov. 25, 1794; removed to the West, and d. there.

v. Richard, b. Dec. 4, 1796, m. Margaret Boal Stureon, d. Sept. 11, 1811.

vi. Moses, b. Dec. 9, 1798; m. Virginia Bates, d. June 30, 1833 at Galena, Ill.

vii. Andrew Cavet, b. July 29 1802, m. Angeline Mitchel; d. July 1867 at Galena, Ill.

XI. Margaret Swan, b. in Hanover, m. Thomas Finney and had issue:—

- i. James.
- ii. Sarah.
- iii. Jennett.

XII. Margaret Swan b. 1776; d. ~~45~~ m. Nov. 26, 1799, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Major James Ingram b. 1761 d. Aug. 12, 1811, and had issue—

i. William.

ii. Martha.

XIII. Sarah Swan b. 1779; d. June 17, 1852; m. William Rutherford b. 1775; d. Jan. 17, 1850, and had issue.

Any further information will be gladly received relating to the foregoing record.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD HOME. Those who were on terms of intimacy with the late Robert Gillmor, Esq., will remember with what pleasure he related incidents connected with the Grahams and Fergusons, especially after his return from one of his visits to some of the descendants of those families resident in Kentucky. These are forcibly brought to our mind, as we peruse a letter written by the venerable John Graham of Hardin county, Kentucky, under date of September 28, 1867. He was then upwards of eighty-five years of age, and the letter written in lead pencil, betokens neither age or tremulousness. He thus alludes to events of the by-gone, being a native of Hanover.

* * * "You allude to the massacre of the Conestoga Indians near Lancaster. I have often heard my grandmother speak of that affair, and of the Paxtang boys or rangers. It was something like the tea-party at Boston. The men who done it were not known. Old Parson Elder was the Colonel of the regiment; the rank and file who were engaged in that affair were the most respectable of men. I had an old uncle, Thomas Bell (he was married to my grand-father's sister), he was an Elder in Hanover Church when I can recollect him first, and died an Elder in 1815. My grand-mother always said that Uncle Bell was one of the squad who were at Conestoga, but was not an Elder in the church at the time. The reason for killing those Indians was that then and long before, there were a great many murders committed, and the friendly Indians harbored the strange Indians, who were the guilty parties. It was the only thing to do, and every person on the frontiers approved of the act."

"DIXONS OF DIXON'S FORD."—M' CORMICK.—Some time ago I read in the TELEGRAPH an interesting account of the Dixons of Dixon's Ford, and as a descendant of the family, wish to correct one or two particulars. My great-grandmother was Isabella Dixon, who married James M' Cormick, not Hugh M' Cormick, as stated in the article. James M' Cormick was one of five brothers, viz: James, Thomas, Hugh, Seth and John, who were sons of Hugh M' Cormick, and lived, I think, originally in Carlisle. James removed with his wife to White Deer valley, as represented, and subsequently enlisted in the army. The story of Mrs. M' Cormick fleeing from the Indians is a family tradition, though it was with only one child, who afterwards died. What was the fate of James M' Cormick I do not, nor does any of the family, know. He must have been in Pennsylvania as late as 1779 or '80. That he went to Tennessee I never learned, and think that you must have confused him with some other member of the family. Perhaps the military records of Pennsylvania would tell.

E. M' C.

ANTI-MASONIC INVESTIGATION IN 1836. —(N. & Q. XXIII.)—In a court of justice the jury are quietly obliged to listen to contradictory evidence. In your issue of Saturday evening "H. R." gives his recollection of what Rev. Mr. Sproule said on that occasion. I happened to be present at the same time, in the north corner room over the Senate chamber, and I am sorry to give a different version from "H. R.'s" recollection. When Rev. Mr. Spoule was called, he was standing near the door, he advanced a pace or two and complained of the harsh treatment of the committee in tearing him away from his study, where he was preparing for the services of the sanctuary on the approaching Sabbath. "If you intend to become political oppressors, roll on your car of Juggernaut," at this point and as quick as lightning Mr. Stevens' hand came down on the table like a clap of thunder, at the same time crying *silence*. Mr. Sproule wanted to explain, but Stevens replied, "Not a word, you have insulted the Legislature already;" and he did not allow him to say another word. ANOTHER WITNESS.

HOPE FIRE COMPANY IN 1814 AND 1816. —The following "List of Members of the Hope Fire Company who have been fur-

nished with Badges," is furnished us by a gentleman who has been much interested in *Notes and Queries*. Those marked with a (*) were members in 1814. Only one on the roll survives—the genial and scholarly gentleman that he is—Samuel Shoch, Esq., of Columbia.

John Lyne,	Charles Shaffert,
Henry Antis,	James Wright,
John C. Bucher,	Andrew Graydon,
William Smith,	W. Crist,
Alexander Graydon,	James Scull,
Joseph Wallace,	— Hughes,
John Peacock,	*John Kunkel,
Henry Colestock,	Jacob Baughman,
Jacob Zollinger,	Thomas Buffington,
John Smith,	*James Mitchel,
Henry Smith,	Thomas Martin,
John A. Fisher,	— Snyder,
Jacob Hoyer,	John Williams,
Wm. Roberts,	Samuel Shoch,
James R. Boyd,	Andrew Krause,
John Buffington,	Jacob Kimmel,
Samuel Weistling,	— Kurtz,
Joseph Youse,	*Moses Musgrave,
Wm. Burns,	*David Gregg,
*John H. Candor,	*Ezekiel Gregg,
John Whitehill,	*Zeno Fenn,
Samuel Sees,	*John Wilson,
*John M. Forster,	*G. W. Hollis,
Jacob Bogler,	*G. Taylor,
Luther Reily,	*F. Scheaffer,
J. Lindermuth,	*Hugh Roland,
— Kroberger,	*George Hoffer,

*George Mish.

Of some of the foregoing, we hope ere long to give information concerning.

W. H. E.

THE LOCATION OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The following letters of WILLIAM MACLAY, of Harrisburg, one of the first Senators from Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress, and of JASPER YEATES, the eminent lawyer of Lancaster, are, perhaps, sufficiently explanatory. However, it may not be generally known that had an earnest and energetic effort been made by the citizens of Lancaster and Pennsylvania, the Capitol of the United States would have been located on or near the Susquehanna. The defeat of the movement is due to the citizens and representatives of the metropolis, who, because the seat of Government was not permanently established at Philadelphia, opposed every other location. Per-

haps it is just as well; and viewing it from the Present standpoint, had the National Capitol been located on the banks of the Ohio, it would have been a wiser selection on the part of the then representatives of people.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1779.

SIR: I consider it as almost certain that the permanent residence of Congress will be agitated at the ensuing session. Desirous as I am to bring forward information from every part of Pennsylvania, to throw light on this important subject, you may guess my mortification at receiving no answers to my letters on this Head, from Lancaster. Let it suffice to say that you have been wrong, and be no longer so, but send me the Information which I requested. But you should not stop here. Mr. Hamilton should be spoke to, and he should furnish some Member of Congress with proposals under his Hand, relating to the terms on which he will give grounds for the public buildings and set out-lots for private Persons. With all the pains you may take, it is possible you may not succeed, but without pains you need not expect it.

I am, Sir, your most Obed.

& very Hum. Servt,

WM. MACLAY.

To JASPER YEATES, Esq.

LANCASTER, 23d March, 1789.

DEAR SIR: Within this hour I have rec'd a letter from Mr. Maclay, a copy of which is subjoined; the Propriety of being peculiarly active at this Period strikes me very forcibly, I shall answer this letter immediately. I beg you will wait on Messrs. Clymer & Fitzsimons as soon as possible & inform them of yr. Intentions & Dispositions. A Letter from you to our friends in Congress, and particularly to some if not all our Representatives, should express the same matter fully and at large. In one word, My Dear Sir, I would almost, if not quite, give them a carte blanche.

Mr. John Hubley tells me this moment, that by a Letter which Parson Muhlenburg has received from his brother Frederick he is informed that Congress will in all probability settle at some place between the Delaware & Susquehanna. This is very encouraging. Do ask Clymer & Fitzsimons to see our map forwarded to them, and let me know yr. Sentiments.

I am Dr., Sir,

Very Affectionately Yrs.,

J. YEATES.

WM. HAMILTON, Esq.

**PARSON ELDER'S MARRIAGE RECORD
FROM 1744 TO 1791. 73**

At the request of a number of correspondents, at the same time in order to furnish to our readers with everything relating to the history and genealogy of this locality, we herewith present such marriage records of the Rev. John Elder as have been preserved to us. The record is one of great value, and being the earliest, is of more than a passing interest. The data within brackets have been added, not being on the original entry:

1744.

June 14.—Richard Fulton and Isabella M'Chesney.

Sept. 16.—John Findlay and Elizabeth Harris.

1745.

April 3.—James Wilson and Martha Sterrett.

1746.

June 3.—William Plunket and Esther Harris.

1749.

May 3.—John Harris and Elizabeth M'Clure.

1751.

Nov. 5.—Rev. John Elder and Mary Simpson.

1752.

Oct. 4.—William Augustus Harris and Margaret Simpson.

June 1.—William M'Chesney and Esther Say Harris.

1757.

May 23.—William Kelso and ——— Simpson.

Feb. 11.—Samuel Allen and Rebecca Smith.

1766.

Dec.—John Hays and Eleanor Elder.

1768.

June 2. James Harris and Mary Laird.

1769.

Feb. 7. Robert Elder [son of Rev. John] and Mary J.

Feb. 16.—John Reid.

April 13.—William Clark.

April 27.—James Cavet.

May 15.—William Smith.

Sept. 12.—James Robeson [and Martha Cochran].

Oct. 19.—William Brown [and Sarah Semple].

Dec. 14.—William Christy.

1770.

Moses Wallace [and Jean Fulton].

Robert Bowes and Mary Wilson.

James Monteith and Margaret Maxwell.

1771.

Jan. 24.—Alexander Hetherington.

Jan. 31.—Thomas Simpson.

May 9.—Thomas M'Nair [and Ann Maria Wallace].

May 30.—James Montgomery.

June 27.—Robert Rhea.

July 15.—Thomas Reid and Mary West.

Aug. 15.—James Johnson.

Aug. 22.—John Gilchrist.

Sept. 24.—Elijah Buck.

Nov. 5.—Benjamin Fulton.

Dec. 5.—Maxwell Chambers and Elizabeth ———.

Dec. 12.—Benjamin Galbraith.

1772.

Jan. 2.—James Rutherford and Margaret ———.

Feb. 6.—William Rodgers.

March —.—James Anderson.

April 30.—Hugh Wilson [and Isabella Fulton].

May 7.—James M'Fadden.

May 11.—James Shaw.

May 18.—James Thompson.

June 10.—Andrew Young.

Dec. 1.—William Dickey.

1773.

John Graham, of Allen township, and Sarah Brown, of Hanover.

William Wilson and Elizabeth Robinson.

Alex. M'Cullom and Mary Calhoun, both of East Pennsboro'.

Sept. 16.—Joshua Elder.

Oct. 14.—John Bell, of Cumberland Co., and Martha Gilchrist.

Nov. 1.—William Forster and Margaret Ayres, both of Upper Paxtang.

Nov. 10.—Samuel MacLay and Elizabeth Plunket.

1774.

Jan. 9.—Mr. Dougal and Sarah Wilson.

Feb. 10.—Matthias Simpson.

March 15.—James M'Cormick and Isabella Dixon of Hanover.

March 31.—Alexander Johnson.

April 14.—William Curry and Agnes Curry.

April 21.—David Ramsey.

June 15.—John Gowdie and Abigail Ryan.

June 16.—Alexander Wilson and Grizel Fulton.

June 24.—Samuel Bell and Ann Berryhill.

Aug. 13.—John Ryan and Jane Gowdie.

Aug. 25.—John Trousdale.

Sept. 15.—William Maclay [and Mary Harris.]

Sept. 29.—John Lerkin.

— Samuel Kearsley and Sarah

1775.

Jan. 17.—David Kennedy.

Jan. 31.—Andrew M'Clure.

March 7.—Daniel Curry.

April 13.—William Clark.

April 18.—Robert Moody and Margaret Hutchison.

Sept. 19.—William Wallace.

Nov. 16.—Andrew Robinson and Jane

Dec. 19.—William Swan and Martha

1776.

Jan. 12.—John Snodgrass.

Jan. 25.—James Walker and Barbara M'Arthur.

Feb. 13.—James Wilson.

March 14.—Samuel Rutherford.

April 9.—Samel Thompson.

April 14.—James Wylie.

April 25.—Thomas Miller.

May 7.—James M'Namara.

May 7.—John Simpson.

June 25.—John Templeton.

July 3.—Walter Jenkins.

Oct. 15.—Samuel Patton.

Nov. 28.—John Goorly.

Dec. 10.—Isaac Hodge and Margaret Wilson, both of Hanover.

1777.

Jan. 23.—David Wray of Derry and Mary Cowden of Paxtang.

March 23.—Richard M'Clure.

March 20.—James Cowden and Mary Crouch.

April 8.—Joseph Wilson and Margaret Boyd, both of Derry.

April 22.—David Pinkerton

June 19.—John Thompson.

July 31.—Thomas Wylie.

Nov. 4.—Thomas Foster, of Buffalo, and Jane Young, of Hanover.

Dec. 4.—George Dixon,

Dec. 23.—James Kyle and Eleanor Carothers.

1778.

Jan. 13.—John Dickey.

Jan. 22.—George Crain.

April 9.—Archibald M'Allister and ——— Hayes, of Derry.

April 30.—James Todd and Mary Wilson.

June 4.—William M'Haddon.

June 22.—Samuel Weir.

Sept. 10.—Hugh Robison.

Sept 10.—James Laird.

Dec. 10.—James M'Kinzie and Mary King.

1779.

April 12.—John M'Gown [M'Ewen].

April 15.—Adam Means.

May. 27.—James Harris.

Aug. 3.—Joseph M'Clure.

Sept. 14.—William Moor and ——— Boyd.

Sept. 23.—Samuel M'Teer and ——— Quigley.

Sept 23.—Ann Elder [daughter of Rev. John].

Oct. 5.—Andrew Duncan.

Nov. 11.—Joseph Gray [and Mary Robinson].

Nov. 15.—David Watson.

Dec. 14.—James Donaldson.

Dec. 23.—William Sterrett, jr.

1780.

Jan. 13.—John Chesney.

Jan. 25.—Joseph Fulton.

June 29.—Samuel Hutchinson.

July 13.—James Dickey.

July 20.—John Lytle.

1781.

Feb. 27.—Richard M'Guire and Eleanor Gilchrist.

March 1.—James Robinson and ——— Boyce.

March 6.—John Fleming and Nancy Neill.

March 8.—John Shearl and Margaret Thom.

April 3.—John Patterson and Jane Johnston.

April 12.—John Maxwell and Mary Houston.

May 10.—William Young and Martha Wilson.

June 21.—William Trousdale and Elizabeth Glen.

Nov. 13.—Matthew Gilchrist and Elizabeth Crouch.

Dec. 11.—Somuel M'Cord and Martha M'Cormick.

Dec. 18.—William Sawyers and Mary Sawyers.

1782.

Jan. 31.—Thomas Smiley and Ann Tucker.

March 31.—James Reid.

April 1.—Hugh Swan. 77
April s.—Hugh Ramsey and Margaret M'Hargue.

May 6.—John Lewis.
May 9.—James Spence.
May 14.—Samuel Russell.
Aug. 8.—Francis M'Clure.
Aug. 19.—Lambert Van Dyke.
Dec. 31.—Richard King and Mary Wylie, both of Paxtang.

1783.

Jan. 23.—James M'Cleester and Sarah Roan.

Feb. 25.—Joseph Green, of Hanover, and Sarah Auld, of Paxtang.

Feb. 27.—Matthew Caldwell, of Sewickly, and Mary Pinkerton.

March 11.—Joseph Wilson and Margaret Boyd.

May 12.—Edward Jackson and Margaret Lewis.

May 27.—Joshua Elder and ———

Aug. 7.—John Clark and Mary Smith.

1784.

March 2.—Robert Boal and Mary Wilson.

March 29.—William M'Cormick and Grizel Porter, both of Derry.

April 15.—George Williams and Ann Meloy.

May 18.—James Wilson and Mary Elder.

June 3.—John M'Donald and Lydia Sturgeon.

June 7.—Christopher Irwin and Mary Fulk, both of Londonderry.

Oct. 21.—Robert Keys and Elizabeth Cowden.

Nov. 9.—Duncan Sinclair and Hannah Templeton.

Nov. 9.—Moses Gillmor and Isabella Wallace.

Dec. 14.—Robert Foster and Esther Rennick.

1785.

Jan. 3.—William Buck and Margaret Elliott, both of Derry.

March 7.—James Smith Poik and Jean Fullion.

March 15.—Robert Templeton and Mary Boyd.

April 28.—Alexander Wilson and Elizabeth Carson.

1786.

April 11.—David Calhoun and Elenor King.

June 13.—Joseph Hutchinson, of Paxtang, and Sarah Cathcart, of Hanover.

Dec. 19.—John Wylie and Sarah Whiteley. 77

Dec. 19.—Patrick Murray and Mary Breerton Beatty.

1787.

March 13.—David Ramsey and Martha Graham.

April 3.—David Mitchel and Susanna Wilson, both of Derry.

May 1.—William M'Ilhenny and Elizabeth M'Neal.

June 19.—James Wallace and Sarah Elder.

Nov. 20.—James Henderson and Margaret Wiggins.

Nov. 20.—John Culbertson and Mary Augeer.

1788.

Jan. 18.—John Elder and Sarah Kennedy.

Jan. 13.—Thomas White and Jane Spence.

Feb. 12.—James Laird and Mary M'Farland.

March 11.—Joseph Sawyers and Elizabeth M'Farland.

April 29.—James Anderson and Esther Thom.

Sept. 27.—Thomas Hamilton and Mary Kyle.

1789.

March 3.—Samuel Sloan and Prudence Walker.

1790.

Feb. 5.—Samuel Hill and Nancy Beatty.

Oct. 14.—Charles Clark and Elizabeth Robinson.

1791.

April 4.—John Laird and Rachel ———.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXV.

Historical and Genealogical. 77

MORDAH—BROWN. (N. & Q. XIX, XXII. — You stated that when John Mordah died in 1744, he left an unmarried daughter, Eleanor. This same Eleanor, who was born in 1724, married, November 6, 1746, James Brown, one of the oldest of the seven sons of John Brown, of Paxtang. She died in 1752. In due time James Brown married Mary M'Clahan, and removed to the Conedogwinet, between Carlisle and Newville. From this last marriage sprang some of the Browns of Kentucky, and those of Brown's Mills, Mercer county, Pa., and Surgeon General Mintley, who died last summer in Philadelphia, &c. The first wife

Eleanor left four children, two of whom died young. The third, Agnes, married a Mr. Boyd, of Juniata county, who has left descendants named Boyd and Patterson. The fourth was John, born in 1752; married Margaret Truesdell in 1778. Of their six children James is still represented in Cumberland county by one son and two daughters, and the family of a deceased son. John, born in 1780, by four grand daughters. Jane, born in 1782, married John Scouler, near Newville, and left four sons and one daughter, still living. William, born in 1784, left one son and one daughter in Clermont county, Ohio. Eleanor and Mary left no descendants. J. B. S.

HARRIS—SIMPSON.—By the records at Lancaster I find that Simpson Harris, a soldier of the First Pennsylvania Regiment of the Revolution, died in hospital at Ashly Hill, near Charleston, S. C., on the 2nd of November, 1782. He was the nephew of John Harris and Nathaniel Simpson, to whom he left his personal property. John Hilsdorff, the surgeon's mate of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, was with him when he died. S. E.

CAPT. ANDREW LEE OF PAXTANG.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Revolution.

Capt. Andrew Lee, concerning whom the following incidents relate, was the son of Thomas Lee, born in Paxtang, now Dauphin county, on the 17th of December, 1742. He was brought up on his father's farm, but received a fair education under the instruction of that old school master Joseph Hutchinson of Derry (N. & Q. ix.) During the French and Indian war, he served towards its close in Col. John Elder's regiment on the frontiers. He was probably one of the celebrated "Paxtang Boys," although we have only tradition for the authority. At the breaking out of the Revolution, as did every man, woman and child in Paxtang, he espoused the cause of Independence, and enrolled himself among the first associates. He subsequently rose to be captain in Col. Hazen's "Congress' Own" regiment, and was in active service during the whole period of the war.

Captain Lee accompanied Sullivan's expedition to Staten Island in August 1777, and a portion of which force, including Captain Lee's, after a hard-fought engagement, surrendered to the enemy. From his diary, recently published, he thus speaks of his captivity:

"The enemy acknowledged we made a brave defense, and were surprised at the smallness of our party when they saw us come in. * * * * *

Our usage was rather cruel than otherwise from this [Aug. 22d] to the 28th inst., having never eaten but four times in seven days, and lodging two nights in the open field. On Saturday the 23d we were delivered to the Hanspach [Anspach] guard, the officers of whom behaved with the utmost politeness to us, and showed a tenderness which the British seemed strangers to. On Sunday we were put on board a ship and transported to New York, where we were landed the next morning, and conducted to the City Hall through a multitude of insulting spectators. We remained in this place until the 28th inst., when we removed to Frankfort street on parole, with the liberty of said street, being 200 yards in length. Here we continued upon two thirds allowance until the 4th of November when we were removed to Long Island to Flatlands, on condition that we would pay our board.

"Nothing material happened until the 27th of November, when the appearance of part of the American army on Staten Island carried such fears into the General commanding New York as to determine him for our better safety to remove us on board a ship. Accordingly two transports being ready we were the next day put on board under guard, being in number about 255. Here we expected a greater hardship than we had yet undergone, having a scant allowance of provisions, and badly cooked as might reasonably be supposed, for the want of materials to do it with, there being but one fire and one kettle to a ship, which being fixed to the deck, rendered it very difficult to cook at all. On Wednesday, which happened very often at this season of the year, on account of bannard [bannan], days, as they term it, we drew musty oaten meal. When we could spare time from the cittel, we used to pass the evenings in walking the deck, and playing a game at whist, and sometimes with dancing on the quarter-deck, as some of the gentlemen were performers on the violin. Our evenings were generally ended in singing, which always began upon blowing out the light, immediately after turning into our berths. Our situation was truly pitiable on many accounts, but more especially of provisions, which being altogether salt, without any kind of vegetables, must infallibly have

brought on sickness and disorder had we stayed long on board. But the General's fears in regard to the prisoners having subsided, on the 12th day of our confinement he issued orders that we should return to Long Island, and accordingly on December 10th we relanded at Brooklyn." We are not informed as to the date of Capt. Lee's release, but believe it was in the spring of 1778.

It was during the year 1678-9 that Captain Lee was sent home to Paxtang to recruit for the army. At Lancaster were yet confined the prisoners of war taken at Burgoyne's surrender at Trenton and Princeton, of whom there had been a large number on hand, owing to the difficulties encountered in the negotiations for a proper exchange. As a result the American authorities found much difficulty in disposing of them. They had no posts regularly fitted for the purpose, and they could suggest no better means for securing them than to place them under guard in a thickly settled part of the country, where the inhabitants were most decidedly hostile to the English. The town of Lancaster in Pennsylvania, was of those selected for this purpose. The prisoners were confined in barracks, enclosed with a stockade and vigilantly guarded. But, in spite of all precaution, they often disappeared in an unaccountable manner, and nothing was heard of them till they had resumed their places in the British army. Many and various were the conjectures as to the means of their escape; the officers inquired and investigated in vain; the country was explored to no purpose; the soldiers shook their heads and told of fortune-tellers, peddlers, and such characters, who had been seen at intervals; and sundry of the more credulous could think of nothing but supernatural agency; but whether man or spirit was the conspirator, the mystery remained unbroken.

When this became known to Washington, he sent Gen. Hazen to take this responsible charge. This energetic officer, after exhausting all resources, resorted to stratagem. He was convinced that, as the nearest post was more than a hundred miles distant, the prisoners must be aided by Americans; but where the suspicion should fall, he could not even conjecture—the reproach of toryism being almost unknown in that region. Having been trained to meet exigencies of this kind in a distinguished career, as colo-

nel in the British army, his plan was formed at once, and communicated to an officer of his own, upon whose talent he relied for its successful execution. This was

Capt. Andrew Lee, whose courage and ability fully justified the selection.

The secret plan concerted between them was this: It was to be given out that Capt. Lee was absent on furlough or command. He, meantime, was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and having provided himself with information and a story of his capture, was to be thrown into the barracks, where he might gain the confidence of the soldiers, and join them in a plan of escape. How well Capt. Lee sustained his part may be inferred from the fact, that when he had disappeared and placed himself among the prisoners, his own officers and soldiers saw him every day without the least suspicion. The person to whom we are indebted for most of these particulars, was the Intendant of the prisoners, and familiar with Lee; but though compelled to see him often in the discharge of his duty, he never penetrated the disguise. Well it was for Capt. Lee that his disguise was so complete. Had his associates suspected his purpose to betray them, his history would have been embraced in the proverb, "dead men tell no tales."

For many days he remained in this situation, making no discoveries whatever. He thought he perceived at times signs of intelligence between the prisoners and an old woman who was allowed to bring fruit for sale within the enclosure. She was known to be deaf and half-witted, and was therefore no object of suspicion. It was known that her son had been disgraced and punished in the American army, but she had never betrayed any malice on that account, and no one dreamed that she could have the power to do injury if she possessed the will. Lee watched her closely, but saw nothing to confirm his suspicions. Her dwelling was about a mile distant, in a wild retreat, where she shared her miserable quarters with a dog and cat, the former of which mounted guard over the mansion, while the latter occasioned superstitious fears, which were equally effectual in keeping visitors away.

One dark stormy night in autumn, Capt. Lee was lying awake at midnight, meditating on the enterprise he had undertaken, which though in the beginning it had recommended itself to his romantic disposi-

tion, had now lost all its charms. It was one of those tempests which in our climate so often hang upon the path of the departing year. His companions slept soundly, but the wind which shook the building to its foundation, and threw heavy splashes of rain against the window, conspired with the state of his mind to keep him wakeful. "All at once the door was gently opened, and a figure moved silently into the room. It was too dark to observe its motions narrowly, but he could see that it stooped towards one of the sleepers, who immediately rose; next it approached and touched him on the shoulder. Capt. Lee immediately started up; the figure then allowed a slight gleam from a dark lantern to pass over his face, as it did so, whispered, impatiently, "not the man—but come!" It then occurred to Lee that it was the opportunity he desired. The unknown whispered to him to keep his place till another man was called; but just at that moment something disturbed him, and making a signal to Capt. Lee to follow, he moved silently out of the room.

They found the door of the house unbarred, and a small part of the fence removed, where they passed out without molestation; the sentry had retired to a shelter where he thought he could guard his post without suffering from the rain; but Lee saw his conductors put themselves in preparation to silence him if he should happen to address them. Just without the fence appeared a stooping figure, wrapped in a red cloak, and supporting itself with a large stick, which Lee at once perceived could be no other than the old fruit woman. But the most profound silence was observed; a man came out from a thicket at a little distance and joined them, and the whole party moved onward by the guidance of the old woman. At first they frequently stopped to listen, but having heard the sentinel cry, "all's well," they seemed reassured, and moved with more confidence than before.

They soon came near to her cottage under an overhanging bank, where a bright light was shining out from a little window upon the wet and drooping boughs that hung near it. The dog received them graciously, and they entered. A table was spread with some coarse provisions upon it and a large jug, which one of the soldiers was about to seize, when the man who conducted them withheld him. "No," said he, "we must first

proceed to business." He then went to a small closet, from which he returned with what seemed to have been originally a Bible, though now it was worn to a mahogany color and a spherical form. While they were doing this, Lee had time to examine his companions; one of them was a large, quiet-looking soldier, the other a short stout man with much of the aspect of a villain. They examined him in turn, and as the Captain had been obliged formerly to punish the shorter soldier severely, he felt some misgivings when the fellow's eyes rested upon him. The conductor was a middle-aged, harsh-looking man, whom Captain Lee had never seen before.

As no time was to be lost, their guide explained to them in few words, that before he should undertake his dangerous enterprise, he should require of them to swear upon the Scriptures not to make the least attempt to escape, and never to reveal the circumstances or agents in the proceeding, whatever might befall them. The soldiers however insisted on deferring this measure till they had formed some slight acquaintance with the contents of the jug, and expressed their sentiments on the subject rather by actions than words. In this they were joined by Captain Lee, who by this time had begun to contemplate the danger of his enterprise in a new and unpleasant point of view. If he were to be compelled to accompany his party to New York, his disguise would at once be detected, and it was certain he would be hanged as a spy. He had supposed beforehand that he should find no difficulty in escaping at any moment, but he saw that their conductor had prepared arms for them, which they were to use in taking the life of any one who should attempt to leave them—and then the oath. He might possibly have released himself from its obligations, when it became necessary, for the interests of his country, but no honorable man could well bear to be driven to an emergency, in which he must violate an oath, however reluctantly it was taken. He felt that there was no retreating, when there came a heavy shock as of something falling against the sides of the house; their practiced ears at once detected the sound of the alarm gun, and their conductor, throwing down the old Bible which he had held all the while impatiently in his hand, directed the party to follow him in close order, and immediately quitted the house, taking with him his dark lantern.

They went on with great dispatch, but not without difficulty. Sometimes their footing would give way on some sandy bank or slippery field; and when their path led through the woods, the wet boughs dashed heavily in their faces. Captain Lee felt that he might have deserted his precious companions while they were in this hurry and alarm; but he felt that as yet he had made no discoveries, and however dangerous his situation was he could not bear to confess that he had not nerve to carry him through. On he went, therefore, for two or three hours, and was beginning to sink with fatigue, when the barking of a dog brought the party to a stand. Their conductor gave a low whistle, which was answered at no great distance, and a figure came forward in the darkness, who whispered to their guide and then led the way up to a building which seemed by the shadowy outline to be a large stone barn. They entered it and were severally placed in small nooks where they could feel that the hay was all around them except on the side of the wall. Shortly after some provisions were brought to them with the same silence, and it was signified to them that they were to remain concealed the whole of the coming day. Through a crevice in the wall, Lee could discover as the day came on, that the barn was attached to a small farm-house. He was so near the house that he could hear the conversation which was carried on about the door. The morning rose clear, and it was evident from the inquiries of horsemen, who occasionally galloped up to the door, that the country was alarmed. The farmer gave short and surly replies, as if unwilling to be taken off from his work, but the other inmates of the house were eager in their questions, and from the answers, Captain Lee gathered that the means by which he and his companions had escaped were as mysterious as ever.

The next night, when all was quiet, they resumed their march, and explained to Captain Lee that, as he was not with them in their conspiracy, and was accidentally associated with them in their escape, they should take the precaution to keep him before them, just behind the guide. He submitted without opposition, though the arrangement considerably lessened his chances of escape. He observed, from the direction of the stars, that they did not move in a direct line towards the Dela-

ware, but they changed their course, so often that he could not conjecture at what point they intended to strike the river. He endeavored, whenever any peculiar object appeared, to fix it in his memory as well as the darkness would permit, and succeeded better than could have been expected, considering the agitated state in which he traveled.

For several nights they went on in this manner, being delivered over to different persons, from time to time; and as Capt. Lee could gather from their whispered conversations, they were regularly employed on occasions like the present, and well rewarded by the British for their services. Their employment was full of danger; and though they seemed like desperate men, he could observe that they never remitted their precautions. They were concealed days in barns—cellars—caves made for the purpose, and similar retreats, and one day was passed in a tomb, the dimensions of which had been enlarged, and the inmates, if there had been any, banished to make room for the living. The burying grounds were a favorite retreat, and on more occasions than one they were obliged to resort to superstitious alarms to remove intruders upon their path: their success fully justified the experiment, and, unpleasantly situated as he was, in the prospect of soon being a ghost himself, he could not avoid laughing at the expedition with which old and young fled from the fancied apparitions under clouds of night, wishing to meet such enemies, like Ajax, in the face of day.

Though the distance to the Delaware was not great, they had now been twelve days on the road, and such was the vigilance and suspicion prevailing throughout the country, that they almost despaired of effecting their object. The conductor grew impatient, and Lee's companions, at least one of them, became ferocious. There was, as we have said, something unpleasant to him in the glances of this fellow towards him, which became more and more fierce as they went on; but it did not appear, whether it was owing to circumstance or actual suspicion. It so happened that on the twelfth night Captain Lee was placed in a barn, while the rest of the party sheltered themselves in a cellar of a little stone church, where they could talk and act with more freedom, both because the solitude of

the church was not often disturbed even on the Sabbath—and because even the proprietors did not know that illegal hands had added a cellar to the conveniences of the building.

The party was seated here as the day broke, and the light, which struggled in through the crevices, opened for the purpose, showed a low room about twelve feet square, with a damp floor and large patches of white mould upon the walls. Finding, probably, that the pavement afforded no accommodations for sleeping, the worthies were seated each upon a little cask, which seemed like those used for gunpowder. Here they were smoking pipes with great diligence, and, at intervals not distant, applying a hugh canteen to their mouths, from which they drank with upturned faces, expressive of solemn satisfaction. While they were thus engaged, the short soldier asked them, in a careless way, if they knew whom they had in their party? The others started, and took their pipes from their mouths to ask them what he meant. "I mean," said he, "that we are honored with the company of Captain Andrew Lee of the rebel army. The rascal once punished me, and I never mistook my man when I had a debt of that kind to pay. Now, I shall have my revenge."

The others hastened to express their disgust at his ferocity, saying, that if, as he said, their companion was an American officer, all they had to do was to watch him closely. They said that, as he had come among them uninvited, he must go with them to New York, and take the consequences, but meantime, it was their interest not to seem to suspect him, otherwise he might give an alarm, whereas it was evidently his intentions to go with them till they were ready to embark for New York. The other person persisted in saying that he would have his revenge with his own hand, upon which the conductor, drawing a pistol, declared to him that if he saw the least attempt to injure Captain Lee, or any conduct which would lead him to suspect that his disguise was discovered, he would that moment shoot him through the head. The soldier put his hand upon his knife, with an ominous scowl upon his conductor, but seeing that he had to do with one who was likely to be as good as his word, he restrained himself, and began to arrange some rubbish to serve him for a

bed. The other soldier followed his example, and their guide withdrew, locking the door after him.

The next night they went on as usual, but the manner of their conductor showed that there was more danger than before; in fact, he explained to the party that they were now not far from the Delaware, and hoped to reach it before midnight. They occasionally heard the report of a musket, which seemed to indicate that some movement was going on in the country. Thus warned, they quickened their steps, and it was not long before they saw the gleam of broad clear light before them, such as it reflected upon the calm waters, even in the darkest night. They moved up to it in deep silence; there were various emotions in their breasts; Captain Lee was hoping for an opportunity to escape from an enterprise which was growing too serious, and the principal objects of which were already answered; the others were anxious lest some accident might have happened to the boat on which they depended for crossing the stream.

When they came to the bank there were no traces of a boat on the waters. Their conductor stood still for a moment in dismay; but recollecting himself, he said it was possible it might have been secured lower down the stream, and, forgetting everything else, he directed the larger soldier to accompany him, and giving a pistol to the other, he whispered, "if the rebel officer attempts to betray us, shoot him; if not, you will not, for your own sake, make any noise to show where we are." In the same instant they departed, and Captain Lee was left alone with the ruffian.

He had before suspected that the fellow knew him, and now doubts were changed to certainty at once. Dark as it was, it seemed as if fire flashed from his eye, now he felt that revenge was within his power. Captain Lee was as brave as any officer in the army; but he was unarmed, and though he was strong, his adversary was still more powerful. While he stood, uncertain what to do, the fellow seemed enjoying the prospect of revenge, as he looked on him with a steady eye. Though the officer stood to appearance unmoved, the sweat rolled in heavy drops from his brow. He soon took his resolution, and sprang upon his adversary with the intention of wrestling the

pistol from his hand; but the other was upon his guard, and aimed with such precision, that had the pistol been charged with a bullet, that moment would have been his last. But it seemed that the conductor had trusted to the sight of his weapons to render them unnecessary, and had therefore only loaded them with powder; as it was, the shock threw Captain Lee upon the ground; but, fortunately as the fellow dropped the pistol, it fell where the Captain could reach it, and as his adversary stooped and drew his knife from his bosom Capt. Lee was able to give him a stunning blow. He immediately threw himself upon the assassin, and a long and bloody struggle began; they were so nearly matched in strength and advantage, that neither dared unclench his hold for the sake of grasping the knife; the blood gushed from their mouths, and the combat would have probably ended in favor of the assassin, when steps and voices were heard advancing, and they found themselves in the hands of a party of countrymen, who were armed for the occasion, and were scouring the banks of the river. They were forcibly torn apart, but so exhausted and breathless, that neither could make any explanation, and they submitted quietly to their captors.

The party of armed countrymen, though they had succeeded in their attempt, and were sufficiently triumphant on the occasion, were sorely perplexed how to dispose of their prisoners. After some discussion, one of them proposed to throw the decision upon the wisdom of the nearest magistrate. They accordingly proceeded with their prisoners to his mansion, about two miles distant, and called upon him to arise and attend to business. A window was hastily thrown up, and the justice put forth his night capped head, and with more wrath than became his dignity, ordered them off; and, in requital for their calling him out of bed in the cold, generously wished them in the warmest place. However, resistance was vain; he was compelled to rise; and, as soon as the prisoners were brought before him, he ordered them to be taken in irons to the prison at Philadelphia. Lee improved the opportunity to take the old gentleman aside, and told him who he was, and why he was thus disguised; the justice only interrupted him with the occasional inquiry, "Most done?" When he had finished, the magistrate told him that his story was very

well made, and told in a manner very creditable to his address, and that he should give it all the weight it seemed to require. And Captain Lee's remonstrances were unavailing.

As soon as they were fairly lodged in prison, Captain Lee prevailed on the jailor to carry a note to General Lincoln, informing him of his condition. The General received it as he was dressing in the morning, immediately sent one of his aids to the jail. That officer could not believe his eyes that he saw Captain Andrew Lee. His uniform, worn out when he assumed it, was now hanging in rags about him, and he had not been shaved for a fortnight; he wished, very naturally, to improve his appearance before presenting himself before the Secretary of War; but the orders were peremptory to bring him as he was. The General loved a joke full well; his laughter was hardly exceeded by the report of his own cannon; and long and loud did he laugh that day.

When Captain Lee returned to Lancaster, he immediately attempted to retrace the ground; and so accurate, under the unfavorable circumstances, had been his investigation, that he brought to justice fifteen persons who had aided in the escape of the British prisoners.

Captain Lee, like many of the bravest of the officers of the Revolution, never received any reward for his hazardous and valuable services. He was subsequently ordered back to Paxtang, where he was on the recruiting service until the close of the war. There of course he remained, but like other patriots, the prime of his life had passed, and with broken constitution—shattered health—was unable to undergo hard labor, and resorted to keeping a public tavern or inn at Harrisburg, shortly after that town was laid out. Here he remained a number of years, honored and respected. He was one of the earliest members of the Ancient Masonic Lodge at Paxtang, having received the honors of that fraternity in one of the army lodges, became its master, and for many years its treasurer.

Prior to the war of 1812-14, Capt. Lee removed to Hanover township, Luzerne county, where he closed his eventful life at the age of 80 years, on Friday the 23d of June, 1821. He was buried with military and masonic honors.

Capt. Lee's son, Washington Lee, entered the regular army, and rose to be a colonel in that service.

W. H. E.

Historical and Genealogical.

A HANOVER SPINSTER EIGHTY YEARS AEO. [N. & Q. xxi].—I wish "H. R." would tell us something more of that wonderful character in Hanover. Of course it is Matty C——, who had a sister Violet. Once when Major John Barnett was returning home on horseback with his son Joseph from Hanover Church, Joseph looked back and said:—"Put the spurs in your horse, father, Matty C—— is after you." That was enough to make any fellow feel as though the de'il was after him. "Oh," said he to me, "how father did fly."

I. M.

PARSON ELDER'S MARRIAGE RECORD [N & Q. xxvi.] As it is desirable to perfect this record, information is requested relative to the persons married, where but one name is given. We believe that these can all be obtained if each person having the desired knowledge will forward the same.

W. H. E.

WHO IS BURIED THERE?—On the farm now belonging to Rev. Simon Mower, about one mile this side of Lingiestown, there were some graves on a knoll in the field, behind the barn and across the road. Recently the traces were obliterated and the ground is now cultivated as the rest of the field. Who can tell who were there buried and when? This farm was owned once by one of my ancestors and the possibility of it being their family burying ground annoys me.

A. L. G.

"LAUREL HILL."—A correspondent makes inquiry as to the location of this place where, 80 years ago, the Fourth of July celebrations were held. We are of the opinion that Laurel Hill was the ground partly occupied by the Harrisburg cemetery, and which is appropriately named by many Mt. Kalmia—this word being the botanical name for laurel and so designated by the great Linneus, in honor of Kalm, who first sent a description of the shrub to that botanist.

W. H. E.

UPPER PAXTANG IN THE REVOLUTION.

[We herewith present two rolls of companies formed during the Revolution in the northern part of Dauphin county—then known as Upper Paxtang. The company of Captain Deibler was in active service

for nearly a year, returning home in January, 1777. A portion of the command was captured at the battle of Long Island, and were not released from captivity until the year 1778. During that and the following year, the company was commanded by Captain John Hoffman, and under him they were on the frontiers protecting the defenceless inhabitants from the encroachments of the Indians and Tories who had their headquarters in Southern New York, and against whom General Sullivan's army was successfully sent in 1779. The little company from Upper Paxtang did valiant service, and all through the Revolution were a well-disciplined body of men. Capt. Martin Weaver, who commanded the detachment in 1781 was connected with Captain Matthew Smith's company of 1775, and probably was among those who returned home sick from Boston, as he seems to have been second lieutenant in Captain Deibler's company in the spring of 1776. We regret we are unable to give the roll of the company as organized in 1778-9. The descendants of the Hoffmans, Deiblers, Sallada, Steever, Seal, and others whose names are enrolled among these heroes of the "times which tried men's souls," will no doubt be gratified to learn of the valor, the bravery and undying courage of their ancestors. As they read over these names, let their hearts be imbued with the lofty spirit of patriotism which fired the souls of their forefathers, and cherish in faithful remembrance the glorious deeds of a century ago, in behalf, not of themselves, but of posterity.

W. H. E.]

A true return of Capt. Albright Deibler's Company of Associators of the 4th Battalion commanded by Col. James Burd, Esqr., March 14th 1776.

Captain,

Albright Deibler.

First Lieutenant,

John Hoffman.

Second Lieutenant.

Martin Weaver.

Ensign,

Abraham Neighbour.

Privates.

Bretts, Lodwk,	Lark, Stophel,
Chesley, Christ,	Meets, Bastian,
Chesley, Jacob,	Meets, Jacob,
Chesley, John,	Meets, Peter,

Oline, Sen. William, Minich, George,
 Cline, Jr. William, Motter, John,
 Clinger, Philip, Neevling, Jacob,
 Conway, Francis, Normier, Henry,
 Deibler, Matthias, Reigel, George,
 Deibler, Michael, Rouscoulp, Philip,
 Fonderback, Henry, Salladay, Michael,
 Harman, Jacob, Shots, Jacob,
 Harman, Daniel, Smith, Peter,
 Hoffman, John Nicholas, Snider, Leonard,
 las, Snokes, Christly,
 Jury, Samuel, Steever, Leonard,
 Keadley [Keayler], Stonebreaker, Bast'n,
 Michael, Work, Adam,
 Keller, Jacob, Wolf, Adam,
 Kench, John, Wolf, Henry,
 Larue, Francis, Yeager, Andrew,
 Yeager, Matthew.

Return of Captain Martin Weaver's Company, of Upper Paxtang, April 23, 1781.

Captain,

Martin Weaver.

Lieutenant,

John Sheesley.

Ensign,

Daniel Steever.

Sergeants,

Mathias Deibler, Ludwig Bretz, John Harman.

Corporals,

John Motter, George Ragel, Christian Lark.

Drummer,

William Cline.

Privates.

First class—

Edward Wheelock, George Paul,
 Jacob Sheesly, George Ream,
 Frederick Paul, James Miley,
 William Ingram, John Moyer.

Second class—

John Motter, Henry Warfel,
 Abraham Jury, John Ditty,
 John Miller, John Richter,
 Lawrence Kortz, George Klinger.

Third class—

Michael Sallade, Michael Shadel,
 Leonard Snyder, Abraham Neighbour,
 Andrew Yeager, Frederick Bender,
 Henry Ults, Andrew Spangle.

Fourth class—

John Hoffman, Zacheus Spanaberger,
 Deidrick Stonebreaker, Peter Metz,
 George Deibler, Adam Cooper,
 Jere Berger, George Shoop,
 Christopher Yeager.

Fifth class—

Francis Conway, Leonard Steever,

Sebastian Metz, Henry Henn,
 Henry Umholtz, Ludwig Shott,
 Michael Melcher, Leonard Kauffman.

Sixth class—

Philip Rauskolb, William Armengost,
 Jacob Harman, Peter Miller,
 Adam King, John Woodside,
 Christopher Sheesly, John Wirtz,
 Jonathan Woodside.

Seventh class—

David Harman, Thomas Korts,
 George Seal, Anthony Fraley,
 John Nicholas Hoffman, Adam Wirtz,
 man, George Minnich,
 Christian Wirtz, Henry Moyer.

Eighth class—

Michael Deibler, Samuel Jury,
 Christian Hoffman, George Buffington,
 Henry Wood, Michael Shott,
 George Lark, Stephen Bender.

"Sartify'd,

Capt. Martin Weaver."

THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS—V.

Paxtang Assessment for 1770.

[The following list seems to be a full one, and probably takes in all the subdivisions of the township. Among the inmates and freemen are, perchance, some who resided at Middletown. We are in hopes that in time we shall be able to gather up the assessment lists for all the years, from the formation of the different townships up to the organization of the county of Dauphin. If this is possible, it will enable us to give the almost precise year when our early settlers came to America, a desiderata earnestly wished for by all who take any interest in history or genealogy. As regards the spelling, we give that as found in the original, not venturing to correct it. Our readers must do this for themselves, although now and then this is a difficult matter, as many names are written as probably pronounced. W. H. B.]

Henry Antas, Jean Lamb,
 Jacob Aull, Elizabeth Martin,
 James Burd, Esq., William M'Clure,
 Michael Bumbarger, John Means,
 William Brown, Henry M'Kinney,
 Casper Byerly, Jacob Miller,
 Thomas Bell, James M'Night,
 William Boyd, Wm. M'Roberts,
 John Barnet, Wm. M'Clenshan,
 John Barnet, Jr., Alex. M'Harg,
 Andrew Berryhill, David Montgomery,
 James Swift, Wm. M'Night,

John Buzard,
 William Bell,
 John Bell,
 John Bumberger,
 Jacob Bumberger,
 Jean Boyd,
 Joseph Brand,
 Henry Boal,
 William Boggs,
 Benjamin Brown,
 John Cox,
 George Carson,
 Fred. Castle,
 James Calhoun,
 William Calhoun,
 John Cavet,
 Christ. Crall,
 James Collier,
 Hugh Cunningham,
 William Cocheran,
 Walter Clark,
 Robert Clark,
 James Carson,
 John Chambers,
 Andrew Caldwell,
 John Caldwell,
 John Carpenter,
 John Cline,
 John Carver,
 James Cowden,
 William Curray,
 James Chambers,
 Samuel Cocheran,
 John Duncan,
 Wm. Dickey,
 John Dickey,
 John Davison,
 Abe. Eagley,
 Rev. John Elder,
 Robert Elder,
 John Elder, Jr.,
 James Espy,
 Joseph Erewen,
 Thomas Forester,
 Joseph Flora,
 George Fisher,
 Richard Fulton,
 John Forester,
 John Fleckener,
 Adam Fackeler,
 Fred. Foster,
 Robt. Frute,
 Philip Fisher,
 Thos. Finney,
 John Gilchrist,
 Robt. Gilchrist,
 James Gilchrist,

Robt. Montgomery,
 Michael Mieres,
 Alex. M'Kee,
 Thos. M'Cormick,
 Robert M'Cormick,
 James M'Cord,
 Hugh M'Killip,
 Wm. Mayes,
 John Muma,
 Richard M'Clure,
 Thos. Mayes,
 Alex. M'Clure,
 Thomas M'Arthur,
 Hugh Montgomery,
 George M'Mullen,
 William M'Clay,
 Thos. Miller,
 William M'Mullen,
 Hugh Martain,
 Pat M'Granahan,
 Wm. Montgomery,
 John Medders,
 Jonathan M'Clure,
 Jacob Poorman,
 Stephen Poorman,
 Criley Poorman,
 David Patton,
 Peter Patterson,
 Wm. Patterson,
 John Postlewright,
 Sarah Potts,
 Peter Pether,
 George Baye,
 Peter Pancake,
 Henry Renick,
 Thos. Renick,
 James Renick,
 Thomas Rutherford,
 Jacob Roop,
 James Robinson,
 John Steel,
 Robt. Starratt,
 John Steel (weaver),
 John Shoemaker,
 Albright Sighely,
 Jos. Shearer,
 John Shaleberger,
 Benj. Starrat,
 George Sheets,
 Leonard Sheets,
 Jacob Snyder,
 William Swan,
 Matthew Smith,
 Andrew Stewart,
 Rebecca Simpson,
 Hugh Stephen,
 Ann Stephen,

Robert Gray,
 John Gallacher,
 John Gray,
 Mike Graham,
 Geo. Gross,
 John Gillaspy,
 George Gray,
 John Harris,
 James Harris,
 Bartholamew Hannes,
 Stophel Soop,
 Robt. Heazlet,
 John Hearsha,
 Patrick Hoagan,
 John Hiltton,
 Patrick Heanney,
 And. Huston,
 Martin Houser,
 Joseph Hutchison,
 Alexander Johnson,
 John Jameson,
 James Johnson,
 John Johnson,
 David Jones,
 Thomas King,
 Edward King,
 Margaret Kirkpatrick,
 William Kerr,
 Jacob Kerr,
 John Kneel,
 John Knoop,
 Abe. Kniedick,
 Geo. Kneeveling,
 John Kiesener,
 Jacob Lane,
 Stoppil Laficaur,
 Mary Lusic,
 Henry Larue,
 Jean Sloan,
 John Ssaith,
 William Sloan,
 Jeremiah Sturgeon,
 Mike Shearer,
 James Smith,
 Joseph Shaw,
 Sam'l Steel,
 Edward Sharp,
 Stophel Soop,
 Henry Stoner,
 Elijah Steward,
 John Simpson,
 Thomas Simpson,
 Michael Simpson,
 William Smith,
 Hugh Steward,
 James Thom,
 George Tevelbaugh,
 Robert Taylor,
 Daniel Voshel,
 James Wallace,
 Robt. Wright,
 Eliz. Wiely,
 John Wiggins,
 Hugh Wray,
 Joseph White,
 James Walker,
 Leonard Wallow,
 James Wilson,
 Joseph Wilson,
 Michael Whittly,
 Matthias Winagle,
 Adam Waganner,
 John Winderly,
 Alex. Wilson,
 Thos. Willy,
 John Willson.

Freemen.

John M'Culloch,
 John Freeman,
 Geo. Miller,
 John Hatfield,
 John Patton,
 Joseph Patton,
 John M'Glugadge,
 Moses Ramsey,
 William Curry
 (weaver),
 Francis Larue,
 Barney Raferty,
 Jacob Brand,
 Francis Owens,
 Eirs Frenck,
 Robert Ramsey,
 William Bell, Jr.,
 John Carson,
 Benj. Fulton,
 James Mordock,
 George Temple,
 James Finney,
 William Thom,
 George Williams,
 Samuel Smith,
 Henry Shearer,
 Wm. Gray,
 Thos. Murray,
 Vandal Frackner,
 Jacob King,
 James Kennedy,
 Abe. Money,
 Fred. Dingar,
 John Lively,
 John Brown,
 Philip Miller,

William Cowden,
James M'Fadden,
John Shaw,
Robt. Smith,
William Calhoun,
William Wilson,
George Shanklin,
John Leany,
Thos. Robinson,
George Dickson,
Cornelius Cox,
Mike Gross,
Christy Seabough,
James Ketch (Easter town),
George Bennet,
Thos. Leman,
Philip Davis,
Robt. Conn,
Thos. Leman,
John Mitcheltree,
David Ellis,
Aquila Richard.

Inmates.

John Hutchison,
John McKinney,
Dan'l McLeese,
William McWhorter, Sr.
John Coulter,
Jonas Foak,
John Robinson,
William Cristie,
John Barr,
Jacob Eaton,
Samuel Harris,
William Plunket,
Henry Flemen,
John Henderson,
Philly Snyder,
George Avernier,
Peter Brown,
Jacob Sreeker,
Michael Troy,
Matthew Lard,
William Clark,
Samuel Beaty,
Robt. Smith,
William Bell,
Jacob Buckart,
Stophel Amalong,
Ed. Betts,
James Cochran,
Joseph Gray,
John Cragie,
John Teadle,
George Reist,
Matthew M'Kinney,
Ludwick Couta,
William McClintock,
John Lenan,
Daniel Double,

Thos. Norris.

Middletown.

Swingfort Albright,
John Bakesto,
John Mitscar,
George Loughman,
Fred Zebernich,
Jacob Spade,
Jacob Walter,
George Fry,
Christ. Roads,
John Myers,
Anthony Wierick,
Ludwick Hemperly,
Christ. Spade,
Philip Craft,
Peter Money,
Nick. Castle,
George Dougherty,
Conrad Wolfy,
George Shoecken,
William Mills,
Godfried Catchman,
Robt. Humel,
Henry McCann,
Abe Forz,
Jacob Gross,
Sampson Leadle,
David Edlin,
Fred. Bickener,
Thos. Bralman,
Wm. Walls,
Henry Davis,
Philip Bartimore,
Mike Fisher.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

ACHE OR ACHRY.—In 1774, John Ache (Achey, etc., now Aughey), removed from Tulpehocken township, Berks county, to a place a mile south of Linglestown, where he is on the tax lists up to 1791, and from which his son Henry removed to Juniata county in 1803. Can any one tell when said John Ache died, and at what age, or give any other particulars? Henry's wife, my grandmother, is buried in a marked grave at Wenrich's Lutheran church in 1803.

A. L. G.

THE PROTECTION OF FISH IN 1792.—They had fish pirates "in those days," and our staid ancestors were as much interested in the protection of fish in the Susquehanna as we are, if we may judge from the following records, collected from the papers of Capt. John Rutherford. It is to be regretted that the good work then begun was not continued. However, their example is worthy of being followed even to-day. The first paper is the "Warrant to the Supervisors of the Highways," from the Judges of our court, which reads as follows:

"To James Cochran and John Rutherford, Supervisors of the Highways in the Township of Paxtang in the County of Dauphin."

"Whereas, The Constable of the said Township of Paxtang hath presented to the Justices of the County Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace now held for the said County of Dauphin, That a number of Wears, Racks, Dams, Baskets, Pounds and other Devices and obstructions are erected in the River Susquehanna, adjacent to the said Township of Paxtang, whereby the navigation of the said River is impeded, and the Spawn, Fry and Brood of Fish in the same River are injured and destroyed; These are, therefore, to require and command you and each of you forthwith to remove or cause to be removed every such Wear, Rack, Basket, Dam, Pound or other Device and obstruction aforesaid, and for that purpose to summon the Inhabitants of your said Township, giving them three Days notice to repair to, throw down, remove and destroy such Wears, Racks, Baskets, Dams, Pounds & other Devices and obstructions so erected, built or set up; and That you make return of your proceedings to the Justices at the next Court of Quarter

sessions of the peace to be held for the said county; And that you also make return of the names of all Persons who, being so by you summoned shall refuse or neglect to attend in person, or to send an able Person in his room to assist in the throwing down, removing and destroying the obstructions aforesaid, that they may be dealt with according to law—together with the names of every Person or Persons, who shall assault, hinder or obstruct any persons in pulling down, breaking, removing or destroying any of the aforesaid Devices or Obstructions, that they may be dealt with as the Laws direct.

"Given under our hands and seals at Dauphin, the eleventh Day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred & ninety-two.

"WIL'M. A. ATLEE,"

"JAMES CLUNIE."

"JOHN KEAN."

From the notes of Capt. Rutherford which follow we have this account of the action of the supervisors:

"Sept. 11th., 1792.

Warned by the constable to attend the Judges at Harrisburg on Account of the fish-dams.

"Sept. 20th., 1792.

Attended at Harrisburg, and then warned the following hands to throw Down the fish dams—

Robert Harris,
Landis, the miller,
Richard Fulton,
John Flekiner,
Jacob Kncop.

"September ye 24th., 1792.

Met the following hands at Richard Fulton's and threw Down the Baskets and Dams in the River.

Jacob Knoop,
John Fleckiner,
Robert Harris,
Richard Fulton."

The gentlemen who composed this band of fish-wardens done their duty well, and not an obstruction was left in the Susquehanna, at least within their jurisdiction. We give the foregoing as a portion of the history of fish protection in our Commonwealth.

W. H. E.

A MICHIGAN man has invented a flying-machine, and on trying to fly with it found he had got to the ground quicker than he could get there by jumping. The thing will prove a tip-top well digging machine.

DAUPHIN COUNTY MARRIAGES EIGHTY YEARS AGO—1.

[Believing that a record of early marriages will be acceptable to the genealogist and those of the descendants of the contracting parties of the old-time, we transcribe the following for better preservation. The major portion were copied from the *Oracle of Dauphin* prior to the removal of the files of that paper; the others from the *Morgenrothe* and the *Guardian*. The expressions used are those employed in the original newspaper notices. Some are quite personal, other extremely funny: W. H. E.]

ALRICKS—HAMILTON.—On July 21, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, James Alricks, of Maytown, to Miss Patty Hamilton, of this borough.

ALDEN—CARVER.—On Wednesday, February 11, 1801, at Mr. Andrew Berryhill's, by the Rev. Mr. Snowden, Major Roger Alden, of Presqu' Isle, to the lovely Miss Eliza Carver, of Paxtang.

AUGHENBERG—FAHNESTOCK.—In this town, on December 19, 1802, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Miss Christina, daughter of Benjamin Fahnestock to Peter Aughenberg, of Adams county.

ALBRIGHT—ATKINSON.—"In this town last week [December 9, 1802] my dear Doctor Frederick Albright, late from Germany, via Lancaster and Hummelstown, but now of this town, to Miss Sally Atkinson, daughter of the late Mrs. Atkinson, now ycleped the consort of Mr. Benjamin Mayer, printer, of this borough.

ATKINSON—SOMMERS.—On Saturday March 24, 1804, by the Rev. Mr. Peterson, Thomas Atkinson, printer, to the agreeable Miss Sally Sommers, all of this borough.

ARMSTRONG—HATFIELD.—On Thursday, April 5, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, James Armstrong to Miss Jane Hatfield, both of Middle Paxtang.

BEATTY—GREER.—On the 6th of May, 1799, by the Rev. N. R. Snowden, Gawin Irwin Beatty and Letitia Greer, both of this borough.

BRUNSON—WHITE.—On March 27, 1800, Hugh Brunson, hatter, of this town, to Miss Polly White, of Northumberland county.

BEADER—FISHER.—On May 13, 1802, Peter Beader, hatter, to Miss Jane Fisher, both of this borough.

BUCHANAN—HATFIELD.—On Thursday, March 10, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, John Buchanan to Miss Sarah Hatfield, daughter of John Hatfield, of Middle Paxtang.

BRADLEY—ROBINSON.—On April 3, 1804, Mr. Bradley to Mrs. Jenny Robinson, late co-partner of Mr. John Robinson, both of this borough.

BURNETT—WALLACE.—On Saturday, April 21, 1804, in this town, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Gilbert Burnett, of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Wallace, of Cumberland county.

BELL—WATT.—On Thursday, February 14, 1805, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Samuel Bell to Miss Isabella Watt, all of Middle Paxtang.

CRABB—KENDRICK.—At Sundury, March 17, 1800, William Crabb, of Middletown, to Miss Kendrick, formerly of Lancaster.

CRAIN—COCHRAN.—On November 3, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Jeremiah Crain, of Hanover, to Miss Ann Cochran, of Middle Paxtang.

COCHRAN—HART.—On March 3, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, John Cochran to Miss Mary Hart, both of Middle Paxtang.

DOWNEY—BEATTY.—On June 5, 1798, by the Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, John Downey, Esq., to Alice Ann Beatty, daughter of the late James Beatty, both of this town.

DUGAL—HILTON.—On April 21, 1795, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Mr. Dugal, eldest son of Rev. Dugal, of Path Valley, to Miss Jenny Hilton, of Paxtang.

DOUGHERTY—GRAYBILL.—On June 4, 1795, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, William Dougherty to Mrs. Jane Graybill, both of Harrisburg.

DENTZELL—GILCHRIST.—On Friday, February 10, 1799, John Dentzell, Esq., to Miss Jane Gilchrist, both of this town.

DINDORFF—HOSTER.—On Tuesday, February 19, 1799, by Rev. Mr. Moeller, Jacob Dindorff to Miss Catharine Hoster, both of West Hanover.

ELDER—MCKINNEY.—On June 4, 1795, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Michael Elder to Miss Nancy McKinney, both of Middletown.

ELDER—COX.—On Thursday evening, March 23, 1799, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Thomas Elder, Esq., of this town, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Catharine Cox, of Cox's town.

EICHOLTZ—SNIDER.—On Thursday evening, April 7, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Peterson, George Eicholtz, of Lancaster, to the beautiful Miss Polly Snider, daughter of Mr. Simon Snider, innkeeper of this borough.

FISHER—MINSHALL.—On Wednesday November 9, 1795, Major George Fisher, attorney, to Miss Betsy Minshall, both of Harrisburg.

FORSTER—ELDER.—On Tuesday, September 25, 1798, John Forster to Miss Polly Elder.

FORREST—PATTERSON.—On Monday evening, May 12, 1800, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Andrew Forrest, Esq., to Miss Fanny, second daughter of Robert Patterson.

GALBRAITH—HULING.—On February 15, 1793, at Hanover, Bartrem Galbraith to Miss Harriet Huling.

GRAYDON—PETTIT.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, December 16, 1799, Alexander Graydon, Esq., of Harrisburg, to Miss Pettit, daughter of Charles Pettit esq., of Philadelphia.

GREEN—MURRAY.—On Thursday, April 19, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Captain Innis Green to Miss Rebecca Murray, daughter of the late Colonel John Murray, both of Middle Paxtang.

HAMILTON—BOYD.—On June 11, 1795, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, William Hamilton to Rachel Boyd, both of Derry.

HARBISON—FINNEY.—On April 14, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Adam Harbison to Miss Martha Finney, both of Hanover.

HALL—MACLAY.—On Saturday evening, April 26, 1800, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Dr. Henry Hall to the amiable Miss Hetty MacLay, daughter of William MacLay esq., both of this town.

HENNING—RENNEL.—On Friday evening, June 11, 1802, by Jacob Bucher, esq., Jacob Henning, hatter, of this town to the amiable Miss Magdalena Rennel, of York.

HEHL—HENNING.—On Sunday, October 10, 1802, Michael Hehl of Hummelstown, to Miss Elizabeth Henning, daughter of Jacob Henning, innkeeper of this town.

HORTER—FEDDER.—On Thursday evening, February 10, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, John Horter to Miss Mary Fedder, both of this borough.

HARRISON—CRAIN.—On Wednesday, April 27, 1803, Isaac Harrison, jr., to Miss Nancy Crain, both of Hanover.

HINES—CLARK.—On Wednesday, August 10, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, James Hines to Miss Love Clark, both of Middle Paxtang.

HILL—TODD.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Robert Hill to Miss Polly Todd, both of Hanover.

HAMILTON—HAYS.—On Thursday, March 15, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Mr. Hamilton, of Lancaster, to Miss Jane Hays, daughter of David Hays of Derry.

HARRISON—RODGERS.—On Thursday, April 26, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, John Harrison to Miss Frances Rodgers, all of Hanover.

HOUSEMAN—BEATTY.—On the evening of December 12, 1809, by the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Daniel Houseman, of Cumberland county, and Miss Rebecca Beatty, of this borough.

ISETT—RODGERS.—On April 14, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Henry Isett, of this town, to Miss Frances Rodgers, of Hanover.

IRWIN—MONTGOMERY.—On Thursday, December 1, 1803, Jacob Isenhauer, merchant of this place, to Miss Nancy Montgomery, second daughter of Hugh Montgomery, inn-keeper, of Milton, Northumberland county.

ISENHAUER—M'DONALD.—On Thursday, June 9, 1803, Jacob Isenhauer, shoemaker and dealer in boot legs, to Miss Nancy M'Donald, both of Dauphin county.

IRWIN—WEAVER.—In Virginia, April, 1797, Major John Irwin, of Harrisburg, to the much admired Miss Kitty Weaver, daughter of Adam Weaver, formerly of Cumberland county.

INGRAM—SWAN.—On Tuesday, November 26, 1799, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, James Ingram to Miss Margaret Swan, both of this town.

IRWIN—MACLAY.—On Saturday, March 10, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Major John Irwin to the amiable Miss Sarah MacLay, daughter of William MacLay, Esq., of this place.

THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

Gen. Robert Patterson's Recollections of that Event.

A reporter of the *Philadelphia Press* recently interviewed General Robert Patterson on the subject of General Grant's conduct in the Mexican war. In the course of the interview General Patterson gave his recollection of the Buckshot War in the following language:

"At the time of the Buckshot War I was in command of the troops that marched from the city to restore order and quell the riot. The difficulty arose from a few of the leaders of the party then in power trying to treat

the election as a nullity and to retain possession of the government for three years longer. Governor Ritner, a perfectly honest and well meaning man, was persuaded to co-operate in the matter. The friends of David R. Porter, who had received a decided majority of the votes, the Democratic candidate, were determined not to submit and assembled in Harrisburg in immense numbers. They were led and commanded by about 25 officers of the old regular army of the war of 1812. The mob, if I may use the word, surrounded the capitol and entered the Senate chamber and took possession, the Speaker and some of the Senators jumping out of a back window to save themselves from the fury of the rioters. Whereupon an order was sent to me by the Governor of the State to proceed with my division of 1,500 men to Harrisburg. I, of course, wished to go prepared for emergencies and obtained from the United States Arsenal, at Frankfort, a full supply of ammunition. For the infantry mainly buck-shot cartridges, which consisted of a cartridge with twelve buck-shot, each as good as a bullet. I did this certainly not from any desire to kill many of those then in possession of the Senate Chamber, many of whom were personal friends and old associates in the army. Instead, I was prompted by a desire to save my own people, in the event of a conflict at close quarters, by rapidly laying over a few and dispersing the remainder. I had good reason for this, as my command consisted in the main of the flower of Philadelphia—the best young men in it in fact. The exceeding good conduct of the officers and men of that command prevented a conflict between the troops and the mob. If blood had been shed the whole State would have been involved in a civil war. On my arrival at Harrisburg I, with my staff, reported to the Governor at his residence. Such was the panic at that time in Harrisburg that the Governor deemed it expedient to have his door locked and barred and we could not get in until, after repeated knockings, a second story front window was opened, raised, and the Governor in person leaned out and asked who was there and what was wanted. I looked up, gave him my name, told him I was there with my division in obedience to his orders and had taken possession of the arsenal and put my command in a good position. He at once came down, opened the door and

asked us in. After we were seated I asked for his instructions, and desired to know what he wanted me to do. He said he wished to have his Cabinet about him, and sent for them. Four or five responded, and he and they asked a variety of questions, among others, if I would obey the order of the Speaker of the Senate. I replied I would not, for that would be sustaining a party, who, in my judgment, had acted very improperly and who ought not to be sustained. I said that I had not come for any political purpose and would not sustain any party in the wrong; that my command was composed of both parties, nearly as many of the one as the other, who would obey any command I gave, because they knew me well enough to know I would not give an improper one. I was also asked if I would obey an order from the Speaker of the House. I said I would not, for two reasons: First, they had organized themselves into two houses, a Democratic House and a Whig House, and that I then did not know which was the right one. But if there was a regular Speaker I would not obey him, as he had no right to give me orders. I was there in obedience to the commands of the Governor, and would obey no one else, but that I would protect the capitol and the public property and preserve order.

"I was then asked, and pressed for an answer by some of the council or Cabinet, if I would obey the orders of the Governor. I replied that I would obey all orders that the Governor had a right to give. One of the questions following was, 'What would you consider a proper order?' I replied, 'I will consider that when the order is given. If ordered to clear the capitol and install in the chair either or both of the Speakers I would not do it. That must be settled by the Senators and Representatives themselves. If ordered to fire upon those they chose to call rebels I would not do it, nor would I permit a single shot to be fired, except in self-defense, if assailed by the rebels or in the protection of public property.'

"The result was the entire restoration of order in a few days, both houses reorganizing and electing their Speakers and David R. Porter being installed as Governor, as he ought to have been.

"I desire to exonerate Governor Ritner from all that was wrong in this matter, and it was altogether wrong, because I believed

then and believe now that he was forced into it by a set of unscrupulous officials who had surrounded him.

"I heard afterward that some of the so-called rebels had given as high as five dollars for buck-shot cartridges to take home with them to show the savage disposition of the soldiery and the terrible dangers they had gone through."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

PARSON ELDER'S MARRIAGE RECORD.—(N. & Q. XXIV).—In answer to our request we have received the following, the additions being in *italics*:

James Rutherford and *Margaret Brisban.*

William Swan and *Martha Renick.*

John Simpson and *Margaret Murray.*

Samuel Hutchinson and *Jane Rutherford.*

Samuel Rutherford and *Susan Collier.*

It was not Joseph but John Gray who married Mary Robinson.

W. H. E.

PENNSYLVANIA QUAKERS IN THE REVOLUTION.—From the "Notes and Queries" in *The Richmond (Va.) Standard* of Dec. 13th we have the following extract of a letter dated, "New York, December 20, 1779. —The friends to Government in North Carolina have taken up arms in favor of the King. The Quakers in Philadelphia, to avoid being thought ambiguous in their proceedings, have declared in favour of the King, and have raised subscriptions in order to purchase provisions, which they cook and send regularly to the British prisoners. Numbers of violent Whigs have got their eyes opened by d'Estaing's conduct, and demand of the surrender of Savannah in the King of France's name, which, with the reports of the Germans [sic] rising against Congress, seem to speak a general disaffection, and an abhorrence of French and Congressional tyranny."

CHAMBERS—(N. & Q. ix, xii, xv.)—On the tax lists of Milford township, formerly embracing the lower half of the west end of Juniata county, I find the following:

Thomas Chambers, 1763,

James Chambers, 1767 to 1795,

Randle Chambers, 1769 to 1793,

John Chambers, 1769 to 1776,

Margaret Chambers, 1796.

This year (1796) is the last list on which the name appears. James Chambers received

a warrant for a tract of land at Thompson town, Sept. 8, 1755. A few years ago I visited an old lady named Milliken, near Academia, in Juniata county, who told me her mother was a *Chambers* whose father's name was *James*, and that *William Chambers* was the brother of her mother. Her mother married Wm. Barclay, that is as I understand it—James Chambers' daughter married Wm. Barclay, and their daughter married Milliken. I can find no trace on tax lists of William Chambers. So far as I know the old lady is still living, and if these Chambers' are of the family you are inquiring after, she no doubt could tell you all about them. Can this James be Capt. James of the Revolutionary War? A. L. G.

WILLIAM DENNING, THE BLACKSMITH OF THE REVOLUTION.—That our citizens may take inspiration from the subject, and also to present the matter to those of our readers who may be interested therein, we present the following, relative to one of those brave souls of the Revolution, whose name and fame our friends "across the Susquehanna," (of Cumberland county), seek, after the lapse of a century, to honor, by erecting a monument. Who Denning was and what were his services, we condense from the interesting address of Mr. J. B. Morrow, at the meeting inaugurating the movement recently held at Carlisle. One hundred years ago, spoke Mr. M. "a sturdy blacksmith as he was, became fired with the loftiest spirit of patriotism and undertook to make *wrought iron cannon* so that he could teach his brother blacksmiths how to perform the work with a view of supplying the patriot army, then struggling with a foe rich in resources if not the most powerful nation on the globe. At Middlesex he succeeded in completing two—*two wrought iron cannon*, gentlemen blacksmiths, a feat (considering the meagre appliance of the day) which required the most heroic endurance, indomitable will and highest skill. Blacksmiths now tell us, considering the mass of iron he was compelled to handle and the amount of heat he must endure, they cannot see how it was accomplished. As has been said two were completed but were subsequently captured at Brandywine and one is now in the Tower of London. What became of the other is not known. Stimulated by his success, Wm. Denning commenced another and larger one at Holly Forge, but the undertaking was too large for a

single blacksmith to perform, for so great was the heat and so toilsome the work he could get no one to assist him, and finally was compelled to abandon it, it is supposed, at the close of the war. In attempting this last feat, so intense was the heat, that it is handed down as a veritable fact that the pewter buttons on his coat melted. The remains of this unfinished piece lay for many years at the Carlisle Barracks, but finally disappeared and no one knows where it is. * * * * William Denning spent the remaining part of his years in Mifflin township, on the banks of Conedoguinet creek, about one and a half miles north of Newville. Here he lived quite a number of years in extreme poverty, and died on Sunday, Dec. 16, 1830, in the 94th year of his age. Many of the older residents were well acquainted with him, he being a frequent visitor to the town, and doubtless there are some living who heard him relate the *modus operandi* and difficulties he encountered when constructing his wrought iron cannon. While he probably possessed as much pluck and spirit as any other man of revolutionary times, he was always known there simply as the quiet and unobtrusive William Denning. The British government offered a large sum, and a stated annuity to the person who would instruct them in the manufacture of that article; but the patriotic blacksmith preferred obscurity and poverty in his own country, to that of wealth and affluence in that of his oppressors; although that country for which he did so much, kept her purse closed from the veteran soldier till near the close of his long life. And it often required the whole weight of his well known character for honesty, to save him from the severest pangs of poverty."

THE CONEWAUGO FALLS CANAL.

The history of this daring enterprise in the annals of internal improvements would form an exceedingly entertaining chapter. It was one which shipwrecked a number of private fortunes, besides sinking a large sum of money appropriated by the State. With the active business and representative men in the early days of the Commonwealth the improving of the navigation of the Susquehanna river was a great desideratum. As in the present day, trade was sought for, and every avenue was opened which could assist in developing the resources of the State. In the navigation of the Susquehanna the greatest impediment

was the falls at Conewago. The passage of this watery ordeal was a terror to the rafting community, and hence the almost superhuman efforts three quarters of a century ago to render the passage down the river less perilous. The following letter, written by the Rev. William Smith, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to General Henry Miller, of York, forms a part of the history of that enterprise which we hope at some not far distant period to give an account. Without further comment we print the letter which has recently come into our possession.

W. H. E.

LANCASTER, July 8th, 1792.

Harry Miller, Esqr., Dear Sir.—A Number of your Friends in Philadelphia, who are Friends also to the Improvement of our Roads & inland Navigation, and interested in the Direction of the Works now on Foot for that Purpose—having taken into their Consideration that the Plan proposed by Mr. Whitmer for opening the Conewago Falls, by a Sluice Navigation within Shore was not only dangerous in the Descent of Boats, but almost impracticable in the Ascent, and that the Reports of all the Commissioners were for a Canal Navigation along the Bank, with two Locks there being 19 feet Fall—& considering further that the public money, viz: £5,250, was granted by the Legislature upon the Estimate made by the Commissioners for a Canal & Lock Navigation, and that applying the money to open any other kind of Navigation, would in a great Degree be losing the Money to the Public—it was therefore resolved to make Proposals to the Governor for opening a Canal & Lock Navigation for the Money granted by Law, & take the Risk of purchasing the Ground & upholding the Canal, for the Benefit of the immense water works, which with 19 feet fall, the Company may erect adjoining the Locks, with a never-failing and abundant Supply of the waste waters of the Canal not necessary for the Supply of the Locks, the Canal being proposed 40 feet width & 4 feet Depth of Water.—The following are the Names of the Persons concern'd in the Contract, viz:

Robert Morris, Wm. Smith, John Nicholson, Walter Stewart, Samuel Meredith, Timothy Matlack, Tench Francis, Samuel Miles, Samuel Powel, John Steinmetz, David Rittenhouse, William Bingham, John Donaldson, A. J. Dallas,

Robert Harris, Henry Miller, of Yorktown, & Abram Whitmer, of Lancaster—being 17 Names in the Whole. Mr. Nicholson, the Comptroller, signed the Contract on your Behalf, and I signed in Benalf of Abram Whitmer, of Lancaster, wishing that the Houses of York & Lancaster might be connected in the Execution of the Work, as they are greatly interested in the Success. We have purchased the whole of Robt. Harris's Property, w'ch he describes as 240 Acres on the York Side and 100 Acres on the Lancaster Side of the River; and you are requested to search your Books and to give us an Account what Judgments, Claims or Suits of any Kind may be against Harris' Estate, that may bind the same, so that we may discharge them.

Mr. Matlack & myself, who are at present marking off the Ground for the Quit-pahilla Canal, are directed also to view the Conewago Falls, & to see what other Ground, besides Harris' may be necessary for our projected Plan of Navigation & Water Works, &c. We are to meet at the Ferry House on the Lancaster Side, formerly Rankin's (now R. Harris' w'ch we have purchased), on Monday Morning the 16th Instant; Mr. Whitmer & some Gentlemen from Lancaster are to be with us, and we request your Attendance, that we may consult on this important Plan. Until we meet, I wish that nothing may be said, as if more Land than Harris's would be necessary, as it might set the Enemies to the work, about purchasing the same, in order to make a Market of the Company afterwards.

I beg you not to fail meeting us at the Ferry, on Monday the 16th early—& remain your most obed'-Serv't—in Haste.

WILLIAM SMITH.

P. S.—I go to-morrow from this Place to Lebanon.

DAUPHIN COUNTY MARRIAGES EIGHTY YEARS AGO—II.

JOHNSON—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, August 23, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, James Johnson and Miss Polly Johnson, both of Derry.

JOHNSTON—PHILSON.—On Tuesday, April 3, 1810, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Isaac Johnston and Miss Lydia Philson, both of Halifax township.

JOHNSTON—BRADLEY.—On Tuesday, November 2, 1807, by Rev. Mr. Sharon, John Johnston and Miss Ann Bradley, all of Hanover.

KELSO—MORTON.—On February 4, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, John Kelso and the amiable Mrs. Sally Morton.

KUNKEL—WELSAUER.—On May 23, 1797, Christian Kunkel, of this town, merchant, and Miss Elizabeth Welsauer, of York county.

KUCHER—WRAY.—In Philadelphia, May 24, 1803, Jacob Kucher, son of the late Colonel Kucher, and Miss Jane Wray, daughter of the late Wm. Wray, formerly of this borough.

KNORR—EBRIGHT.—On April 12, 1803, John Knorr and Miss Carry Ebright, both of this town.

KAPP—SHAFFER.—On Tuesday, February 4, 1804, Michael Kapp, jr., merchant, of this town, and Miss Catharine Shaffer, of Lancaster.

KERR—WILSON.—On Thursday, April 28, 1803, Rev. William Kerr, of Donegal, and Miss Mary Wilson, only daughter of James Wilson, Esq., of Derry.

KETTERELL—WILSON.—On Sunday November, 6, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, William Ketterell and Miss Letitia Wilson, all of this town.

KOOVER—BESHORE.—On Sunday, December 11, 1805, by Rev. Mr. Gloninger, Adam Kooover and Miss Magdalene Beshore, daughter of Frederick Beshore, all of this borough.

KAUFFMAN—GROVE.—On Sunday, Mar. 26, 1809, by Rev. Mr. Gloninger, Jacob Kauffman, of Manor township, Lancaster county, and Miss Barbara Grove, daughter of Peter Grove, of this borough.

KNEPLEY—BESHORE.—On November 21, 1809, by Rev. Mr. Gloninger, John Knepley, shoemaker, and Miss Mary Beshore, daughter of Frederick Beshore, all of this place.

KREMER—SHERIG.—On December 19, 1809, by Rev. Mr. Gloninger, Jacob Kremer and Miss Molly Sherig, both of Londonderry township.

KEITER—REID.—On Monday, December 15, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Petersen, John Keiter and Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, both of Halifax township.

LAIRD—MONTGOMERY.—In this town, on Friday, April 22, 1796, by Rev. Snowden, Samuel Laird, Attorney-at-law, and Miss Betsy Montgomery, daughter of the late Joseph Montgomery, Esq., of this place.

LYTLE—ROBINSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Samuel

Lytte of Derry township, and Miss Nancy Robinson, daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Lancaster county.

LANNING—VOUGHT.—On March 9, 1799, John Lanning and Catherine Vought, both of Paxtang.

LITTLE—CONNOR.—On Tuesday, June 24, 1800, "after a courtship of three weeks," J. Little and Miss Sarah Connor.

LECHNER—ORTH.—On June 27, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Petersen, John Lechner and Miss Mary Orth, all of this town.

LYTLE—GREEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1805, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Major John Lytle and the agreeable and lovely Miss Elizabeth Green, daughter of Timothy Green, Esq., all of Middle Paxtang.

LYON—MACLAY.—On Thursday evening, April 28, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Sharon, John Lyon and Miss Jane MacLay, youngest daughter of the late William MacLay, Esq., dec'd.

LONG—MOSER.—On Thursday September 22, 1805, by Rev. Mr. Petersen, John Long and Christiana Moser.

LEININGER—EISENHAUER.—On Tuesday, October 4, 1803, by Rev. Philip Gloninger, George Leininger and Margaret Eisenhauer, both of Lower Paxtang township.

LORENTZ—SHERK.—On Wednesday February 22, 1809, by Rev. Mr. Gloninger, Peter Lorentz, of Lower Paxtang, and Miss Barbara Sherk, of the same place.

LEOPOLD—BRANDON.—On Thursday, May 17, 1810, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Frederick W. Leopold, merchant of this town, and Miss Harriet Brandon, daughter of Charles Brandon, Esq., of Middletown.

M'KINNEY—CHAMBERS.—On June 18, 1795, Mordecai M'Kinney, of Middletown, and Miss Polly Chambers, of Cumberland county.

M'EWEN—BOAL.—In East Hanover, on April 20, 1796, by Rev. James Snodgrass, James M'Ewen and Miss Frances Boal. "An entertainment was provided on this occasion at which about 120 partook."

MORRISON—M'CORD.—On April 6, 1797, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, John Morrison, Esq., of Sherman's Valley and Miss Flora M'Cord, of Middle Paxtang.

M'CRIGHT—ROWAN.—On Wednesday evening, January 1, 1800, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, John M'Cright and Miss Peggy Rowan, both of this borough.

MONTGOMERY—FEDDER.—On Thursday evening, April 23, 1801, by Rev. Mr. Moeller, James Montgomery and Miss Susan Fedder, both of this borough.

MOODY—CRAWFORD.—On the 30th of March 1802, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Rev. John Moody and Miss Elizabeth Crawford, both of Hanover.

MOORHEAD—WILSON.—On March 30, 1802, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Moorhead and Miss Ann Wilson, both of Hanover.

M'KINLEY—DOUGHERTY.—On July 18, 1802, George M'Kinley and Mrs. Dougherty.

MOODY—MONTGOMERY.—At Milton, August 3, 1802, by the Rev. Mr. Brison, James Moody and Miss Jane Montgomery, daughter of Mr. Hugh Montgomery, formerly of this county.

M'CALLEN—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, December 23, 1802, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Thomas M'Callen, of Adams county, and Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Derry township.

MARSH—PHILSON.—On Thursday March 10, 1803, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Peter Marsh and Miss Ann Philson.

M'ALLISTER—MACLEOD.—At Savannah, Georgia, on March 11, 1804, George Washington M'Allister, son of Captain A. M'Allister, of fort Hunter, and Miss Catherine MacLeod, daughter of the late Dr. Donald MacLeod of that place.

M'CREIGHT—DEYARMOND.—On Thursday, November 15, 1804, John M'Creight, son of James M'Creight, Esq., and Miss Polly DeYarmond, daughter of the late Richard DeYarmond, deceased, all of Hanover.

M'CULLOUGH—ROBINSON.—On December 24, 1806, by James Reed, Esq., Alexander M'Cullough, widower, and Miss Jane Robinson, spinster, all of Halifax. "Sing tantarara, wives all, wives all!"

M'ELRATH—M'CABE.—In this town, on Thursday, August 21, 1807, by Rev. James Snodgrass, John M'Elrath and the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary M'Cabe, both of Londonderry township.

MOORHEAD—WILSON.—On Monday, April 4, 1808, by Rev. Mr. Sharon, Col. Thomas Moorhead, of Northumberland county and Mrs. Jane Wilson, late consort of John Wilson, deceased, of Swatara township.

M'FARLAND—MITCHEL.—On Friday, May 13, 1808, by Rev. Mr. Petersen, John M'Farland, wheelwright, and Miss Nancy Mitchel, all of this town.

MITCHEL—ARMSTRONG.—On Monday, August 29, 1808, by Rev. Mr. Petersen,

Nathan Mitchel and Mrs. Catherine Armstrong, all of this town.

MILLER—HOUSER.—On Tuesday, October 18, 1808, Andrew Miller and Miss Annie Houser, both of Lower Paxtang.

M'CLINTOCK—BUFFINGTON.—On Friday, January 20, 1809, by Thomas Smith, Esq., Samuel M'Clintock and Miss Margaret Buffington, daughter of Thomas Buffington.

M'CLEAN—HAMILTON.—In Mifflin county, on Thursday, April 18, 1809, by Rev. Mr. Hutchison, Moses M'Clean, Esq., and Miss Margaret Hamilton, daughter of the late John Hamilton, deceased.

NEISLEY—LANDIS.—On Tuesday, December 15, 1807, by the Rev. Mr. Petersen, Martin Neisley and Mrs. Landis, widow of the late Abraham Landis, deceased, all of Swatara township.

PRIESTLY—FOULKE.—On Wednesday, February 3, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, William Priestly, second son of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestly, and the agreeable Miss Peggy Foulke, a young lady possessed with every quality to render the marriage state happy.

POTTS—BOYD.—On Thursday evening, March 11, 1801, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Stacy Potts, Esq., member of the House of Representatives of this State, and Mrs. Mary Boyd, late consort of John Boyd, deceased.

POTTS—SOMMERS.—On Sunday evening, March 22, 1801, by Jacob Bucher, Esq., Stacy Potts, jun., and Miss Polly Sommers, eldest daughter of Mr. Leonard Sommers, all of this town.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXIX.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

THE "UPPER END."—We propose to devote No. xxx, of Notes and Queries, to be issued Saturday, January 24th, to the history, biography and genealogy of the Upper End of the County. We make this announcement that our friends in that locality may govern themselves thereby. We hope, subsequently, to devote a special supplement to contributions relating to other portions of our county of Dauphin.

GREEN—MURRAY.—In N. & Q. xxvii, the publication of the marriage of Innis Green and a daughter of Col. John Murray reminds me of the following data, copied from tomb-stones in the cemetery at Dauphin:

TIMOTHY GREEN, departed this life February 27th, 1812, aged 77 years.

COL. JOHN MURRAY, departed this life February 3rd, 1798, aged 68 years.

MARGARET MURRAY, departed this life June 22d, 1897, aged 74 years.

HON. INNIS GREEN, who departed this life August 4th, 1839, aged 63 years, 14 months and 10 days.

REBECCA, consort of Hon. Innis Green, who departed this life January 6th, 1837, aged 60 years.

I have transcribed the foregoing for reference.

J. S. A.

"LAUREL HILL," (N. & Q. XXVI).—In the location and naming of the Harrisburg cemetery, "Mount Kalmia," antedated the vivid recollections of my boyhood, I might easily concur with your inference that Mt. Kalmia and "Laurel Hill" were identical. Nor would I persevere to ascribe distinction in regard to its locality; but I remember, as if but yesterday, that the hill upon which John H. Brant's building stands, was thickly covered with laurel bushes along its top edges and sides; the tableland being under cultivation. The boys and girls of the North Ward went there frequently for laurel flowers, and one of my sisters was a victim to their poisonous qualities.

Mount Kalmia was previously known as "Hare's Hill," and its ravine was called "Fairy Valley"—a beautiful and shady spot for picnics. This hill was thickly wooded and along the swamp side (toward the town) was impenetrably overgrown with vines, and with underbrush throughout. The other hill—then owned by Wm. Allison—was more favorable to the growth of the laurel, and was thickly covered with it, as mentioned. Whilst I have only an impression that it was called "Laurel Hill" in those days, I have certain knowledge that it *was* a laurel hill; and more so than any of the adjacent ones. G. B. A.

THE TWO BURRS AND GEN. HANNA.—It is stated in a "romantic legend," published in the regular edition of the TELEGRAPH, of January 7th, 1880, that Aaron Burr visited Theodore Burr, the original constructor of the Harrisburg bridge, while he was Vice President. He might have done so, but not at Harrisburg. Theodore Burr was not at this place as a resident until 1811, and Aaron was out of office in March, 1805. Aaron Burr went down the

Ohio in November of the same year, and was tried at Richmond in September 1807, so he could not have met Hanna here, as the latter died in July, 1805. Whatever correspondence was had between these gentlemen must have been during the Vice Presidency of the former, while Hanna was in Congress, and his duties in that position ceased before any charge of treason was made against Burr. The first intimation of any criminality was in Wilkinson's letter to Jefferson late in the year 1805. It is a loss, to be sure, that Gen. Hanna's papers were carelessly scattered or destroyed after his death, yet if there was any constructive treason in them, it could not have affected himself or his family, as he was in his grave three years before Burr was arrested. He was a great friend of Jefferson, and it is not believed that there was a line of Hanna's correspondence, calculated to cast a shadow upon his political purity, or his friendship for the political institutions of his country. He was not a great man, but he was an upright one, or he could not have maintained his high public station, from 1788, to the time of his death, in 1805. We hope the statement commented upon will not be taken as an historic fact.

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[We have been credibly informed that about the close of the year 1813, Col. Aaron Burr visited Theodore Burr, who was then engaged in erecting the bridge over the Susquehanna. The latter had built a house on the island and resided there at the time. Colonel Burr traveled in a gig, and was met somewhere on the road by Theodore. As to the relationship existing between the Burrs we have no reliable information, although the author of the Burr Genealogy, recently published, writes us that they were possibly full cousins.]

Since the foregoing was written Colonel Shoch, of Columbia, a native of this city, verifies the foregoing statement—see TELEGRAPH, Jan. 14] W. H. E.

DAUPHIN COUNTY MARRIAGES EIGHTY YEARS AGO—III.

PORTER—DUGAL.—On Thursday, May 13, 1802, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, George Porter, of this town, and Miss Mary Dugal, of Lancaster county.

PEACOCK—ORTH.—On May 10, 1804, Thomas Peacock and Miss Peggy Orth, of Paxtang.

POTTS—SHERMAN.—At Trenton, N. J., on Monday evening, April 6, 1807, by James Ewing, Esq., Miss Rebecca Potts, daughter of Stacy Potts, Esq., formerly of this town, and George Sherman, editor of the Trenton *Federalist*.

PORTER—FACKLER.—On Tuesday, June 16, 1807, by Rev. Mr. Petersen, John Porter, mason, aged 20, and Miss Elizabeth Fackler, aged 14, all of Paxtang. "These children deserve praise."

PHILIPS—FOX.—On Thursday, August 20, 1807, John Philips and the accomplished Miss Margaret Fox, daughter of John Fox, inn keeper of Hummelstown.

PECK—STAUFFER.—On Sunday, October 23, 1808, by Rev. Mr. Gloninger, Jacob Peck and Miss Feronica Stauffer, both of Lower Paxtang.

PIERSOL—MAYER.—On Thursday, May 18, 1809, by Rev. Mr. Gloninger, Jacob Piersol, of Honeybrook township, Chester county, and Miss Magdalena Mayer, of Swatara township, this county.

PORTER—STEEL.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1809, by Rev. Buchanan, Robert Porter, of Lewistown, Mifflin county, and Mrs. Ann Steel, of this town.

RUSSELL—MOORE.—On Tuesday, June 7, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, James Russell, merchant, and Miss Frances Moore, both of Middletown.

ROBINSON—POLLOCK.—On Thursday, July 9, 1799, at Silver Spring, by Rev. Snowden Dr. Samuel Robinson and Miss Mary Pollock, eldest daughter of Oliver Pollock, Esq.

RUTHERFORD—SWAN.—On March 17, 1801, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Lieutenant William Rutherford and Miss Sally Swan, both of Paxtang.

RUTHERFORD—SHULZE.—On Tuesday, June 28, 1803, by Thomas Smith, Esq., Thomas Rutherford and the beautiful Miss Mary Shulze, daughter of Mr. Jacob Shulze, both of Swatara.

RODGERS—ALLEN.—On Thursday evening, February 16, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Robert Rodgers and Ely Allen, all of Hanover.

RAMSEY—CLARK.—On Thursday, July 5, 1804, William Ramsey Esq., deputy surveyor of Cumberland county, and Miss Clark, of Clark's Ferry.

ROBINSON—CLENDEIN.—On June 23, 1807, Samuel Robinson, of Hanover, and Miss Rachael Clendenin, of Paxtang.

RODGERS—CARSON.—On Saturday, October 31, 1807, by Rev. Mr. Sharon, John Rodgers and Miss Dinah Carson, of Paxtang.

RYAN—STEWART.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, 1808, by Rev. Snodgrass, John Ryan, of Middle Paxtang, and Miss Lydia Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, of Lower Paxtang.

REES—SMITH.—On Monday, May 2, 1808, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Jeremiah Rees and Miss Margaret Smith, both of this town.

REES—POWDERS.—On Thursday, June 26, 1810, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, Jeremiah Rees, innkeeper, and Miss Lydia Powders, both of this town.

SMITH—MOORE.—On March 7, 1793, Thomas Smith and Miss Anna Moore, both of Middletown.

STURGEON—RITCHEY.—On March 7, 1793, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Jeremiah Sturgeon and Miss Anna Ritchey.

SINGER—NORTON.—On February 17, 1796, by Rev. Moeller, Jacob Singer, merchant, and Nancy Norton, both of this town.

SMITH—BRUCE.—On Thursday, April 24, 1800, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, John Smith and Miss Frances Bruce.

SOMMERS—FEDDER.—On Thursday evening, June 2, 1801, by Rev. Snowden, John Sommers and Miss Barbara Fedder, both of this borough.

SOMMERS—CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday, May 1, 1802, Henry Sommers, printer, and Miss Peggy Chamberlain, both of this town.

SMITH—ROBINSON.—On Thursday evening, January 20, 1803, by the Rev. James Johnston, Mr. Smith, son of William Smith, late of Derry township, and Miss Peggy Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, of Wayne township, Mifflin county.

STUBBS—TAYLOR.—On May 25, 1803, Thomas Stubbs, merchant and steel manufacturer, of Middletown, and Miss Mary Taylor, of Chester county.

SELLNER—HEFFLY.—On September 18, 1803, Ulrich Sellner and Miss Betsy Heffly, both of this town.

SEES—RUPLEY.—On Thursday, December 8, 1803, John Sees, carpenter, of this town, and Miss Polly Rupley, daughter of Col. Jacob Rupley, of Cumberland county.

SOMMERS—SHAEFFER.—On January 14, 1804, Jacob Sommers and Miss Catharine Shaeffer, both of this town.

SEYFERT—SHEILY.—On Monday, October 29, 1804, by Rev. Mr. Petersen, Mr.

Anthony Seyfert, of this borough, and Miss Jane Sheily, of Paxtang.

SESSAMAN—BUCK.—On Thursbay, December 20, 1804, Mathias Sessaman and Miss Esther Buck, all of Hummelstown.

SPAYD—DEYARMOND.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, 1806, Christian Spayd, merchant, of Middletown, and Miss Betsy DeYarmond, daughter of Joseph DeYarmond, Esq., of Palmstown.

SELLER—KRIEG.—On Tuesday, March 24, 1807, John Frederick Seller and Miss Mary Krieg.

SIMONTON—CLARK.—On April 9, 1807, Miss Jane Simonton, daughter of the late Dr. William Simonton, and Mr. John Clark, both of Hanover.

SIMONTON—BELL.—On Monday, April 9, 1807, by Rev. Snodgrass, James Simonton and Miss Ann Bell, all of Hanover.

SMITH—TOOT.—On December 10, 1807, by Rev. Petersen, John Smith and Miss Magdalena Toot, both of Middletown.

SHOEMAKER—RHODS.—On Sunday, April 17, 1809, Jacob Shoemaker, hatter, and Miss Anna Rhoads, both of this town.

STEWART—ELDER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1808, by Rev. Snodgrass, Samuel Stewart, of the State of Ohio, and Miss Elizabeth Elder, eldest daughter of Robert Elder, merchant, of Hanover.

SHARP—WEISS.—On Sunday evening, November 6, 1808, by Rev. Buchanan, Michael Sharp and Elizabeth Weiss, daughter of Adam Weiss, Esq., both of Upper Paxtang.

SHRENK—MACHEN.—On Tuesday, March 7, 1809, by Rev. Gloninger, Martin Shrenk and Miss Ann Machen, both of Swatara.

STEWART—BUCHANAN.—On Thursday, July 5, 1810, by Rev. Johnston, David Stewart, of Paxtang, and the worthy Miss Molly Buchanan, of Lewistown.

TOOT—SHULZE.—On Sunday, March 22, 1807, by Rev. Peterson, Col. George Toot and Mrs. Catharine Shulze.

THOME—ROBINSON.—On Thursday, April 16, 1807, by Rev. Snodgrass, John Thome and Miss Nancy Robinson, all of Hanover.

TAYLOR—WENTZ.—On Thursday evening, May 26, 1808, by Charles Brandon, Esq., Samuel Taylor, of Ontario county, N. Y., and Mrs. Elizabeth Wentz, of Middletown.

TAYLOR—HOOVER.—On Thursday, October 7, 1808, by Rev. Petersen, Jacob Taylor and Miss Eve Hoover, all of this town.

UPDEGRAFF—NORTON.—On Thursday, November 17, 1809, by Rev. Petersen, Jacob Updegraff and Miss Sarah Norton, daughter of John Norton, both of this town.

ULRICH—WEIDMAN.—On Thursday, October 4, 1810, by Rev. Hiester, Daniel Ulrich, of Sunbury, and Miss Elizabeth Weidman, daughter of John Weidman, of Union Forge, this county.

WEIR—WALLACE.—On May 4, 1797, Samuel Weir, of this town, and Miss Mary Wallace, of Cumberland county.

WILLIS—LAWYER.—On Monday, November 20, 1797, by Rev. Moeller, Henry Willis and the amiable Mary Lawyer, both of this town.

WATSON—LYTLE.—On January 24, 1797, by Rev. Snowden, David Watson and Elizabeth Lytle.

WATSON—MITCHELL.—On Thursday evening, February 10, 1803 by Rev. Snowden, Thomas Watson and Miss Mary Mitchell, both of Derry.

WILSON—WALLACE.—On Thursday, April 21, 1803, James Wilson, jr., and Miss Polly Wallace, both of Hanover.

WALLACE—FORREST.—On Thursday, April 27, 1803, in Lycoming county, William Wallace, Esq., attorney-at law at Presqui' Isle, son of Benjamin Wallace, Esq., of Hanover, in this county, and Miss Rachel Forrest, eldest daughter of Dr. Andrew Forrest, formerly of this town.

WHITALL—TICE.—On November 14, 1803, by Rev. Snowden, John Whittall and Miss Mary Tice, both of Middle Paxtang.

WILLIAMS—NEIL.—On Thursday, March 5, 1804, by Rev. Snowden, Daniel Williams, of York, and Miss Jane Neil, of this town.

WOLFERT—SHAFFER.—On Thursday, March 5, 1807, by Rev. Petersen, Leonard Wolfert, near Hummelstown, and Catharine Shaffer, of Hanover.

WETHERHOLT—MOSER.—On Tuesday, August 4, 1807, by John Capp, Esq., Geo. Wetherholt, of this borough, and Miss Betsy Moser, daughter of Mr. Moser, formerly of Carlisle.

WAETH—SHREIT.—On May 19, 1808, by Rev. Petersen, Richard Waeth and Miss Barbara Shreit, all of Fishing Creek valley, Dauphin county.

WELTMER—WEISER.—On Thursday, September 29, 1808, by Rev. Philip Gloninger, Abraham Weltmer, Jr., and the amiable Miss Margaret Weiser, both of Londonderry.

WENERICK—WONNEMACHER.—On Tuesday, November 12, 1808, by Rev. Gloninger, Joseph Wenerick, of West Hanover, and Miss Maria Wonnemacher, of Lower Paxtang.

WILHELM—KOCH.—On March 2, 1809, Jacob Wilhelm and Miss Mary Koch, both of this place.

WHITE—MAYER.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1809, by Rev. Gloninger, James White, of Lower Paxtang, and Miss Elizabeth Mayer, of the same place.

WEAVER—KLINE.—On Tuesday, July 18, 1809, Philip Weaver and Miss Louisa Kline, daughter of George Kline, Esq., all of Carlisle.

WELSH—HARDY.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, 1809, by Rev. Gloninger, James Welsh and Miss Eliza Hardy, both of Middle-town.

WELTMER—MINSKER.—On Thursday, March 13, 1810, by Rev. Petersen, Jacob Weltmer and Miss Catharine Minsker, both of Upper Paxtang.

ELDER—ESPY.—On March 7, 1793, by Rev. Snodgrass, Samuel Elder and Miss Margaret Espy.

BRICE—KEARSLEY.—On May 19, 1796, by Rev. Mr. Snowden, Alexander Brice and Miss Peggy Kearsley, daughter of Capt. Samuel Kearsley.

HALDEMAN—JACOBS.—On Thursday, May 19, 1810 by Rev. Lochman, Jacob M. Halde-
man of Cumberland county, and Miss Eliza Ewing Jacobs, daughter of Samuel Jacobs, of Colebrook Furnace.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXX.

Historical and Genealogical.

"THE UPPER END"—We present in this number of *Notes and Queries* only a portion of the data we have on hand relating to the upper end of Dauphin county, promising to give in some future number further contributions relating to its history, biography and genealogy. We have confined ourselves at this time to the Lyken's Valley. We have little doubt that the efforts of the TELEGRAPH in this direction will be properly appreciated by its many subscribers, not only in the "Upper End," but wheresoever dispersed.

TO THE DESCENDANTS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.—One of the objects in *Notes and Queries* is to obtain reliable information con-

cerning the history of our county of Dauphin, and it is to be deplored that many of the records relating to the early settlers have been lost or destroyed. In the hope, however, of doing our part towards the preservation of such which remain in old chests, drawers or attics, we appeal to those having any such papers, to present them to the *Dauphin County Historical Society*—where they will be properly preserved and cared for.

HOFFMAN'S CREEK.—In old deeds we find a stream thus named. It was, we are credibly informed, what is now called Little Wiconisco. In early warrants and surveys the smaller streams were named for the first settlers or owners of land along them, and that was no doubt the case in this instance. LYKENS.

HUGUENOT SETTLEMENT IN THE UPPER END.—It may not be generally known, but many of the early settlers of the Wiconisco Valley were of French Huguenot descent. The Jury, Larue, Sallade and other families are all of French extraction. Although coming among the German immigrants, they were a part and parcel of that great influx of French Protestants into the German and Swiss Provinces, which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is the only section of our county which appears to have been settled by the descendants of the Huguenot refugees. As a people, they have all the peculiar characteristics of our Scotch-Irish pioneers. W. H. E.

FERREE'S GUNPOWDER MILL.—About 1812-13, Isaac Ferree commenced the manufacture of gunpowder, at his mill on Wiconisco creek, which was located some distance below Oakdale forge, at the place where the old pioneer, Andrew Lyken, or Lyken settled. As to the quality of the powder manufactured we have more knowledge than as to the quantity. It was considered equal to any made in this country, and during the war of 1812-14 was in considerable demand. It is not known how long Mr. Ferree continued the manufacture, but probably until the Dupont mills established at Wilmington crushed out or existence all similar enterprises. Mr. Ferree was a native of Lancaster county, son of Isaac Ferree, an early settler on the Pequa, and of French Huguenot descent. He was an enterprising business man, and it is to be regretted that our biographical details are so meagre. W. H. E.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Dr. Robert Auchmuty.

Dr. ROBERT AUCHMUTY, the son of Samuel Auchmuty, was born near Sunbury, Northumberland county, Penna., in the year 1785. He was descended from an old Celtic family of Scotland. Robert Auchmuty the first of the American family of that name, an eminent lawyer, was in practice at Boston, Mass., as early as 1719. He died in 1750, leaving several children. Among these, Robert, who in 1767 became Judge of the Court of Admiralty at Boston; Samuel who was rector of Trinity Church, New York city, and Arthur Gates. The latter came to Pennsylvania as early as 1765, and located in the Lancaster county. In that year we find him commissioned as an Indian trader, with permission to trade with the natives at Penn's creek, Shamokin and such other forts as may by his majesty or the Provincial authorities be established. He first settled at the mouth of Penn's creek, on the Isle of Que and from thence removed to the opposite side of the Susquehanna, a few miles below Fort Augusta, in what is now Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county. During the war of the Revolution Samuel Auchmuty, one of his sons and father of the Doctor, entered the patriot army, and was in service from the winter at Valley Forge until the close of the war. The veteran's remains rest in the old burial ground at Millersburg, unmarked and the spot unknown. Dr. Robert Auchmuty received a good education, studied medicine and began the practice of his profession at Millersburg about 1830-31. Apart from the duties of his profession he served many years as a justice of the peace, being first commissioned by Governor Ritner. He was an enterprising, active citizen, and a warm advocate of the common school system when that noble measure was adopted and was a gentleman beloved and respected by his fellow citizens. He died at Millersburg in 1849, at the age of 64, and is buried in the new cemetery at that place. He was the father of S. P. Auchmuty, Esq., of Millersburg.

W. H. E.

John F. Bowman.

JOHN F. BOWMAN was born in Lancaster county, Penna., May 10, 1771. His father was a farmer residing on Pequa creek not far from Strasburg. John F. was brought up as a mill wright, but subsequently entered

mercantile pursuits. In 1809 he removed to Halifax, where he was a merchant from that period to 1830, when believing a larger sphere of trade was opened for him, he went to Millersburg, where he successfully continued in business until his death, which occurred on the 6th of November, 1835. Mr. Bowman first married in 1794 a daughter of Isaac Ferree, whose farm adjoined that of his father. By this marriage they had the following children:

- i. Eliza.
- ii. Maria.
- iii. George.
- iv. Josiah m. Elizabeth Rutter.

Mr. Bowman, married, secondly in 1805, Frances Crossen, daughter of John Crossen. They had issue as follows:

- v. John J., m. Margaret Sallade.
- vi. Levi.
- vii. Louisa.
- viii. Isaac.
- ix. Mary E. m. Rev. C. W. Jackson.
- x. Lucinda m. Dr. Hiram Rutherford.
- xi. Jacob.
- xii. Emeline.
- xiii. Benjamin.

John F. Bowman was one of the representative men of the "Upper East," enjoyed a reputation for uprightness and honesty, and highly esteemed by those who knew him. Genial, yet quiet and unobtrusive, he never sought or would accept any local or public office. His second wife Frances Crossen, b. August 13, 1786; d. September 30, 1846, and lies interred beside her husband in the old Methodist graveyard at Millersburg.

W. H. E.

Abraham Jury.

Among the earliest settlers on the Wisconsin was ABRAHAM JURY, or, as it is sometimes written, Shora. He was of French Huguenot descent, and emigrated from Switzerland about 1755. He located within the Valley not far from the town of Millersburg. He was a farmer, and took up a large tract of land. In the Revolution he served during the campaign in the Jerseys, and subsequently on the frontiers, as did also his eldest son, Samuel. He died in August, 1785, leaving a wife, Catharine, and the following children:

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Abraham.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Magdalena.
- v. Margaret.
- vi. Catharine.
- vii. Susanna.
- viii. Salome.

Samuel, we presume, either removed

from the valley or died early, for Abraham, junior, seems to have come into possession of the old homestead. The latter died in November, 1805, leaving John, who was of age, and Jacob, Hannah and Sally, minors.

Edward

W. H. E.

Rev. Charles Frederick Muench.

Any historic record of the Upper End would fail of completeness without some mention of the distinguished "Dominie" of Hoffman church. We refer to the Rev.

CHARLES FREDERICK MUENCH, a native of Mettenheim, Wartenberg, in the Palatinate of Chur Pfaltz on the Rhine, Germany, born January 7, 1769. He was of Huguenot-French descent, his grandfather, Charles Frederick Beauvoir, fleeing France during the religious persecutions, and purchasing the "Muench Huff," took his surname therefrom. Charles Frederick, the younger, was early sent to Heidelberg, where he completed his theological studies. It was just at the commencement of the general war in Europe, when on the occasion of his home being invaded by the French army, he received and accepted a commission as captain of a company of huzzars in the Allied armies, in which service he was severely wounded by a pistol ball in the leg, and a sabre cut on the left hand. He commanded the guard that conducted Lafayette to the prison at Olmutz. On the 8th of July, 1794, he was promoted quartermaster under Sir Francis of Wiedlung. On the very day of his promotion he married Margaretha Bieser. In 1798 he came to America, where he taught a German school successively at Shaefferstown, Lebanon county, and Rehrersburg, Berks county. In 1804 he removed to Lyken's Valley, at the Hoffman church school property; but discouraged somewhat at the wild appearance of the land, he went to Union county. Subsequently, in 1806, the congregation at Hoffman church requested his return, when yielding thereto, he once more entered upon the duties of his station. For a period of twenty-eight years he was a faithful teacher, and although not the ordained minister, yet very frequently conducted the religious services in Hoffman church, and officiated on funeral occasions. He was greatly beloved by the people, and his death, which occurred on the 8th of January, 1833, occasioned sorrow in many a household. His beloved wife, Margaretha, died in the following year, 1834, and

their remains lie interred side by side in the graveyard of old Hoffman church. The Rev. Muench was exceedingly expert with the pen—had a refined artistic taste as to drawing and designing—and in the ornamentation of books and inlaying of furniture. He was a musician of no ordinary ability, and was an adept in all those essentials characteristic of the home culture of the Germans of the better class. W. H. E.

Simon Sallade

There are few citizens of the county of Dauphin who are not familiar with the name and valuable services of SIMON SALLADE, one of the representative men of this district 40 years ago, and concerning whom we have been able to glean the biographical data which herewith follows.

Simon Sallade was born near Gratz, Dauphin county, Pa., on the 7th of March, 1785. His father, John Sallade, of French Huguenot descent, was a native of Bosel on the Rhine, born in March, 1739, emigrated, with other members of his family, to America at an early period, and was among the first settlers on the Wiconisco. He died at the age of 83 years, in November 1827, being blind about 10 years before his death. He married on the 8th of February, 1771, Margaret Everhart, daughter of George Everhart, born in Berks county in 1747, and concerning whom we have the following incident. Upon the Indian incursions on the East side of the Susquehanna, subsequent to the defeat of Braddock, in the fall of 1755 she was taken captive by the savage marauders, near what is now Pine Grove, Schuylkill county. She was an unwilling witness to the scenes of murder and atrocity, when the merciless Indians tomahawked and scalped her parents, brothers and sisters, and beheld the home of her birth illuminating by its red glare the midnight sky, while only she of all her friends was left—and she a prisoner with the cruel and blood-thirsty savage. Doubtless there was some attractiveness of person or piteousness of appeal which saved her life. Of the weary some years of her captivity among the Indians, West of the Ohio, we have little knowledge. It was not, however, until the power of the French on the Beautiful River was broken by the courage and skill of Gen. Forbes, that the little prisoner was rescued and returned to her friends in Berks county. She lived to a ripe old age. John Sallade had five sons and two daughters, Simon

being next to the youngest. Simon Sallade, owing to the want of schools in those early days in the Valley, was obliged to depend upon the educational instruction given by his parents, but being an apt scholar, it was not long before he mastered the main branches in a good education. He was a great reader, and, although books were few in those days, he read and re-read those falling into his hands. Later in life, towards manhood's years, he acquired considerable knowledge by the aid of a teacher, whom he and some young men of his neighborhood employed for that purpose. He was quite a performer on the violin and being of a social nature, he was often the center and life of the many winter-evening gatherings of that time.

Mr. Sallade was a mill wright by trade, acquiring much of his proficiency in that vocation from an apprenticeship to Jacob Berkstresser, of Bellefonte. Many of the old mills within 30 or 40 miles of his home, were of his designing, and in fact the workmanship of his hands. A self-made man, energetic, social and industrious, he became in time one of the most popular men of the Upper End.

His constant contact with the people of all classes in social life or business relations resulted in his taking a warm interest in political affairs. Although a politician, he was such for the advancement of the public good. He was a Democrat of the old school, and when named for office, he appealed to the people instead of party for support. He was four times elected to the Penn'a House of Representatives. First, in the years 1819 and 1820, at the age of thirty-four; next in 1836-7, at the age of 51 years; and again in 1853, when he was in his 69th year. Each time the Whigs were largely in the majority in Dauphin county, yet always when put in nomination by the Democratic party, Mr. Sallade, save in one instance, was elected. This defeat was due in part to a letter written at the time to Charles C. Rawn, Esq., chairman of the temperance committee, in which he announced his opposition to the passage of the Maine liquor law. His letter was bold and outspoken. He did not conceal his opinions for the purpose of sailing into office under false colors. He might have done as latter day politicians do, or as did his opponent at that time—evaded the question and deceived the voter. Simon Sallade preferred defeat to deception—that the honorable career he had made

and sustained for political integrity and honesty should lose nothing of its lustre in his declining years.

During his term in the Legislature he was the author of what was generally known as "Wiconisco Feeder Bill." To his zeal and tact, that important legislation for the Upper End of Dauphin county, owes its passage. Through this outlet the Lyken's Valley coal fields were first developed. He was the superintendent for the construction of the Wiconisco canal, and held the appointment through the Canal Commissioners.

Simon Sallade died at the old homestead, near Elizabethville, on the 8th of November, 1854, and is interred in the village graveyard at that place. His wife was Jane Woodside, daughter of John Woodside of Lyken's Valley. She died September 3d, 1854, and is buried in the same graveyard. They had issue as follows:

- i. Margaret, m. John J. Bowman, of Millersburg,
- ii. Ann, m. Edward Bickel.
- iii. Jane, m. Daniel K. Smith.
- iv. Simon.
- v. Jacob.
- vi. John.
- vii. George.
- viii. Joseph.

There are many hearth-stones, writes one who knew Simon Sallade well, and to whom we are greatly indebted for much of the information herewith given, in Lyken's Valley where the story of his sociability, hospitality, humor, honesty and his many deeds of charity are rehearsed by those of the fathers of the present generation who never saw or knew him, except from the traditionary history which is part and parcel of every family and community.

W. H. E.

John Peter Williard.

JOHN PETER WILLIARD was a native of Switzerland, born in 1745. He came to America as a soldier in the British service, but shortly after landing effected his escape. He then volunteered in the cause of the Colonies, and was with other deserters stationed on the Indian frontier or as guard of prisoners of war. At the close of the Revolution, he took up a tract of land in Lyken's township, called "Amsterdam," where he settled, began farming, and subsequently married. He died in 1821, at the age of seventy-six. His wife died the following year (1822) aged seventy-seven. They left the following family:

i. Adam, who came into possession of the homestead. His children, Joseph, John A., Henry B., and Adam, Jr., then divided the farm. Part of it yet remains in possession of the descendants.

ii Samuel remained in the valley, a farmer, and had a large family.

iii. Anna Maria married John Philip Umholtz. (See Record.) W. H. E.

THE UMHOLTZ FAMILY.

We are not entirely satisfied as to the orthography of this surname. Many of the old records have it IMHOLTZ, some OMHOLTZ, and others UMHOLTZ. We are of the opinion that the former is the correct orthography. As the present members of the family adhere to the latter, it is this nomenclature we also shall employ.

HENRY UMHOLTZ with a younger brother, came to this country from Switzerland, prior to the Revolution, and located in what is now Lyken's township, Dauphin county, along the base of Short mountain, about two miles from Gratztown, where John Umholtz now resides. Here they took up quite a large tract of land and commenced farming. The brother entered the army at the outset of the war of the Revolution, in Capt. William Hendrick's company, and fell in the assault on Quebec. Henry was also in service during the war, as appears by the rolls of Captains Hoffman, and Weaver's companies.

Henry Umholtz married about 1769 his first wife, who was a Miss Rouch. Some time after her death he married Magdalena Sidensticker, daughter of Philip Seidensticker, of Bethel township, now Lebanon county. Mr Umholtz died at an advanced age, and with his two wives are buried at Hoffman's church. His children were as follows:

i John, born August 11th, 1770, was a farmer, and resided near Berrysburg. He married Catharine Harman, and had a large family.

ii. Barnhart, born October 22d, 1772, was a farmer, and resided above Gratztown. He married Catharine Rissinger, and had Michael and Solomon, who resides on or near his father's place; Philip; Susan, married Jacob Walborn; Anna Margaret, married George Hollobach; Catharine, married Michael Fisher; and Esther, married Daniel Emanuel.

iii. Michael, born August 31st, 1776, removed to what is now Perry county, where he married and raised a family.

iv. John Philip, born September 14th, 1779. He purchased his father's farm, followed farming, and died in 1837. He married Anna Maria Williard, daughter of Peter Williard, and had:—Matthias, who settled in Starke county, Ohio; John married Molly Shoffistall, and resides on the old homestead; Samuel resides near Gratz; Christian removed to Mercer county, Pa.; Susan married Daniel Loudenslager; Catharine married Isaac Henninger of Starke county, Ohio; and Elizabeth married John P. Hoffman.

v. Henry, b. September 17, 1783; was a soldier of the war of 1812, followed farming and owned a farm near Isaac Zillinger's. He married Susan Hoover, daughter of Jacob Hoover, of Hoover's Mill. They had Rebecca, m. Benjamin Gise, father of Captain Joseph D.; Leah, m. George W. Ferree; Polly, m. John Henninger and Henry, jr., who for many years was a distinguished teacher in the "Upper End."

vi. Anna Maria, b. July, 12, 1781; m. Peter Yartz.

The family of Umholtz have all been substantial and representative farmers of the Valley, and we present the foregoing to show how faithfully they have preserved their genealogical record, as an incentive to many others to do likewise. W. H. E.

HOFFMAN FAMILY, OF LYKEN'S VALLEY.

Among the earliest settlers of the Wiconisco valley was JOHN PETER HOFFMAN, a native of Germany, born in 1709. With others of his family and friends he came to America in 1739 in the ship Robert and Alice, Captain Walter Goodman, arriving at Philadelphia in September of that year. He first located in Berks county, where he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter. During the early Indian troubles on the frontiers he served some time as a soldier in the Provincial forces. About the year 1750 he came to the end of Short mountain in Lyken's Valley, where he built a small log house, just across the road from the present residence of Daniel Romberger. Sixty years ago this was used as a blacksmith shop. John Peter Hoffman was the cotemporary of Andrew and John Lycan or Lyken, Ludwig Shott, John Rewalt, and others, and with them driven off by the indians in their marauds of 1756. It was subsequent to this period

that he brought his family to the Valley. Here he followed farming and died in 1798 at the age of eighty-nine years. His remains with those of his wife who had deceased previously were interred in the field near the present house on the old farm now owned by Mr. Romberger, before-named. He left issue, among others as follows:

i. Catherine, m. Andrew Reigle, the head of a large family of that name in the "Upper End." They both reached the age of four score years.

ii. Barbara, m. George Buffington, a soldier of the Revolution, and the head of the family of that name.

iii. Elizabeth, m. Ludwig Sheetz, the large family by that name.

1. iv. John, b. 1746, m. Miss Kauffman.

2. v. John Nicholas, b. 1749; m. Margaret Harman.

3. vi. Christian, b. 1752; m. Miss Deibler.

I. JOHN HOFFMAN (John Peter), eldest son of John Peter Hoffman, was a native of Berks county, born in 1746. He served in the war of the Revolution, and commanded the Upper Paxtang company in its expedition up the West Branch in 1778, and participated in the battle at Muncy Hill. He resided near Hoffman's church, on the farm now owned by George Williard. He was a farmer, and served as a justice of the peace from 1771 until 1831, the year of his death. He and his wife, a Miss Kauffman, are buried in Hoffman's church grave-yard. They had issue as follows:

i. Elizabeth, m. John Hoffman, a farmer. They resided near Hoffman's church, on the farm now owned by George Row.

ii. Mary, m. Joseph Neagley, a farmer, who resided in the lower part of the Valley. They had a large family, and lived to advanced ages.

iii. Magdalena, m. Thomas Koppenheffer. He was a Captain in Col. Timothy Green's Battalion, and was at the Battle of Long Island. Mrs. Koppenheffer lived to be over four score years of age.

iv. Catharine, m. John Buffington, a farmer, who resided on the farm adjoining Robert Elder's, now owned by Jacob Hartman. Mr. Buffington was County Commissioner from 1822 to 1824.

v. Barbara, b. 1800; m. John N. Specht. She d. in 1879.

vi. John, m. Miss Deibler.

vii. Jacob, married and removed to Schuylkill county, where some of his descendants yet reside.

viii. Daniel, m. Miss Snyder.

II. JOHN NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, (John Peter) was born in Tulpehocken Township, Berks county, in the year 1749. He settled on the farm now owned by Benjamin Rickert, near Short Mountain. He was the owner of a large tract of land, at present divided into a number of farms. He deeded land to the congregation of Hoffman's church, for church, school, and burial purposes. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. His life was an active, busy, and useful one. He was married April 22, 1772, by pastor Kautz, of the Lutheran church, to Margaret Harman, also a native of Berks county. They had issue as follows:

i. Catharine, b. 1775; m. Peter Shoffstall. They resided near Gratztown, and died at advanced ages, leaving a large family.

ii. Susanna, m. Levi Buffington, a carpenter. He built the Hoffman church.

iii. Sarah, m. Jonathan Snyder. They removed to Starke county, Ohio, near Canton, where they were both living about eight years ago, upwards of ninety years of age.

iv. Margaret, m. Alexander Klinger, and removed to Crawford county, Pa. She died a few years ago at the age of 98.

6. v. Peter, b. September, 22, 1778; m. Miss Lubold.

7. vi. Jacob, b. 1782; m. Catherine Ferree.

8. vii. Daniel, b. 1784; m. Hannah Ferree.

9. viii. Nicholas, b. 1784; m.

10. ix. John, b. 1780; m.

*x. George, b. 1794; resides in Gratztown; was appointed justice of the peace in 1834, and at present holds that office.

III. CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN (John Peter), resided on the old homestead at the end of Short Mountain. He died in Powell's Valley. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and an active citizen in the "Upper End." He married a Miss Deibler, sister of John's wife, and they had issue—

i. Anna Mary married John Pres, and left a large family. They resided at Sand Spring, in the upper end of Powell's Valley.

ii. Susanna married Philip Shott, and raised a numerous family.

iii. Catharine married Jonathan Novinger.

11. iv. John B., born 1790, married Margaret Bowman.

v. Jonas was a farmer, and resided at the foot of Peter's mountain, where he died.

vi. Peter was a farmer, married and resided near Fisherville, where he died, leaving a large family.

vii. Christian was a farmer, resided near Snyder's mill, Lyken's Valley.

vi i. Daniel G., born 1795, was a farmer, and resides near Fisherville. Was a long time Justice of the Peace, and held other offices.

ix. Philip, born about 1800, is Justice of the Peace for Jefferson township.

IV. JOHN HOFFMAN (John, John Peter) resided near his father; was a farmer, and held the office of Justice of the Peace until he received the appointment of Steward of the County Almshouse in 1824, a position he held until 1838, when he was elected Register, serving until 1841. He was married four times, his first wife being a Miss Deibler, sister to Daniel Deibler, senior, and left a large family.

V. DANIEL HOFFMAN (John, John Peter), m. Miss Snyder and had one son, Daniel, jr., a distinguished civil engineer, residing in Philadelphia. John R., a son of the latter, also a civil engineer in the employ of the Summit Branch Railroad and Coal company, resides at Pottsville. Daniel Hoffman, senior, died young, in Lyken's Valley, and his widow subsequently married John Hoke.

VI. PETER HOFFMAN (John Nicholas, John Peter) was born on the 22d of September, 1778. He was a farmer and owned the farm now in the occupancy of William Hawk. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and died in 1864, aged 86 years. He married a Miss Lubold, sister of Frederick Lubold. They are both buried in the Hoffman church graveyard. They left issue as follows:

i. Daniel, m. Miss Rissinger and removed to Crawford county, Penn'a., where his son Josiah now resides. Another son, Jonas, a carpenter, resides at Lykens. Daniel died a few years ago aged 73 years.

ii. Jacob Peter, was quite a politician and died a few years ago in Lykens, where his widow and children now reside.

iii. John Peter, b. in 1806, m. Elizabeth Umholtz, daughter of J. Philip Umholtz; is a farmer residing near Short Mountain. Their son, Henry B. was an aid on the staff of Gov. Pollock with the rank of Colonel, and represented Danphin county in the Legislature sessions of 1866, 1867 and 1869;

resides at Harrisburg. Another son, John P., resides in Powell's Valley.

iv. Catharine married Daniel Reigle. Mr. R. was County Commissioner, 1852-4.

v. Elizabeth married Philip Keiser. Their son Daniel was a member of the Legislature, 1863-4.

vii. Hannah, m. Samuel Thomas.

VII. JACOB HOFFMAN (John Nicholas, John Peter). b. in 1782, purchased his father's farm. He was a well informed farmer, and was exceedingly popular; He filled several local offices, and in 1833 and 1834 served in the Legislature. He was quite prominent in the church, and a zealous christian. He married Catharine Ferree. They had issue—

i. Amos, b. 1809; m. Amanda, daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Harper; was for a number of years steward of the almshouse, and at present resides at Berrysburg. At one time he had five sons in the Union army, Col. Thomas W., Capt. Jacob F., John H., Edwin A., and Henry.

ii. Jacob B., resides near Williamstown.

iii. Hannah, m. John Romberger.

iv. Sarah, m. Michael Forney.

v. Catharine, m. Abram Hess.

VII. DANIEL HOFFMAN (John Nicholas, John Peter), was born in 1784; was a farmer, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in 1850 at the age of 46 years. He married Hannah Ferree, and had issue—

i. David Ferree; was a merchant and justice of the peace. He died and is buried at Berrysburg. His son, DANIEL C., became superintendent of a Kentucky and Tennessee railroad, and died of yellow fever in 1878, at Louisville, Ky.

ii. Jacob D.; was a county commissioner and twice sheriff; resides at Harrisburg.

iii. Daniel; is a miner, and resides at Lykens.

iv. Joseph, resides at Hummelstown.

v. Hannah, m. Isaac Uhler, a miller.

vi. Elmira, m. John S. Musser, who was county commissioner, 1860-62; resides at Millersburg.

IX. NICHOLAS HOFFMAN (John Nicholas, John Peter), was born in 1790—a farmer, and served in the War of 1812. He died in 1874, at the age of 84. He had issue—

i. John Nicholas; was director of the poor; resides in Washington township.

ii. Isaac; was county commissioner 1867.

iii. Sarah, m. ——— Sheaffer; their daughter Mary married William B. Meetch, present register of the county

iv. James, resides on the old homestead.

X. JOHN B. HOFFMAN (John Nicholas, John Peter), born in 1794, was a soldier in the War of 1812; a tailor by trade, and resided near Berryburg, where he died. He left a large family. George, Daniel and Henry Katterman severally married daughters of John Hoffman.

XI. JOHN B. HOFFMAN (Christian, John Peter), born in 1790, was a blacksmith by trade; served in the war of 1812, in which he was promoted a Lieutenant-Colonel. He filled a number of responsible official positions, and died in 1875, aged 85 years. He married Margaret Bowman, and left a large family, most of whom reside in Powell's Valley.

What is remarkable in the foregoing Record is the great age the heads of the different families reached—few dying under four score. Several who are yet living have passed that finger board of time, and are as hale and hearty as many who have not passed their sixtieth birthday. Industry, sobriety and pure morals no doubt have produced this extraordinary general longevity.

W. M. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXI.

Historical and Genealogical.

PARSON ELDER'S FAMILY RECORD.—(N. & Q. xxiv.)—We have received the following additional memoranda, etc.

1769. Robert Elder and Mary J. Thompson.

1772. James Anderson and Margaret Chambers.

1773 Joshua Elder and Mary Mc Allister.

1783 Joshua Elder and Sarah Mc Allister.

1779. Andrew Stephen and Ann Elder.

CIDER A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The following letter of Hon. William Maclay, one of the first Senators from Pennsylvania, to Joshua Elder, Esq., another prominent man at the time in this State, is perchance explanatory in itself. The allusion to a "Companion of the Compass," refers to the tavern which was so called, kept at that period by Robert Harris, son of the founder, and now used as a school house, opposite the Harris Park, on Paxtang street. The letter will bear reading:

"SUNBURY, 11th April, 1791.

"DEAR SIR:

I am told that Cider is a good remedy against the Rheumatism, and have some reason to believe that it has been of some service to me. I have, however, experienced a severe disappointment in my arrangements to provide myself with this medicine, and instead of Two Barrels of fine racked Cider which I expected, Two have been delivered that cannot be used. As you live near where Cider is often sold, I want you to help an old lame Companion of the Compass. I have not a Barrel left, and I send you a Quarter Cask, which in better times contained better liquor. We have endeavored to season it as well as we could, and hope it will be true to its Trust both as to Quantity and Quality. This I hope you will have both leisure and opportunity to get filled with the best racked Cider. I have sent you Two Dollars to discharge the pecuniary expense; as to the Trouble, I know not how you will devise ways and means to be reimbursed. Until that happens, I consent to be your grateful Debtor, and in the meanwhile, am with best compliments to Mrs. Elder,

Your sincere Friend,

& most H'ble Serv't,

WM. MACLAY.

"To Joshua Elder Esq."

HERALDIC ARMS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY FAMILIES (N. & Q. ix).—When the previous article was printed, we had in our possession the following additional descriptions of the arms of Dauphin county families, but retained them in the hope of securing an additional number. The gentleman to whom we were indebted for them leaving the city, we have not been able to obtain additional data, and hence give those which follow:

PORTER.—Sa. a chevron between three church bells arg.... *Crest*—A church bell between two columns, with pyramidal tops arg.

VON TREUPEL.—Arg. on a mount a Moor wreathed around the middle with feathers or., in the dexter hand a bow, in the sinister a quiver. *Crest*—a demi-Moor as in the arms.

THOMAS.—Quarterly—1st & 4th Arg. on a chev. engrailed az. 2 griffins rencourant of the field gorged with 2 bars gu. on a chief of the 2nd. 3 cinquefoils pierced or; 2nd and 3rd ar. a lion rampant ppr. *Crests*—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-sea horse sal. Second a lion rampant ppr.

MCLHENNY.—Ar. six horses head erased, sa. bridled ar.... *Crest*—A horse's head, as in the arms.

COWDEN.—Azure on a fesse argent between three annulets, or a lion passant sable.... *Crest*—A demi-lion sable, charged with an annulet or.

BOYD.—Azure a fesse chequy ar., and gu in base a cross moline or.... *Crest*—A cross moline sable.

HOFFMAN.—Ermine, three lozenges gu.... *Crest*—Out of the top of a tower, a demi man, attired in chain mail, pro the dex-hand brandishing a battle axe or.

HALDEMAN.—Sa. a chev ermine between three cats passant argent.... *Crest*—A cat passant argent.

BUEHLER.—Gules, a lion rampart or ensigned with a ducal coronet.

While on this subject we may state that George W. Harris, Esq., at the time Mr. De Courcy was here, handed us an engraved book mark of the Rev John Ewing, D. D., his grandfather, that a description might be obtained from Mr. De Courcy. On showing it to the latter he at once said it was the arms of the Ewing and Sargent family impaled. After inquiry we ascertained that the Rev Dr Ewing married a daughter of Jonathan Dickinson Sargent, of Philadelphia, and hence the description was correct. It is herewith appended:

EWING.—Arg. a chev. embattled az. ensigned with a banner gu. thereon a canton of the second, charged with a saltire arg. between two mullets in chief and a sun in base of the third.... *Crest*—A demi-lion arg. holding in his dexter paw mullet gu.

SARGENT.—Arg. a chev. between three dolphins embowed sa.—Motto—"Audaciter."

LYTLE'S FERRY.—Joseph Lytle removed from Marietta to the spot which was afterwards known as "Lytle's Ferry" in the fall of 1773. The property was obtained by warrants issued severally to John Kroker, Samuel Hunter and Joseph Lytle, and comprised about two hundred acres in all.

Geographically, the location was about four miles north of Halifax, two miles south of Millersburg, and about a half mile below Berry's mountain—which was then a formidable barrier to journeying along the river.

Here Joseph Lytle established a ferry, which became the most important crossing

on the river between Harris' Ferry and Sunbury (Fort Augusta). The property was surveyed by Bartrem Galbraith and styled "Fairview," in December of 1773. Joseph Lytle continued in this occupation until his death, about 1790. The ferry property was then purchased by his only son, John Lytle, and Michael Bauer. At the end of about sixteen years they sold the ferry to William Moorehead, father of the Moorehead brothers (J. Kennedy, of Pittsburg, J. Barlow, of Philadelphia, &c.), well known through Pennsylvania, in April, 1806. Mr. Moorehead came from Soudersburg, Lancaster county, and after some time also tried to start up a town—"Williamsville"—but I don't think it was successful. He changed the name to "Moorehead's Ferry," and at the expiration of his ownership he removed to Harrisburg in 1814, and died there in 1817. After Moorehead it was called "Montgomery's Ferry," and is only remembered as such at this day.

I am under the impression that Joseph Lytle was connected with or had experience at, the ferries at Columbia, Marietta and the lower Susquehanna, and that, seeing a good opening above, he seized the opportunity. When he arrived at Lytle's ferry he had a wife and three children. Concerning him we hope to have additional information.

G. B. A.

A POLITICAL POEM IN LATIN OF 1860

[The author of the following poem in Latin doggerel was JOHN DOWNEY, Esq., one of the representative men of this locality seventy or eighty years ago, and as a fitting preface to its reproduction, it may be of some interest to know more of the gentleman who figured so conspicuously in political affairs from 1795 to 1826, the year of his death.

[JOHN DOWNEY, the son of John and Sarah Downey, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in the year 1770. He received a classical education in the old academy there, and in 1795 located at Harrisburg where he opened a Latin and grammar school. At this period, in a letter to Governor Thomas Mifflin he proposed a "Plan of Education," remarkably foreshadowing the present common school sys-

tem, and which has placed him in the front rank of early American educators. The Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, whose numerous works on Education demand respect for his opinion, pronounces the "Plan" of Mr. Downey; as being "far in advance of the age in which he lived." As one of the representative men of this section of the State, Mr. Downey was in correspondence with the leaders of public opinion at the commencement of the century, and it is a serious loss that his papers were destroyed. He was for many years a justice of the peace and served as town clerk for a long time. He was the first cashier of the Harrisburg Bank, largely instrumental in securing the erection of the bridge over the Susquehanna, and one of the corporators of the Harrisburg and Middletown turnpike company. Was a member of the Legislature 1817-18, and filled other positions of honor and profit. He died at Harrisburg on the 21st of July, 1827, and the *Oracle* speaks of him as "a useful magistrate and a pious man." Mr. Downey married, June 5th, 1798, Alice Ann Beatty, daughter of James Beatty, Esq., one of the first settlers at Harrisburg. She died in Ashland county, Ohio, May 14 1841. Their adopted daughter, Ellen Downey, married Hon. Daniel Kilgore, of Ohio.]

W. H. E.

A Republican Caucus or Democratic Assembly.

PRÆSES.

SATANTIS IMI Doctores
 Republicanæ Professores
 Quæ hic assemlat estis;
 E vo altri Messiores
 Fideles Exentores
 Mendaces, Ming et Scriptores,
 Et a tota Campana aussi
 Libertas et Egalité
 Salut, et Fraternité.

Nos possum, docti Confreri,
 En moi satisdicitari
 Quæ is bo a inventio
 Est REPUBLICANA PROFESSIO;
 Quæ in bulla chosa est, et bene trovata,
 Republicanis illa benedicta;
 Quæ uno homine solo,
 Surprenant Miraculo,
 Repus Revoluione,
 Fait a ego vivere
 Tant de Geis omni genere.

Per totam terram videmus
 Grædam vogam ubi unus;
 Et quod grandes et petiti
 Sont de nobis in atuti,
 Totus mundus currens ad nostra Exempla,
 Nos rearda sicut Deos,
 Et nostris Ordinancis
 Principes et Reges submissos videtis.

Donque il est nostros Sapientie,
 Boni sensus, atque Prudentie,
 Et tortement travillare
 A nos bene conservare
 In tali Credito, Voga et Honore;
 Et prendere Garantiam non recevere
 In Sedi us Congress: nec Presidentie,
 Quam personas capabiles
 Et totas dignas removere
 Has places honorabiles.

C'est pour cela, que nunc convocati estis,
 Et crede quod trovabitis
 Dignam Materiam Jacobino,
 In excelsum erigere velle
 Le Philosophe de Monticelli;
 Et facere Anticum Mazzel
 Directorem Publicæ Rei
 Donque roulantes
 Sur Libertate Pelagi Astus,
 Pour jurels submergitis,
 Jacobinico Felle
 "Autos nimium, timidoque Procelso,"

PRIMUS CITOYEN.

Si mihi Licentiam datur Citoyen Præses
 Et tanti Illuminati et Homines de Talens,
 Damandabo.
 U. Quidam Methodum voluit dare
 Per quem Electionem speramus portare.

JACOBINUS.

Nobis a docto Illuminato
 Demandatur Methodum optimum
 Electionem portandi;
 A quo respondeo:
 Vulgum adorare,
 Classem formidare,
 Execitum reprobare,
 Les Federalists vituperare,
 Tyrannidem imputare,
 Ensultia Scandalizare, Royalizare,
 ROBBINS-are,
 Calumniare.

CHORUS.

Bene, Bene, Bene, respondere
 Dignus, Dignus est Methodus
 De nostro Docto Corpore.
 Bene, Bene, respondere.

UN SIMPLE CITOYEN.

Mais si Opposition
 Opiniatra,
 Non vult se succumbere;
 Siles Federalists nos probent Mendaces;
 Et nomen Præti
 Nashum non Robbins, suisse,
 Et aiberniam non Danbry, Homioidam de-
 disse,
 Quid illi facere?

JACOBINUS.

Vulgum adorare,
 Classem formidare,
 Execitum reprobare,
 Les Federalist vituperare,
 Tyrannidem imputare,
 Ensultia Scandalizare
 Re-Royalizare, re-Robbins-are, et re-Calum-
 niare.

CHORUS.

Bene, Bene, Bene, respondere
 Dignus, dignus est Methodus
 De nostro Docto Corpore.

* Who prefer the calm of Despotism, to the "tumultuous sea of Liberty."

[We have in our possession a rhymed translation of the foregoing, but as an incentive to the Latin scholars of the Harrisburg Academy, and the Boys' High School, we offer a premium of a five dollar book for the best translation in prose. Such translations to be sent or handed to A. E. Eyster, Esq., within two weeks.]

A SERMON OF PARSON ELDER.

The following are the heads of one of the Sermons of the Rev. John Elder, the original of which is in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society. It is written on one side of a piece of paper about three by six inches, in remarkably fine penmanship, and is endorsed as follows:

"Donegal—Action Sermon, October, 31, 1779

Paxtang—Action Sermon, October 3, 1784.

Donegal—June 2d, 1787 on Psalm xxxvi: 8.

Paxtang—Action Sermon, October 11, 1789, on Psalm lxxv: 4.

"They shall be abundantly satisfied," &c.: Psalm, xxxiii: 28.

Doct.—God provides in his Church the most rich and satisfying delicacies for his people.

In speaking of this I shall show.—

1. That Christ in the ordinances provides richly for his people.

2. That the Lord's Supper is on a principal feast he prepares for them.

3. Why he provides such a feast. and apply it.

As to the first this is evident.

1. From his promises, as in the text and Isaiah xxv: 6.

2. From his faithfulness, Ps. xxxvi: 5; lxxxix: 33, and xcii: 2, and Num. xxiii: 19.

Second. I'm to show that the Lord's Supper is one feast—a rich and satisfying feast—where the most delicate provision is made. For here is—

1. A pardon of sin sealed to the believer. Matt ix: 2; 2 Sam. xii: 13.

2. Peace and friendship with God. Rom. viii: 33, 34.

3. Adoption into the family of heaven. Gal iv: 6, 7.

4. Peace of conscience. John xiv: 27; Luke xxiv: 36, 37, 38, 39.

5. Plentiful supplies to our weak graces.
6. Christ's gracious presence. Ps. xvi: 11.
7. The comforts of the Spirit. 2 Cor. i: 4.
8. Full assurance of faith. Job xix: 25; 2 Tim. i: 12.

Here every thing necessary is provided, as—

1. Here is a laver for you to wash in. Zach. xiii: 1.

2. Here is music to delight you. Is. lvi: 7; Luke xv: 23, 24.

3. Here is the Master of the feast to bid you welcome.

4. Here servants to attend you.

5. Here is a blessing by the Master.

6. Here is delightful company.

Thirdly. Why does God provide such a feast?

Answer:

1. To be a solemn memorial of his love to sinners.

2. To express his infinite riches and goodness. Esth i: 3, 4.

3. To discover the joy and satisfaction he feels on the sinner's coming.

4. To afford the believers fuller communion with him.

5. To ratify and confirm the covenant with us. It was usual in the Eastern countries to confirm their contracts by eating and drinking together. Thus did Isaac and Abimelech, Gen. xxvi: 28, 30; thus Laban and Jacob, Gen. xxxi: 54; so did David and Abner, 2 Sam. iii: 20.

6. To be a cordial to his children, to strengthen them by the way.

7. To fortify and encourage them against all difficulties and trials.

8. To wean them from the vanities of this world, and to give them a relish for heaven.

APPLICATION. Hence I infer—

1. What a reproach they cast upon religion who carry with them a sour and melancholy aspect.

2. Infer the amazing condescension of God in providing such a feast for poor guilty worms. 2 Sam. ix: 7, 8.

3. How inexcusable they are who slight this feast.

O, be exhorted, then, to come to this feast. But some may object. How shall I dare to approach to this solemnity? Now, for your encouragement, I would recommend to you—

1. To employ Christ to introduce you.

2. Get your robes washed in His blood.

3. Put on the wedding garment of righteousness.

4. Plead for the drawings of His spirit. And then come, but with these following dispositions, as

1. With an holy awe and reverence of God.
2. With pure hearts and clean hands.
3. With a holy fear and jealousy.
4. With broken and bleeding hearts.
5. With lively faith.
6. [Obliterated.]
7. With strong desires after Christ.
8. With admiration and praise.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXII.

Historical and Genealogical.

STEWARTS OF HANOVER (N. & Q. VI.)—From an old memoranda of an agreement we find in 1784 that David, Peter and James Stewart, sons of Lazarus Stewart (1) removed to and resided in North Carolina. What information can be obtained of them?

W. H. E.

MORDAH—M'KINNEY (N. & Q. XIX, XXII, XXV.)—Agnes Mordah, daughter of John and Agnes Mordah, b. 1715, d. August, 1753, m. Henry M'Kinney, b. 1714, d. March 11, 1777. Their remains lie in Paxtang church yard.

W. H. E.

MEANS.—Samuel Means took up a tract of land in Paxtang previous to 1736. He died February 25, 1746-7, leaving a widow, Grizel Means, who died in November following. They had issue—

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Margaret.
- iii. Nelly.
- iv. Andrew.
- v. Jean.
- vi. Isabella.
- vii. John, b. 1745, d. Oct. 3, 1793.
- viii. Mary.

From a memoranda in the hand-writing of Judge Yeates, of Lancaster, we have this data—

- i. Samuel, d. unm. at twenty-five years of age.
- ii. Francis, d. at eleven years of age.
- iii. Catharine, m. James Dickey; removed to Carolina.
- iv. Agnes, m. Israel Holcup, and had issue—Anna m. Edward Dunn; Jonas; Israel, who went aboard a privateer and was never heard of afterwards.
- v. Robert, removed to Cumberland county, twenty miles from Carlisle.

vi. Grizel, m. William Little, and removed to Maryland.

This memoranda was made about the year 1780. Can any one unravel it, or rather reconcile it with the data obtained from the original will? W. H. E.

WARD, THE SCULPTOR.—Perhaps it would interest the readers of Notes and Queries to know that J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor of No. 9 West Forty ninth street, New York, who modeled the equestrian statue recently unveiled at Washington City, was a great grandson of Hon. Robert Whitehill, whose mansion still stands two miles west of Harrisburg, and who lies interred in the churchyard at Silver's Spring. His daughter, Rachel Whitehill, was married July 8, 1790, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., to Alexander Macbeth. They removed to Ohio in the early part of this century, where Mr. Macbeth became prominent politically as Associate Judge, &c (Mrs. Rachel Macbeth, nee Whitehill, died at Urbana, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1846, aged 82.) Their daughter, Eleanor, married John A. Ward, father of the sculptor. Their great grandson, Edgar M. Ward is an artist of considerable ability, who spent some time last summer sketching scenery about Harrisburg. J. B. L.

LEE (N. & Q. XXV.)—From a memoranda found among the Yeates papers we learn that William Lee, of Paxtang, "died in April, 1743 or '49," leaving a wife and children. On the back of the paper is the following endorsement: "William Lee, dec'd—qu. also on the estate of John Lee, dec'd—(Mr. Andrew Lee, in Colonel Hazen's reg't.)" Could this William Lee have been the father of the celebrated Captain Andrew Lee? It would seem so, yet we assumed the statement made by another writer that Thomas Lee was the father of the hero of the Revolution. Can anyone give us the correct name, as also further information? W. H. E.

ITINERARY OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON DURING THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

[Recently the Shippensburg *News* published an article from the pen of one of the historians of the Cumberland Valley relative to Washington remaining over night at Shippensburg, while on his journey to the Western part of Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1794, to quell the so called Whisky Insurrection. Impressed with the idea that an

Itinerary of the same would be interesting, as well as valuable, in a historic point of view, we essayed to prepare one, but found it a labor we were unable to successfully complete. What was found, after considerable research, we forwarded to the *News*, and which we transfer to the column of Notes and Queries, feeling confident that it will prove interesting to the readers there of.

W. H. E.]

ITINERARY.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.—President Washington, accompanied by his escort, left Philadelphia for the westward, via Reading, reaching Harrisburg on the afternoon of Friday, October 3, where he remained over night. We have not yet been able to ascertain where General Washington passed Wednesday and Thursday evenings. At Harrisburg, on the evening of the 3d, he was presented with the address of the burgesses, to which he replied next morning.

Saturday, Oct. 4.—General W. left Harrisburg in the morning, reaching Carlisle about twelve o'clock noon. This point was the rendezvous of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, who turned out to receive him. The address of the inhabitants of Carlisle was presented on the 6th (Monday), and not on the 17th, as dated in the Archives. The latter date is the endorsement on the copy, and was evidently a mistake of the copyist at the time. In the Philadelphia newspapers no date is given, but as the heading to the address is in these words, it is presumed to be the correct date—"Carlisle, Oct. 7, 1794. The following address of the Inhabitants of Carlisle was yesterday presented to the President."

From Saturday, Oct. 4, to Saturday, Oct. 11, the President remained at Carlisle, reviewing the troops, etc.

Saturday, Oct. 11. General W. left Carlisle, dined at Shippensburg, reaching Chambersburg the same evening.

Sunday, Oct. 12, was probably spent with Dr. Robert Johnston, who was a surgeon of the Pennsylvania Line during the Revolution, and a warm personal friend of the President. This is merely traditionary, but as he met Dr. Johnston, either going or returning at this time, it is presumed that it was the 12th.

Monday, Oct. 13.—In a letter dated "Oct. 14, 1794," at Hagerstown, published in the Philadelphia papers, it is stated: "The President reached Williamsport last even-

ing from Chambersburg. He starts for Fort Cumberland this morning." A letter also dated Chambersburg, Oct. 12, says: "The President arrived in this town last evening. On Monday morning he will proceed on his journey to the westward by way of Williamsport and Fort Cumberland."

Tuesday, Oct. 14.—"Early this morning General Washington set out for Fort Cumberland."—*Letter from Williamsport, Md.*

Thursday Oct. 16.—General Washington reached Fort Cumberland. Next day (17th) he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland troops under the command of General Lee.

Sunday, Oct. 19.—General Washington arrived at Bedford from Fort Cumberland. Here he remained until Tuesday, Oct. 21, when he set out on his return by way of "Strasburg and Burnt Cabins." It was on his return he remained over night at Shippensburg, which was probably Friday, Oct. 24. The next night he stopped with General Michael Simpson, who resided on the Cumberland side of the Susquehanna at Chambers', or as sometimes called, Carlisle Ferry. It is not definitely known where Washington passed Sunday and Monday nights, but he reached Philadelphia early on the morning of Tuesday, October 28. Owing to the exigency of affairs, his return to the Capital admitted of no delay.

It is somewhat surprising that not one of the vast number of biographers of Washington ever attempted to give an "Itinerary" of this expedition to the westward in 1794, and it is wonderful, notwithstanding the commotion and excitement relating thereto, that the newspapers of the period are so meagre in their details of this episode in the history of Western Pennsylvania.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PAXTANG TOWNSHIP, 1778-79.

A history of the Test Oath in Pennsylvania is an interesting subject, but we can only refer our readers to Vol. III, 2d Series Pennsylvania Archives, for a summary thereof. Suffice it to say that owing to the large number of Tories in and around Philadelphia during the Revolution, it was decided necessary by the Convention of July 15, 1776, which adopted the first Constitution of the State, and by the first Assembly acting under it, to adopt an oath of allegiance, a measure which was absolutely necessary to restrain the insolence of the Tories.

To this measure of self-protection the Quakers of Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia made stern resistance, and a number of the more prominent of them were exiled to Virginia, as an example to others of the fate which awaited those persisting in a refusal to take the oath. In the interior counties there was little or no objection. The people were patriotic from the first, and had an inborn hatred to British oppression and British tyranny.

Through the kindness of that indefatigable antiquary, SAMUEL EVANS, Esq., of Columbia, we have in our possession the list of persons who took the oaths in Paxtang, Hanover and Derry townships, the first of which we propose to give in this number. They are valuable contributions to the history of our country. The indorsement on the following is in these words: "The within is a list of Person's Names who took the Oath of Allegiance before Joshua Elder, one of the Justices for Lancaster county, from the 23rd of January, 1778 to the 7th of January, 1779."

"We, the subscribers, do swear (or affirm). that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State, and that we will not, at any time, do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and, also, that we will discover, and make known to some justice of the peace of the said State, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which we now know, or here after shall know, to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

Jacob Springer,	Robert Brodie,
John Sprouls,	John Graham,
Felix M'Cuskey,	Samuel M'Fadden,
John Spilenburg,	James Curry,
Christian Myer,	George Louer,
Valentine Hummel,	John Eversol,
Fred. Hummel, Jr.,	James Barber,
Abel Morgan,	Peter Pancake,
	Robert Chambers.

Before the 26th of March, 1778.

Abner Wickersham,	John Steel,
Thomas Thompson,	Richard M'Clure,
John Donley,	James M'Cord,
William Ashcraft,	Samuel Smith,
John Hinds,	William Steel,

Joseph M'Elrath,	Thomas Crab,
Michael Shaver,	Peter Shuster,
Jacob Noss,	John Steel,
Conrad Yonce,	John Brown,
Rowland Chambers,	Johd Boland,
John Millegan,	John Larkey,
George Williams,	Mungo Lindsey,
Jacob Derigh,	William M'Clen-
Hugh Crockatt,	ghan,
John Darby,	James Means,
John Thompson,	Jacob Youngman,
Jeremiah Sullivan,	Barney Shoop,
Frederick Hummel,	Howard Moore,
Michael Spade,	John Means,
David Ritchey,	Thomas King,
James Kyle,	Thomas Johnston,
Joseph Smith,	John Adam Wertz,
Robert Crawford,	John Wertz,
William Glover,	Daniel Steever,
John Brown,	Adam Deem,
Peter Duffey,	James Work, Esq.,
Alexander Reynolds,	Philip Ettele,
John Garber,	John Ryan, Jun'r.,
Hugh Cunningham,	Christian Gross,
Colonel Matthew	George Minsker,
Smith,	Nicholas Cassel,
Marcus Huling,	Lary Smith,
Hugh Stuart,	Conrad Tate,
Hugh Jones,	John Seibert,
James Burd, Esqr.,	Joseph Flora, Jr.,
Edward Burd, Attor-	John Lanning, Sr.,
ney	David Tate, Jr.,
John Foy,	George Carson,
William Sawyer,	Michael Lewis,
Adam Shelly,	Peter Flora,
Henry Faght,	William Lindsey,
Frederick Cupdrum,	Gottlieb David Et-
Matthias Streat,	telin,
Arch'd. M'Allister,	Anthony Plesson,
Captain,	John Moore,
John Mitchel,	Robert M'Gill,
James Finey,	Henry Davis,
Ludwick Hemperly,	Abram Holmes,
George Philip Shock-	Daniel Dowdle,
en,	Conrad Derr,
William Wall,	Michael Wolf,
	Simon Raredon.

George Wood,	John Cavet,
John King,	William Forster,
Adam Kitchmiller,	Joseph Colligan,
William Palm,	James Leonard,
Thomas Murray, Col;	William Ayers,
a prisoner,	Robert Armstrong,
Joseph Fearer,	Moses Lockhart,
David M'Causland,	Daniel M'Koy,
Thomas Beard,	John Melone,
John Maxwell,	John M'Faddin,

Jacob King,
 James Robertson, —
 John Cline,
 Francis Conway,
 George Fouts,
 Francis Burleigh,
 Robert Neel,
 Samuel Barnef,
 Philip Conser,
 John Richmond,
 John Wilson,
 James Johnston,
 John Forster,
 James Walker,
 William Dickey,
 James Bell,
 John Cochran,
 James Watt,
 Robert Armstrong,
 Sam'l Pollock,
 George Neagle,
 Robert Wilson,
Alex. Ander Wilson,
 John Wilson,
 John Parker,
 John Kisner,
 Aquila Richard,
 James Burney,
 David Shaw,
 Patrick Heany, —
 John Brown,
 Thomas M'Arthur,
 Casper Byerly,
 James Boggs,
 Patrick Lafferty,
 Adam Means,
 James Wilson,
 Arthur Brisbin,
 Thomas Moore,
 Joseph Wilson, Jr.,
 Fred K. Forster,
 George Fridley,
 Jacob Fridley,
 Jacob Poorman,
 Joseph Wilson,
 David Rose,
 Henry Noramire,
 John Renick,
 John Elder,
 George Gray,
 James Veech,
 Edward M'Attee,
 John Thomas,
 Ludwig Bretz,
 Thomas Wiley, —
 Jacob Kerr,
 John Wonderleigh,

Robert Smith,
 Jacob Tinturf,
 Anthony Hoan,
 William Bell,
 Robert Gowdy,
 John Bell,
 Stophel Lark,
 Jacob Sheerly,
 Michael Yonrell,
 George Adam Gardner,
 Peter Corbatt,
 Thomas Gollagher,
 Andrew Bell,
 John Bell,
 William Fulton,
 Joseph Fulton,
 Arthur Chambers,
 Mich'l Smith,
 James DeFrance,
 John Bowman,
 John Barnett,
Thomas Nichols,
 Thomas Murray,
 Elisba Chambers,
 George Simmons,
 Paul Randolph,
 George Weatherhold,
 John Little,
 Abraham Brunson,
 Maurice Sullivan,
 Benjamin Brown,
 Joseph Little,
 Laurence Hatten,
 Edward Wilcox,
 Charles M'Coy,
 Robert Boyd,
 Jacob Miller,
 Abraham Edgar,
 Michael Cassel,
 Frederick Cassel,
 Jacob Cryder,
 Martin Hemperley,
 Jno. Wonderleigh,
 Jr.
 John Sadler,
 George Pancake,
 John O'Neal,
 Andrew Smith,
 George Wredde,
 Peter Patterson,
 John Whitehill,
 John Cochran,
 Michael Ault,
 Elijah Stuart,
 Alex'n. M'Compsey,
 Sam'l Cochran,

John Burrowe,
 Hugh Montgomery,
 John Dyce,
 Philip Tinturf,
 Abraham Mooney,
 John Peter Vee,
 Rich'd Carson,
 John Murray,
 William Wilson,
 John Bell,
 John Miller,
 John Raredon,

N. B. One hundred and forty-three of the last mentioned names on this list, beginning at George Wood under the black line, were sworn and subscribed since the first day of June. 1778.

A true copy from the original.

Given under my hand and seal,
 JOSHUA ELDER, [L. S.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

CATHEY—MOORHEAD.—John Cathey, of Paxtang, died in the month of February, 1742-3. By his will proved October 1st, he left his estate to his wife, Ann Cathey; his children, Alexander, George and Jean Cathey; his grand-children, Alice Cathey, John Cathey, Jean Trindell and John Graham; and his daughter, Eleanor Moorhead, 'if she comes to this country.' Who was this Moorhead whom Eleanor Cathey married, and did she come to America?

W. H. E.

MONTGOMERY—LEE.—Robert Montgomery, of Paxtang, died in October, 1748, leaving his estate to his wife, Elizabeth, his son John and grand-son Robert, daughter Jean who married James Toland; Robert the son of his daughter who married George Clark; and daughter Rebecca who married — Lee. Could this latter have been the ancestor of Capt. Andrew Lee? (N. & Q. xxv.).

W. H. E.

JUSTICE EIGHTY YEARS AGO.—One of the early dispensers of justice in Millersburg was 'Squire Weaver, grand-father of the late Martin Weaver. Old 'Squire Seal used to describe Weaver's courts to me. He always effected a compromise agreement between parties in suit. To this end he used two persuasives. He placed on his table a bottle of whisky and a heavy stick. Parties litigant had first to drink, then to talk it over and drink again. If they did not agree by the time the third drink was taken, the 'Squire used the club argument, and that never failed. I may add that Mr. Weaver was a very popular justice of the peace.

II. R.

[Squire Martin Weaver, of whom the foregoing is related, was an early settler near Millersburg. He was a soldier of Captain Matthew Smith's company of Paxtang—was left ill at Cambridge and returning home, assisting in raising a company of associators of which he was a lieutenant, and in active service during the campaign in the Jerseys during the summer of 1776. He subsequently became captain of the Upper Paxtang company of Colonel Murray's battalion, employed during the remainder of the Revolution on the frontier, in defending it from the marauds of the Indians and their hardly less savage allies the Tories. Under the Constitution of 1790, Captain Weaver was commissioned a justice of the peace, and held the office at the time of his death, which occurred the 29th of August, 1803, at an advanced age.

W. H. E.]

CARSON.—Readers of *Notes and Queries* will have noticed obituaries of John Carson in late newspapers. All that we have observed are inaccurate. It is here proposed to tell something of that gentleman, his family and his official services. Mr. Carson was appointed an officer in the revenue service as long ago as 1814, by the Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk, Robert J. Walker, who was a connexion of his family through the Duncans of Carlisle. At the time of his decease, Captain Carson was one of the oldest and highest in rank of the revenue officers. He served thirty-six years with integrity and distinction. During the civil war his duties were very active and his labor great. With other commanders of the revenue navy, he participated in several of the enterprises undertaken to obtain command of the Atlantic seaboard, led of course by officers of the regular navy. As the men of the revenue service are not recognized as part of the military establishment, it may be that his family will not be able to secure a pension, yet he is as much entitled to it as the survivors of any other officer, whilst technically unable to secure it. He came of good Dauphin county stock. His great-grand-father, John Carson, came to the spot, now the residence of Leander N. Ott, known as "Carson Hall," as early as 1740, possibly a few years previously. He was a successful trader, a soldier in the Braddock campaign, and a useful frontier magistrate. He married a Berryhill, of

Paxtang, near Fort Hunter. One of his daughters married Captain Archibald M'Allister, hence the connection between the family of Cox at Estherton, M'Allister of Fort Hunter, and many other families of the early residents of the upper part of the then county of Lancaster. His son, Judge John Carson, upon the death of his father, took the substantial residence and farm as his share, where he resided all his life, a representative in the Legislature, a judge of the county courts, a soldier of 1776, one of the most esteemed and hospitable of gentlemen. He married a Duncan, of Cumberland county, sister of Judge Thomas Duncan. His son, Charles Carson, born at "Carson Hall," was both a merchant and farmer, a soldier of 1812, keeping up the reputation of the race for patriotism and activity. He married a Campbell, of Cumberland, whose mother was a Duncan. His son, Captain John Carson, was born in 1819 at "Carson Hall," was for a time a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, then a clerk with Daniel D. Boas and David W. Mahon in the post-office in Harrisburg under James Peacock. Jonas Rudy was the messenger—a "carrier" was not then known in coaching circles. After his appointment under the treasury, as he rose in grade, he married Susan Rinney, of New London, Conn., by whom he leaves a family of four children.

In his youth, when best known at Harrisburg, he was beloved by a large circle of social friends for his genial and frank demeanor. He was not a frequent visitor to the land of his nativity for the last ten or fifteen years. When he came he was heartily welcomed by the friends of his youth, now grey-beards and grand-fathers. He always expressed the greatest attachment to and pride in the prosperity and growth of Dauphin county.

At the time of his death, Monday, January 26, 1880, he was stationed at Oswego, New York, in command of the Revenue Steamer, Manhattan. He is buried at Oswego. *

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN HANOVER TOWNSHIP, 1777-1779.

"We, the subscribers, do swear (or affirm), that we renounce and refuse all allegiances to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that we will be

faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State, and that we will not, at any time, do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and, also, that we will discover, and make known to some justice of the peace of the said State, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which we now know, or here after shall know, to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

July 1, 1777.

Willm. M'Collough,
William Young,
John Armstrong,
Robert Clark,
William Brown,
William M'Clure,
John Hume,
James Stewart,
George Boal,
John Dups,
Daniel Musser,
Andrew Young,
Charles Barr,
Patrick Natan,
Hugh Calhoun,
Henry Laughlin,—
John Carter,
Joshua Magus,
Robt Frekelton,
James Young,
Leonard Brisben,
James Connor,
Joseph Riddle,
Colon Campbell,
William Watt,
John Torrance,
William Glen,
Neal M'Coligan,
Charles M'Elroy,
John Morison,
Chas Dougherty,
James Ripeth,
William Moore,
William Cuningham,
Robert Hervey,
Robt Alexander,
William M'Cormick,
James M'Millan,
David Hoeney,
Thos. M'Cullough,
Daniel Valeney,
Robert Barr,
Robert Bedford,
Daniel Smith,

Thomas Robinson,
August 5.
Thomas Hume,
William Swan,
Richard Swan,
Robert Dalton,
John Rogers,
Henry Umbarger,
John Pleasant,
William Allen, Jr.,
August 6.
John Gowdey,
Martin M'Clure,
James Boyle,
Thomas M'Clure,
August 7.
John Barnett,
William Barnett,
William Allison,
George M'Millan,
Robert Allen,
John M'Ilhenny,
Thomas Lintow,
Richard Crawford,
August 9.
James Johnston,
Joseph M'Clure,
James Johnson,
August 10.
David M'Crokan,
August 12.
James Young,
George Nord,
John M'Cord,
John Petoric,
August 13.
John Poc,
William Hill,
August 14.
Albord Bowman,
William Sterret,
David Maffrot,
Samuel Stewart,
James Porter,
Isaac Hody,

John Nowlan,
John Johnson,
Randal M'Donel,
Samuel Starret,
David Davis,
William Hume,
Robert Dickey,
Moses Swan,
Jacob Musser,
James Hambel,
John Thompson,
Robert Craig,
Edward Tate,
James Webster,
John Kirkpatrick,
William Allen, Sr.,
Conrad Helam,
John Templeton,
July 9.
Philip Pleasly,
Adam Fierbaugh,
Milkey Rahm,
Peter Eversole,
Jacob Brunner,
July 10.
Valentine Conson,
Peter Pearah,
Henry Newfer,
John Plesent,
Henry Frits,
July 19.
Martin Miller,
John M'Naughton,
Richard Johnson,
Conrad Smith,
Jacob Besoer,
July 20.
James Sloan,
William Vance,
Nicholas Brunner,
Jacob Cleaman,
William Hedrick,
July 21.
John M'Farland,
Thomas Rowland,
William Miskimins,
Patrick Connor,
July 23.
James Low,
James Long,
July 23.
Andrew Berryhill,
James Taylor,
July 24.
Andrew Berryhill, Jr.,
Conrod Rhodes,
July 25.
William M'Roberts,

Joseph Wilson,
Robert Dunn,
Robert M'Coley,
James M'Creight,
August 15.
James Blackburn,
Joseph M'Guire,
August 18.
Hugh Gower,
Robert M'Culley,
Robert Gilchrist,
August 19.
James M'Clure,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Francis M'Clure,
William Snodgrass,
August 22.
Joseph Wilson,
James Wallace,
August 28.
William Kithcart,
William Cowden,
James Alcorn,
Conrad Myer,
George Peters,
David Ramsey,
August 29.
Jacob Smith,
William Clark,
David Young,
John Barnett,
August 30.
John Ripeth,
William Mitchell,
Samuel Robinson,
Sept. 1.
Mical VanLear,
Stophel Heany,
Andrew Rogers,
John Miller,
William Crabb,
George Fleming,
Bernard Fridley,
Alexander Young,
Sept. 3.
John Deyermomd,
Robert Cooper,
George Gilberts,
Josias White,
John M'Clellan,
John M'Quown,
James M'Namara,
David Kindan,
Amos Thatcher,
Sept. 12.
Thomas Sturgeon,
George M'Mahan,
Francis Carson.

Joha Templeton, <i>July 26.</i>	David Watson, <i>Sept. 17.</i>
James M' Ewen,	William Brown,
Alex. Berryhill,	James Wilson,
William Carson, <i>July 27.</i>	David M'Guire,
Joshua Elder, Esq., <i>August 1.</i>	John Breaur,
William Brandon,	Peter Brown,
Abraham Ellis,	John M' Mullan,
Robert Kenedy, <i>August 2.</i>	John Afford,
Leonard Umbarger,	James Beard,
John Hewey, <i>August 3.</i>	Thomas Strain,
Alex. M'Elhenny,	Michael Whitley,
Andrew Kerr, <i>August 4.</i>	John Snoddy,
John Miscely,	William Snoddy,
Richard Deyermard,	Henry M'Cornick, <i>Sept. 28.</i>
James Willson,	Thomas Cook,
Christly Bomberger,	John Adams,
Absalom Charles,	James Robinson,
Abram Ellis,	James Rogers,
	Hugh Ripeth,
	Robert Hill,
	John Trousdale,
	Joseph Park,
	Thomas M'Nair.

The foregoing names is the persons who have taken the oath of Aledgiance and fidelity to the Steat, Agreeable to an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, certified this 1st of October, 1777.

TIM'Y GREEN.

Henry Bucher,	1778.	Henry Miller,
John Cummins,		Daniel Till,
Robert Lusk,		Ludwig Sherrat,
Duncan Campbell,		Jacob Heroff,
John Campbell,		Peter Grasele,
David Peticrue,		John Sayer,
Henery Scriver,		Robert Boal,
Robert Henery,		James Stewart,
John Thompson,		Thomas M' Millan,
Michael Salser,		Alex'r Johnston,
Peter Stone,		James Patterson,
James Phillips,		John Fisher,
George Tittle,		William Romage,
Samuel Ferguson,		John Shissy,
Daniel M'Bride,		David Caldwell,
William Wilkinson,		James Clendenin,
Benj. Sayers,		Joseph Archer,
Barnard Fridley,		William Crain,

I do hereby certify that the above named persons have been sworn and affirmed before me, agreeable to an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, past June last.

Certify'd 6th May, 1778.

TIM'Y GREEN.

Jacob Keaplar,	Thos. Finney,
Matthias Keaplar,	John Calins,
Hugh Ramsay,	Francis Colter,
Rob't Sturgeon,	Thos. Bell,
Adam Harbison,	Will'm Thom,
John Duncan,	Jacob Awl,
John Ensworth,	Thos. M'Elhenny,
James Andrew,	George Wolf,
Eman'l Twoey,	Michaes Myer,
Sam'l Sturgeon,	Jas. Peticrue,
David Ramsay,	Will'm Willson,
Thos. Strain, Jr.,	William Willson,
Michael Wallace,	John Reed,
Sam'l M' Collough,	Jacob Gray,
Jacob Rahm,	Nicholas Yont,
Thos. M' Cord.	Abram Brubaker,
John Brown,	John Yont,
Thomas Walker,	Nicholas Brubaker,
Joseph Barnet,	Emos Smither,
And'w Rogers,	John Dunlap,
Wm. Smith.	John Wiggins,
James Long,	Matthew Crowser,
Will'm Bright,	John Henry,

Lancaster County, ss.—

I do hereby certify that the above mentioned persons have been sworn and affirmed by me agreeable to the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed June last obliging the inhabitants to pay allegiance to the same.

Certify'd the 4th March. 1778.

TIM'Y GREEN.

Henry Miller,	John Todd,
Wm. Trousdale,	David Todd.
Christopher Capp,	Wendel Bartholo-
Henry Miller,	mew.
William Wallace,	Michael Mower,
Robt. M' Callen,	Gilbert Graham,
Christ. Kichwine,	Wm. M'Cauley,
Michael Mulvear,	John Miller,
Michael Mulvear, Jr.,	Conard Bombach,
John Wiggins,	Wm Whitner,
Hugh Ray,	John Ashbough,
Abraham Jurey.	Wm. Bollinger,
Samuel Jurey,	Dan'l Hofdman,
John Campbell,	Wm. Carpenter,
Wm. Donaldson,	John Francis Fox,
James Todd,	David Strain.
Michael Umberger,	Wm. Strain.
James M' Millen,	Alex. Sloan,
Kidd.	Wm. Ripeth,
Wm. Kidd,	Thos. Wallace,
Arch. M' Cullough,	Jacob Grove,
Christ. Fox,	Fred. Pickle,
Christ. Brown,	And. Cooper,
And. Brown,	Michael Ryan,
Matthias Beaker,	Robt. Hill.

John Miller,	Dan'l Miller,
John Beaker,	George Haine,
John Umberger,	John Carvery,
Peter Stone,	Adam Poor,
Geo. Crain,	Peter Fitting,
Wm. Boys,	John Carvery,
Jacob Miller,	Henry Fitting,
James Dixon,	John Poor,
Jacob Kitsmiller,	John Bruner, Sr.,
John Hoover,	John Bruner, Jr.,
Christ. Forrer,	Robt. Porterfield, Sr.,
Philip Peter,	James Cavet,
Geo. Stricker,	James Breden,
	Peter Killinger,

Lancaster county, ss.—

The within is a just and true account of the persons' names, to whom the oath of allegiance has been administered to, agreeable to act of General Assembly, since my last return as made.

Certified May 1, 1779, by
TIM'Y GREEN [L. S.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXIV.

Historical and Genealogical.

DUNCAN'S ISLAND—It may not generally be known, but for a number of years prior to 1819, strenuous efforts were made by interested parties to annex Duncan's Island to Cumberland county. Upon the formation of Perry county no doubt the opportunity would have been afforded the secessionists to be annexed to the new county, but that did not please them, and the excitement which agitated that fussy island was allayed, the inhabitants concluding to remain with their first love.

W. H. E.

EARLY EFFORTS TO SUPPLY HARRISBURG WITH WATER.—In 1793 petitions were presented to the Legislature, asking for the passage of an act authorizing a company to open a canal from Hunter's Falls, on the Susquehanna, to the borough of Harrisburg, and a bill for this purpose was introduced in the Senate therefor. The main object was to afford not only mill power, but also to supply the town with an abundance of water. It was proposed to erect a wing dam in the Susquehanna, but the fear of obstructing the navigation of the river caused the defeat of the measure. A number of years subsequent, the celebrated bridge builder and mechanic, Theodore Burr, proposed a similar improvement, but in his plan the bed of Paxtang creek was to be used for the projected canal. Mr. Burr

and his colleagues gave such a wide scope in the privileges asked for, that for similar reasons it also failed. Beside the authority petitioned for, the aid of the State was invoked.

W. H. E.

WILLIAMSBURG ON THE SWATARA.—A correspondent asks for the location of this town, which, about 1806, was extensively laid out on paper. Who can give this information.

PALMSTOWN.—This town, now Palmyra, Lebanon county, was laid out by William Palm about the commencement of the century. Quite a number of people were attracted to the new place, owing to inducements held out by the proprietor, but it suddenly came to "a stand still" by a water famine. As to the cause of this we are not redibly informed, yet it was probably due to the want of proper depth of the wells. All water had to be hauled a distance of two miles, and in 1807 the Legislature was petitioned for aid to build works for supplying the town. The citizens, however, were left to their own resources, and in due time the evil was remedied.

HANOVER.

THE RANKIN TRAITORS.—The following document was recently found among the papers of General Henry Miller, who, during a portion of the dark period of the Revolution, was high sheriff of the county of York. The order was issued at a time when it was absolutely necessary to make treason odious, and the patriots of that day had determined to get rid of all persons who were inimical to the cause of independence. The order speaks for itself, and gives the charge on which it is based. Col. Rankin was one of three brothers, who, having at the outset of the Revolution, sympathized with the Whigs, in a short time became the most virulent and disaffected of the Tories in Pennsylvania. Their arrest being imminent, they escaped to the British lines, sought the protection of the enemies of their country, and were all handsomely compensated by British gold for the loss of their property, which, as a matter of course, was righteously confiscated by the authorities of Pennsylvania. As efforts are constantly being made to compensate the descendants of the Rankins for the confiscation of the estate of their ancestors, the following paper will be a valuable document in connection with

these memorials. It will bear reading :
Pennsylvania, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriffs of the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Cumberland, and to all and singular, Bailiffs, Constables and Ministers of Justice of the said Counties, and to every of the said officers, Greeting—

Inasmuch as the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court is given to understand, and be informed, that William Rankin, late of the aforesaid county of York, yeoman, commonly called Colonel William Rankin, John Jackson, the younger, late of the fore-said county of Chester, and——M' Laughlin, late of the said county of Chester, yeoman, hold a traitorous correspondence with the enemies of the United States of America, have given them intelligence, and traitorously engaged to join the armies of the King of Great Britain, together with one hundred troops, by them or some of them raised and inlisted for that purpose, and that they are guilty of other acts of treason. You, or one or more of you are therefore hereby commanded to apprehend them, the said William Rankin, John Jackson, the younger, and —— M' Laughlan, and them, or such of them, as shall be taken, to bring forth with before our said Chief Justice, or some one of the other Justices of our said Supreme Court, to answer the premisses and to be further dealt withal according to law. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, our said Chief Justice at Philadelphia, the twenty fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of our Government. THOS. M'KEAN.

BADGES OF THE CLANS OF SCOTLAND.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following list of the badges of the Highland Clans, and as there are so many of the descendants of these Scots among our readers, it will no doubt be a gratification to them to see it. It may here be remarked that the chief of each respective clan wore two eagle feathers in his bonnet in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan :

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Badges.</i>
Buchanan.....	Birch.
Cameron.....	Oak.
Campbell.....	Myrtle.
Chisholm.....	Alder.
Colquhoun.....	Hazel.
Cuming.....	Common Sallow.

Drummond.....	Holly. ✓
Farquarson.....	Purple foxglove.
Ferguson.....	Poplar.
Forbes.....	Broom.
Frazer.....	Yew.
Gordon.....	Ivy.
Graham.....	Laurel.
Grant.....	Cranberry heath.
Gunn.....	Rosewort.
Lamont.....	Crab apple tree.
M'Allister.....	Five leaved heath.
M'Donald.....	Bell heath.
M'Donnell.....	Mountain heath.
M'Dougall.....	Cypress.
M'Farland.....	Clodberry bush,
M'Gregor.....	Pine.
M'Intosh.....	Boxwood.
M'Kay.....	Bullrush.
M'Kenzie.....	Deer grass.
M'Kinnon.....	St. John's wort.
M'Lachlan.....	Mountain ash.
M'Lean.....	Blackberry heath. ✓
M'Leod.....	Red whortleberries.
M'Nab.....	Rose buca berries.
M'Neil.....	Sea wave.
M'Pherson.....	Variegated boxwood.
M'Quarrie.....	Blackthorn.
M'Rae.....	Fir club moss.
Munro.....	Eagle's feathers. ✓
Menzies.....	Ash.
Murray.....	Juniper.
Ogilvie.....	Hawthorn.
Oliphant.....	The great maple.
Robertson.....	Fern or brechins. ✓
Rose.....	Brier Rose.
Ross.....	Bear berries.
Sinclair.....	Gloves.
Stewart.....	Thistle.
Sutherland.....	Cat tail grass.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE IN LONDON-DERRY TOWNSHIP, 1777-1778.

We herewith present the remaining list of persons who took the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania. As to the orthography of the names, we are not responsible. The unfamiliarity of the copyest with them no doubt accounts for the many blunders, and we have preferred that everyone should make the proper reading.

In connection therewith we give the following copy of the certificate given each person subscribing to the oath or affirmation of allegiance :

Lancaster county ss.

I DO hereby CERTIFY, That *John Simpson* hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of June, A. D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal, the 14th day of October A. D. 1778.

[L. S.]

JOSHUA ELDER,

Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

"I do swear (or affirm). that I renounce and refuse all allegiances to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State, and that I will not, at any time, do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and, also, that I will discover, and make known to some justice of the peace of the said State, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I now know or here after shall know, to be formed against this or any of the United States of America"

July 3.	John Campbell,
James Bailey,	James Russell,
Alex'd Barnett.	John Logan,
July 19.	James Riden.
Darby Cassedy.	Aug 11.
July 21.	Anth'y Bisman,
James Kernachan,	John Blair.
John Kernachan.	Aug. 12
July 22	John Kimper,
David Chambers.	Sam'l Sherrer,
July 29.	George Bell,
Michael Dermolt,	John Jamison,
James Scott,	William Hay.
William Jamison,	Joseph M Queen,
Andw. Gross.	John Johnston,
July 31.	David M'Queen,
Wm. Harvey.	John Hagon.
Aug 1.	Aug. 22.
Henry M'Gee.	David Jamison.
Aug 2.	Aug. 28.
Arch'd Walker,	David Watson,
Robert Allison,	David Hays,
Syms Chambers,	Patrick Hays,
David Ramsey,	John Weir,
Sam'l Fenton,	Benjamin Boyd.
William Campbell,	Oct. 27.
John Dean,	David Wray,
Thomas Ogle,	John Smith.
Sam'l Hannah,	Nov. 1.

Thomas Ramsey,	Joseph Shearer.
Barney Queen,	Nov. 14.
James Noble,	John Morrow.
Moses Campbell,	Nov. 17.
John Campbell,	John Kain.
Samuel Bell,	Nov. 30.
Joseph Chambers,	Robert Jamison.
Hugh Hall,	Dec. 8.
William Buck.	David M'Intire.
Aug. 4.	Dec. 16.
John Hay.	Flavel Roan.

Jan. 3.	1778.
Henry Due.	Christley Eater,
Feb. 10.	Valentine Wirick,
James Candour,	George Louman,
Rob't Rhea.	Christian Spade,
John Ruzel.	Jacob Eater,
Joseph M'Clintoch.	James Kile,
Feb. 12.	William Braden,
David Mitchel.	Matthew Gray,
Feb. 16.	William Gray,
James Smith,	Christopher Kelly,
Sam'l Hineman.	Samuel Campbel.
Mar. 17.	Andrew Hunter,
James Willson.	James Morrison,
Mar. 21.	Alexander Long,
Adam Henry.	James Notman,
Mar. 28.	Timothy Conner,
Thomas Seaton.	Melchoir Rahn,
Mar. 30.	John Byers,
John Thornton.	Jacob Zeiter.
May 10.	June 1.
Philip Roard.	Henry Eager,
May 13.	Nicholas Redsacker,
David Johnston.	Conrad Meyer,
May 15.	James Donaldson,
James Hineman.	Anthony Buck,
May 18.	James Kirkpatrick,
John Black.	Christian Pfisgar,
May 19.	Thomas Buck,
Thomas M'Allen,	Daniel Ulwehee,
Rich'd Allison,	Robert Cunningham,
William Allison.	Jacob Sheaffer,
May 23.	Peter Capp,
Jacob Shaffner,	Baltzar Stotz,
James Clunie.	Charles Imhoff,
May 25.	John Town,
Andrew Shill,	Henry Metzler,
Robert M'Queen,	John Shana.
Nicholas Hite,	June 11.
Robert Moorhead,	John Huffman,
Thomas Clyde,	William Stewart.
William Boal,	June 12.
Samuel Willson,	Adam Miller,
Robert Willson.	Christian Shearts,
May 26.	George Wood,
James M'Can,	Jacob Holtz,
	Patrick Kelly.

Edward Brison,
Thomas Foot,
William Hineman,

May 27.

George Allison,
John Mver.

May 28.

John Drubingstoltz,
Peter Sheffer,
John Black.

May 30.

Henry Hine,
Robert Bradon,
Frederick Sellers,
William M'Kain,
John Willson,

August 10.

Matthew Dewlar,
Edward Jackson,
John M'Donald,
David Hunter,
David M'Donald.

August 17.

Michael Keiser,
Matthias Blaner,
John Guilford.

October 29.

George Nuky,
James Kenady,
George Segrist,
Peter Hiltzemer,
Nicholas Stout,

John Keller.

I do hereby certify that the above and within contents is a true copy from the original, certified by me November 4th, 1778. Given under my hand and seal,

JACOB COOK. [L. S.]

A CONFAB WITH A STRAW JACKET.

BY "JOHN OF YORK."

"That warm champagne, old particular brandy punchy feeling."—O Wendell Holmes
Last night while dozing in my chair, at "No Seventeen,"
A-looking at the coal grate, with its blaze of red and green,
And rum-mating future hopes, and sighing for the past,
That, like the weather out of doors, was all a wintry blast,
A hugh "Straw Jacket," fat and plump, stole from beneath my bed,
With looks half stupid and half queer, and a mid-in nod-in head—
Hoped he did not intrude at all, with a Pry-ish sort of air.
Then took a toll of old eighteen and my only rocking-chair.
"Friend," said the jacket, "I have come to have a little chat;
I saw that you were all alone—not even had a cat—
And I thought the time hung heavily, the way your winkers wagged,
Like tales of slimy, speckled trout just after they are bagged
How go the Times, of late, my boy, you do not seem to 'swell'
As you did a month ago, sir, on that virgin snow that fell:
Has fortune cheated you again, the fickle jade; then lies her—
Or have your 'spirits' fallen with a fall in Harry's liquor?
There must be something in the wind, now your's is getting low,
And you cannot raise a merry breeze when you used to have a blow."
"Sir John," said I, "for you're a sir, though but a demi-john,

I was thinking of the chequered past, its joys, its griefs, its fun,
An old-time failing such as comes when one gets tired of rout,
And begins to scent the symptoms of the asthma or the gout.
I was thinking of a home—no more—and those I loved while there,
Who used to gather flowers with me in the early summer air,
And of one who now is sleeping beneath the orange trees,
Whose mellow fruits are ripening, and whose blossoms kiss the breeze—
Where the skies are always bright and pure, and whose flowers ever bloom
Above the little stone that guards my brother's tomb—
A single name I could not stab, but oh! 'tis dear to me—
For he and I were in that land beyond the sea.
God keep his soldier spirit and guard it with his care,
For it had its trials in this land, and they were not lighter there,
But he always bore them gallily, with a trusting hope and heart,
And bravely he commenced his march when he found orders to depart
And I thought of one—no matter who—you wouldn't know the name,
For she who were I never sought of such as you for fame,
But lighted with her joyous smiles, and soul of love and truth
Alike the fireside of her home and the heart-wreath formed by youth.
And then one won her from me, though he was not half as true,
And so I took, my glorious friend, to soldiering and you.
And I was thinking also, as I pulled at my moustache,
Of the many chances let go by for filling up the cash—
Of the hundred slighted offerings for building up a name—
But they are over—here, let's drink—I s'pose it's all the same,"
"No sir," said he, "I drink a monstrous one."
My constitution, of a sort of one that you inherit, too, to be sure,
My stomach, too, of a sort of one that you inherit, too, to be sure,
For it gives you gouts and headache, and cheats you of your bed—
It numbs your mind, unstrings your nerves, and keeps you up at night,
And while it burns the candle, it is burning out your light.
Just take my word, old fellow, and turn me out of doors,
Leave wine and wassail to your friends, and whiskey to the bores,
The past is past—let it go, at least the chequered part—
The future, I am sure, will again bring you as bright as when you saw it first,
And the light of life, all May-morn like, into your eyelids burst,
Your heart's as green as ever, and your brain as bright and quick,
As when you played convivial and let him win the trick.

ONWARD should be your *trump*, my boy, the word is full o' power,
 FRUGALITY should be your *left* and HONOR your *right bower*."
 The jacket rose, another drink, another nod of head,
 Then clumsily crawled back again to sleep beneath the bed.
 I found I had been dreaming a good long hour or more,
 The candle in the socket, my segar stump on the floor.
 But I sat and thought the matter o'er another hour it seems,
 'Till I made my mind up that there was philosophy in dreams.

WILLIAM CARROLL TOBEY.

[William C. Tobey, the author of the foregoing poem, was well known in Harrisburg thirty years ago, having served a portion of his apprenticeship here, in the office of the *Keystone*, published by Packer, Barrett & Parke. He came to this (then borough) city, from Towanda, Bradford county. He was born at Caroline Center, a small town in Tompkins county, within a few miles of Ithaca, New York. His father was a man of little note, dying while William was very young; his mother, of French-Canadian extraction, was a woman of more than ordinary mental force, vivacity and beauty, which were inherited by her son, whose volatile and imaginative disposition directed all his actions in life, infusing the poetic to the rejection of the practical, giving a rose tint to that which in other men's observation presented the surface of the common place. How young Tobey got to Bradford county, Pa., the writer has no knowledge, but from Towanda he was brought to Harrisburg by John C. Cantine, who was at that time foreman of the *Keystone* office, in which the State printing was then done and in which office Tobey worked a short time. This was in 1837. The *Keystone* was published by Packer, Barrett & Parke—Cantine was foreman of the *Keystone* office during the time Packer, Barrett & Parke had the State printing. Subsequently Hickok & Cantine started a book store and bindery. Hutter & Cantine published a campaign paper at the *Keystone* office. For some article published in that sheet, Thad. Stevens sued the firm for libel. When the case came up for trial a previous pardon was produced, signed by Gov. Porter, and "that settled it." Tobey early developed a taste for literature and music, and in the inspirations of the composing room took to the pen as naturally as he did to the composing stick. He became the

Harrisburg correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, the old Democratic organ of Philadelphia, printed for years by Mifflin & Parry, and on which James Gordon Bennett, sr., began his editorial career in the United States, and where Joseph G. Neal was nursed into literary life. From the *Pennsylvanian* Tobey went to the *Spirit of the Times* (also a Democratic organ), edited by John S. Du-olle, at the period of which we speak (1839) one of the most brilliant writers in the country. During this period Tobey spent the winter in Harrisburg, regularly corresponding with the *Times*, over his favorite signature of *John of York*. Mingled with the matter of fact of which his letters were necessarily composed, were many graphic sketches of individuals, and vivid descriptions of scenes in the Legislature, which made him famous as a journalist and personally popular. To this he added a love of poetry and music, which was intense, absorbing and often interfering with his more practical duties. At the close of a legislative session, he spent the time principally in Philadelphia, during which he held a situation on the *Public Ledger*, on its city staff, when Swain, Abel & Simmons were its publishers, and a correspondent of such New York papers as he could make engagements.

While on the *Ledger* (about 1840) he made a trip by sea, to Boston, in company with the Captain of a coaster whom he knew, and while at the "Hub" was attracted by a portrait of Daniel Webster (then in the zenith of his fame), which hung in a window. Then and there, on the edge of the window frame, Tobey wrote a poem on Webster, which was published in the *Ledger* on his return and attracted great attention, being copied widely by Northern journals.

Though a practical printer, he did not work at ease very long after his majority. His love of men was unbounded and his friendships numerous and sincere. In Philadelphia he was welcome among men of letters and the literary coterie of the Quaker City, having for his companions such men as George Lippard, Edgar Poe, Mayne Ried, James Reese (the dramatic critic), Bayard Taylor, John S. DuSolle and others whose names have passed out of memory, but who were of the Bohemian tribe, many of them wayward, reckless, but light-hearted and honorable men of the quill, who de-

voted themselves to letters, leaving the more sordid pursuits to take care of themselves.

At the breaking out of the Mexican war Tobey went as a war correspondent. He was one of the first war correspondents of the country, writing for a number of Northern journals and maintaining his identity as *John of York* until the end of that war, when he returned to Washington city, where he remained in very reduced circumstances, broken down in health, impoverished and neglected. The poet and journalist could not withstand the fierce fires of temptation. Lured by vice and tainted in passion and appetite, the sweet singer of other days became a wreck, in which condition General Cameron found and succored him, and by whom he was sent to Harrisburg, in the hope of his recovery. Several years before, General Cameron offered to defray his expenses if Tobey would study law, and had made arrangements for him with a well-known lawyer of Harrisburg to do so, but the gay Bohemian could not bring himself down to the stern studies of the law, preferring the more fascinating paths of journalism. From the winter of 1853 to the spring of 1854 Tobey lived an invalid in Harrisburg, at the Washington House, where Gen. Cameron paid his board, his fatherly care never having ceased for his young craftsman until he was decently interred in the graveyard of the Catholic church, State street.

William C. Tobey was naturally a poet. His songs were the result of those flashes of the mind produced when the heart is warmed by generous emotion. Like Samuel Woodworth, the printer author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," and J. Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," Tobey published no productions except those of a fugitive character, but these were scattered like the golden grains found in the sands of a gently flowing river, to glitter awhile beneath its translucent wave, until time's flood washed them out into a broader surge, when they were lost beneath its fiercest billows. His was a blithe voice, while its music lasted—the flashes of his wit and the cadence of his merriment never ceasing until Death darkened the one and chilled the other.

We essay no biography of the printer, journalist, singer, soldier and poet. And although his life was full of noble incidents and holy friendship, he had no record as the world goes. He now sleeps beneath

the shadow of the cross of the pro-cathedral, having only embraced the Catholic faith a few days before his death. But it was the faith of his mother, and that endeared it to him. We, the old craftsmen of the dead poet, still love his memory. There are those living who followed his remains to their interment, and helped to bear them to their last resting place. There are still others, now old, with the shadows growing darker in their path, who will feel a glow of the past, and see a flicker of its light, when memories of Tobey, the sweet singer and poet, are once more called up. Then arise the mystic shadows of a glorious company in the neighborhood of Second and Chestnut street, where the Seven Stars shed their typical light on the paths of the old, old typos who trod the same road with Tobey.
—EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXV.

Historical and Genealogical.

WILLIAMSBURG ON SWATARA (N. & Q. XXXIV) is Jonestown, Lebanon county. It was laid out by William Jones about 1761, on a tract of land conveyed to him by a Mr. Kline, to whom had been granted the warrant therefor, bearing date December 13th, 1753. It was located in or near the forks of the Big and Little Swatara, at that time on the main road from Harris' Ferry to Easton. William Jones died in 1771, leaving the following children:

i. *Samuel*; who was a man of considerable prominence and a Justice of the Peace many years.

ii. *Jane*, m. Jacob Shelly.

iii. *John*, d. s. p.

iv. *Margaret*, m. George Dollinger.

v. *Robert*.

vi. *Charles*.

vii. *Mary*, m. Abraham Witter.

viii. *Thomas*.

For several years Williamstown, or Jonestown, seemed to prosper, but with the dawn of internal improvements, trade was diverted, and until recent years the town was at a stand. It is now becoming quite a prosperous little town, and with the development of the coal and iron resources, it may yet realize the dream of the founder.

W. H. E.

IMPRESSIONS OF HARRISBURG IN 1828.

[In the autumn of 1828, a lady who had

traveled extensively throughout the United States, visited the Capital of Pennsylvania, and in a volume published at Washington City in 1829, devoted wholly to her tour in this State, gives her impressions of our town and its citizens. The author was Mrs. Anna Royall. She was a native of Virginia, where she was born on the 11th of June, 1769. In her childhood she was taken captive by the marauding Indians, and for the period of fifteen years was detained as a prisoner among them. Sometime after her restoration to her friends, she married Captain Royall, an officer of the Revolution, and resided many years in Alabama. In 1826 she published her first volume "Sketches;" in 1827 "The Tennesseans;" in 1828 "The Black Book," a narrative of travels in the United States, containing criticisms of persons and places, which was supplemented by two other volumes, one of which was confined to Pennsylvania, as before remarked. She promised a second volume, but her venture on the first was not properly appreciated, and the continuation never appeared. In 1830 she published "Letters from Alabama," and in 1835, establishing herself in the city of Washington, began the publication of a series of papers under the titles of "Paul Pry" and "The Huntress." Mrs. Royall died in that city on the 1st of October, 1854, well advanced in years. She was a short, dumpy little woman, and very talkative. She wielded a sarcastic, and often a bitter pen, and for the truth of this statement we need only refer our readers to her sketch of Carlisle, which is full of invective. That relating to our own town will no doubt be interesting to all who peruse *Notes and Queries*. The notes which follow are from the pen of a gentleman who was personally acquainted with those of whom he writes.

W. H. E.]

We saw the mill (a) which was burnt the previous night, smoking, as we drove on through the finest country in the world, to Harrisburg. Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, is seated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in one of the most charming spots on the globe. Nothing could add to its beauty, if we except ships and steamboats. The land here, and the whole distance from Middletown, equals any of the rich bottom land on the Western rivers. Large grape vines, black walnut, locust, and level as a die. But the straight fence!

the green wheat, the green meadows, the great barns, the bursting apple trees, the profusion of gardens and summer houses, (I never saw gardens before), the neat white pailings, the net-work round the doors, the smooth columns, the massy mansions, the droves of cattle, while

'The groaning cider press is busy heard,
The fowls loud cackling, swarm about the yard,
The snowy geese harrangue their numerous brood,
And flapping flails reecho through the wood.'

And the broad, smooth river astounds the ravished eye.

The Susquehanna flows in a smooth but quick current at Harrisburg, and is about a mile in breadth. At this place it is very much like the Ohio, and to add to the beauty of the picture it has a most superb bridge. The bridges I have already seen in Penn'a, without going further, surpass in number and beauty those of the whole of my travels in other States; their roads and bridges seem to attract, all their pride, to say nothing of their farms and barns.

Intending to return from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, about the meeting of the Legislature, I hurried on to Carlisle, a place where I was much wanted. Having made this arrangement, I merely rested one day at Harrisburg and resumed my tour.

It was quite late in the evening when I arrived, and leaving a card at my booksellers, Messrs. Wyeths, (b) a very friendly, pleasant young man, called on me during the evening. He was the principal bookseller, and very politely tendered his services during my visit.

Being desirous of seeing his excellency, Governor Shulze, Mr. W. said he would attend me to his house next day. I had more than common curiosity to see Gov. Shulze (c), hearing, as I had, a thousand remarks and anecdotes of the man. My visit to Lancaster, to say nothing of the rest of Pennsylvania had effectually cured me of prejudice, and I set off next day to see the Governor, perfectly convinced that I had never heard a word of truth respecting him. Such as "great, awkward Dutchman, bigotted priest, Federalist, Jew, a Gentile, "did not know a spit-box from a tea-pot," and again, "a good-natured fool, a tory, a Whig, a gentleman, a clown,"—but tongues, like wheels were made to run.

The Governor lives in the town, on the riv-

er bank, in a very plain, common brick-house, and the door being opened by the Governor himself, Mr. Wyeth introduced me, and withdrew. I walked before the Governor into his parlor. It was just the kind of a parlor I like, and just in my favorite point on the North of the building. I do not like a parlor or chamber on the South, East or West; give me the North at all seasons. A small, simple furnished parlor, and a large chamber;—I detest a pigeon-box to sleep in. But you all want to hear about Governor Shulze. Then you shall hear.

I said I had discarded that fiend prejudice. Not exactly as I expected to find Governor Shulze, a rough, black-faced old man at least. But to return; Gov. S. is about 45 or 50 years of age, though he might well pass for 40, and in a Southern clime for 30. He is over six feet in height, remarkably straight and erect. He is athletic, with muscular, handsome limbs, and rather of the two inclined to corpulency. Now, if you can imagine as much ease of manner and grace as not to spoil the thing—just as much as you would incorporate, were you to mix the ingredients yourself, and one of the fairest faces in nature, with fine features, and a lovely black eye, you have the exact portrait of Governor Shulze. His face could not be altered for the better, if anything it is too fair and smooth for a man—rather too effeminate, otherwise it is without a fault. His countenance is open and gay; and though he does not wear a barbarous brogue, you might perceive, by a certain lisp, that he was a German—so much for his person and manners. Nor is Governor Shulze at all that ignorant man he is represented by some; he is a man, not only of a good mind, but well-informed in the common affairs of life, and gave me some very judicious instruction on the subject of my tour; and pointed out the objects most worthy of notice. He was very affable, and conversed freely on various topics, and laughed at the description I had received of him. He was a Lutheran preacher, it is said, but this ought rather to enhance his character, as it will be seen they are the most honest, upright men we have. Such is Governor Shulze, a good, honest German, who doubtless, like all public men, has his friends and his enemies.

I understood there was a den of blueskins in the place, but I had not time to look after them; they may prepare for battle

against I return, as they wish to retain their acquired glory, and so do I.

Having received several marks of politeness from Mr. Peacock (*d*), the postmaster, through the postoffice, and a letter of introduction to Mr. Stambaugh, the editor of the *Reporter*, I called to pay my respects to them. Mr. Peacock is amongst the best men of our country, and Stambaugh (*e*) excels him. To say more of these gentlemen would only mar their fame, but I shall see them again, when I shall have more leisure to notice Harrisburg, a very beautiful, flourishing place. Dr. Keagy (*f*), Mr. Buehler (*g*), and several other gentlemen will also receive particular notice. But I must proceed, as "my purse is light and I have far to gang." About two o'clock in the morning I was called to get up, but the stage did not arrive for an hour, when with a stage full as it could stow, we left Mr. Wilson's (*h*) tavern, a very good house.

a. Whose mill this was we are not informed. Could it have been M'Callen's, now Lochiel?

b. This was Mr. Francis Wyeth, whose modesty "will mantle his cheeks with blushes" as he peruses this estimate of his polish fifty years ago. He then was fresh from college, and his suavity of so long ago, like old wine, has not lost its flavor. It becomes him now, as when he was a lively youngster in the generation whose virtues will be rehearsed, let us hope "generations following."

(c) Gov. Shulze, at this time and during his whole administration, resided in the house now occupied by the venerable Mrs. Halde-man, on the South corner of Walnut and Front streets. This house was erected by Stephen Hill, the architect of the State House and buildings. He died there. Its exterior presents pretty much the same aspect at present, as it did in 1828. Mrs. Royall was a profuse conversationalist, and embraced so excellent an opportunity to hold forth. Her victim was not a talker, but a good listener; a perfectly civil gentleman withal.

(d) Mr. James Peacock was the postmaster; a hospitable, polite and liberal gentleman. His residence and the office was in the building, erected by Robert Harris, on Front street, torn down by and now occupied by Rev. Dr. Robinson. Mr. Peacock was the postmaster for about a quarter of a century.

e. *Samuel O. Stambaugh*, a Lancaster printer, editor of the *Reporter*, a small, wiry man, at the moment a power in the State. Positive, polite, talkative and gay. As a politician, decided—one of the very first to advocate Jackson and to believe that no one could be a good patriot who was opposed to him. On this account Gov. Shulze was one of his anipathies. Mr. Stambaugh's office was on Market street, opposite the court house, now the M'Cormick estate, then a two-story frame house, with a deep back building. He resided next door to Governor Shulze on Front street.

f. *Dr. John M. Keagy*, principal of the Harrisburg academy, an intelligent and popular gentleman. He resigned that position about the close of the year 1828, and kept a private school for some years, when he removed from Harrisburg.

g. *Mr. Buehler* was Col. Henry Buehler who kept the house at the corner of Market Square and Second street, "The Golden Eagle." He was one of the most affable young gentleman of the town, intelligent, active and public-spirited. His house was the headquarters of the Calder lines, west by Chambersburg to Pittsburg, and north by Lewistown to the same point. Mrs. Royall journeyed west by the former line, which had a trick of leaving Harrisburg at any hour between two o'clock A. M. and two or three hours later. It was not unusual for passengers for the West, to wait for the "Slaymaker lines" in bad weather, just in the most disagreeable part of the 24 hours.

h. *Matthew Wilson* kept the house at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, where the Post office is at present in course of construction. It had then a great reputation for the excellence of its administration. It was the headquarters of the "Slaymaker line" of coaches from Philadelphia to Harrisburg.

CAPT. JAMES COWDEN OF PAXTANG.

JAMES COWDEN, the fourth child of Matthew Cowden and Martha Johnson, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pa., on the 16th of June, 1737. James was brought up on his father's farm, enjoying, however, the advantages of that early education of those pioneer times, which among the Scotch-Irish settlers was remarkably comprehensive and ample. Apart from this, he was well-grounded in the tenets of the West-

minister Confession, which among our pious ancestry formed a part of the instruction given to all.

Until the thunders of the Revolution rolled toward the Susquehanna, Mr. Cowden remained on the paternal acres, busily engaged in farming.

At the outset he was a strong advocate for active defensive measures, and in favor of independence. He was one of the leading spirits at the meeting at Middletown, June 9th, 1774, of which Col. James Burd was chairman, and whose action, in conjunction with those of Hanover, nerved the people of Lancaster in their patriotic resolves. Saiting the action to the word, Mr. Cowden, and the young men of his neighborhood, took measures towards raising a battalion of Associators, of which Col. James Burd was in command, and a company of which was entrusted to Capt. Cowden. His company, although not belonging to the Pennsylvania Line, was, nevertheless, in several campaigns, and done faithful service at Fort Washington, in the Jerseys, at Brandywine and Germantown—and in the war on the Northern and Western frontiers, defending them from the attacks of the savage Indian and treacherous Tory.

At the close of the war, Capt. Cowden returned to his farm. Under the Constitution of 1790 he was appointed the Justice of the Peace for the district of Lower Paxtang, April 10, 1793, which he held up to the time he was commissioned by Gov. Thomas Mifflin, one of the Associate Judges of the county of Dauphin, on the 2d of October, 1795, an office he filled acceptably and creditably.

Capt. Cowden married, in 1777, Mary Crouch, a sister of Col. James Crouch, of the Revolution, a native of Virginia. She out-lived her husband many years, and is buried in the graveyard of Paxtang church. They had issue—

- i. Hannah.
- ii. Martha.
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. Elizabeth.
- v. Matthew Benjamin.
- vi. James.
- vii. Mary.

Concerning some of whom we propose to refer at another time.

Judge Cowden died at his farm in Paxtang very suddenly on Wednesday evening, October 10, 1810, in the seventy-fourth year

of his age. The *Oracle* of Saturday, Oct. 13, 1810, in noticing his death, alluded to him as follows:

"It is a tribute, but justly due to the memory of Mr. Cowden, to observe that he died universally regretted by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. The services which he rendered his country during the Revolutionary struggles, will ever entitle him to the grateful remembrance of his countrymen; and the many important offices which he has subsequently filled, fully evince the confidence reposed in his integrity by his fellow citizens. His private virtues have been but rarely transcended. In his disposition he was naturally social, mild and obliging—in his friendship, sincere—and in his duties as a Christian and believer, firm, unshaken and inflexible. He has left a number of friends, and an afflicted family, deeply to lament their irreparable loss; but, not, however, without the consoling hope, that a long life of exemplary virtue and piety, will, in another and a better world, meet its just reward. His remains were yesterday interred in the graveyard in Paxtang, attended by a very numerous concourse of people.

"—Feeble nature drops, perhaps, a tear,
While reason and religion better taught,
Congratulate the dead, and crown his tomb
With wreath triumphant."

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVI.

Historical and Genealogical.

DICKEY—CARSON—FORSTER.—Moses Dickey was one of the first settlers in Paxtang. With others of his family he emigrated from the North of Ireland. He was a mill-wright by trade, and erected a mill on Spring Creek which subsequently became Elder's mill, now Walker's. He died on the 1st of June, 1766, and was buried in the graveyard "belonging to Mr. Elder's meeting-house." By his will, proved on the 12th of June following, he left wife Agnes and children—

- i. William.
- ii. John.
- iii. Sarah, m. John Carson.
- iv. Catharine, m. John Forster.
- v. Agnes, m. Robert Dickey.
- vi. Moses.

His daughter Agnes, having, "it is said, run away with her cousin Robert Dickey," was cut off with "one shilling." W. H. E.

LONDONDERRY, N. H.—In perusing a history of this New England town, one is reminded on every page of our own Paxtang, Hanover and Derry. The early settlers were natives of the North of Ireland, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The surnames are so familiar to us that if some one else was reading the volume, we would imagine it was historical or genealogical data relating to this locality. There are the names of Wilson, Moor, Green, Clark, Barnett, Allen, Gregg, Montgomery, Gray, Ritchey, Weir, Allison, Rogers, Cochran, Wallace, Todd, Bell, Duncan, Dickey, Boyd, and others, so prominent in our early annals. It is not alone in the surnames, but in the Christian prefix that the resemblance is the stronger—Hugh Montgomery, John, William and Hugh Wilson, Robert Rogers, Moses and John Barnett, Archibald M'Allister, James and Thomas Wallace, Hugh Alexander, William Ayres, and a host of others. Like our own ancestors, they were a God-fearing, liberty-loving people, and the settlement of Londonderry has left its impress on many portions of puritanical New England.

PAX.

PAXTANG OR PAXTON.—With the view of preserving the Indian nomenclature of this word, the Dauphin County Historical Society, and those most interested in its historic lore among us, adhere to the original name. The word Paxtang, which is the approved way of spelling it, *has a meaning*—and one, too, characteristic of the stream to which it refers. It means, according to Heckewelder, whose authority on this subject is not to be questioned, "where the waters stand—the place of dead water, whether in a stream, or pool, or lake." Every one knows that this signification holds good, for there is no stream as sluggish—"dead water"—as that of Paxtang creek. The word Paxton is an English name, and even if it was thus written by many of our early settlers, it is not to be inferred that *they* were correct. We know they were wrong, and although we would not in publishing old documents change the orthography, even in proper names, we prefer in our own articles to employ Paxtang, which means something, in preference to Paxton, which to us is void of significance. In this connection we may state that the Founder of our Commonwealth wrote the name Pennsylvania, whereas the word is a combination

of the surname *Penn* and that of the word *Sylvania*, and hence we are correct in the present orthography — Pennsylvania. — Proper names during the lapse of several generations become tortured out of all recognition, and hence there should be a uniformity of nomenclature; and that is the reason we adhere to the original in this instance.

W. H. E.

GREGG—William Gregg, of Paxtang, died in July 1744. By his will, his estate went to his uncle, Andrew Gregg, his sister, Elizabeth Lang, of Belly-nagallah, near Londonderry, Ireland, and his father, John Gregg, of Belly-arnat, near Londonderry, Ireland. The Andrew Gregg mentioned was the father of Hon. Andrew Gregg, one of the most eminent statesmen of Pennsylvania. The Greggs were originally from Ayrshire, Scotland, who emigrated to Ireland about 1670 settling near Londonderry. John Gregg, of Belly-arnat, had four children, John, who remained in Ireland, above alluded to, Daniel and Rachel, who came to America in 1722 and settled in Londonderry, N. H., and Andrew, who came to Pennsylvania at the same time. David married, in 1713, Mary Evans, of Londonderry, Ireland; their descendants, many of them, remaining in New Hampshire. Andrew Gregg married Jean Scott, an emigrant from the county Armagh, Ireland. Their descendants, through their son, Hon. Andrew Gregg, have been prominent among the representative people of Pennsylvania. As to Rachel Gregg we have little or no information. She married, and thus lost her identity with the Gregg family.

W. H. E.

BAZILLION (N. & Q. XXIII) The following is a copy of a letter of instruction from James Logan to Isaac Taylor, which may possibly lead to the location of Martha Bazillion's land:

"ISAAC TAYLOR—*Loving Friend*: I wrote to thee lately by George Pearce to which I hoped for thy answer, but I doubt thou spoken to him about it, which I wish thou hadst not done. The bearer *Jonah Davenport* is recommended to me for an honest man. He wants two hundred acres of land to be laid out next to *Moses Combs*, lately Jno. Combs, where N. Christopher lived, and Anne Letort desires some in the same place. If it can be laid out regularly with a reasonable proportion of front to the several quantities, it may be done, but not otherwise.

They are all concerned in the Indian trade, but I desire the Proprietor's interest may chiefly be considered * * *. Thy assured loving f'd.

JAMES LOGAN."

Philada., 21,—5 mo., 1719.

"I suppose thou understands what I mean by J. Combs' land from former directions, though thou hast not a warrant, for I think I wrote to thee about it. They desire 2 or 300 acres there, but ye front must be proportioned to ye quantity. I would have Jonah accommodated.

J. L."

The latter part of the letter refers to another party on the Pequa.

S. E.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT HARRISBURG

BY GEORGE B. AYRES.

"What hath God wrought!"

"This sentence was written from Washington by me at Baltimore terminus, at 8:45 A. M., on Friday, May 24th, 1844; being the first ever transmitted from Washington to Baltimore by telegraph, and was indited by my much loved friend, Annie G. Fessworth, now Mrs. Roswell Smith, of New York."

SAM. F. B. MORSE.

I copied the above from the original slip of paper containing the dispatch written in three parallel lines of telegraphic characters, and attested in the handwriting of Prof. Morse. It was only a scrap of paper, but it was the practical evidence of the accomplishment of a momentous victory of mind over time and space. Looking back in imagination, to the Empress Helena, and her towers erected along her pathway toward Calvary, how feebly her signal-telegraph compares with the lightning course of Morse; and yet how little the Professor, himself, dreamed of the illimitable fact he had produced.

I have a copy of the *Mechanic's Register*, a journal published in 1837-8, in which notices are made of Morse's attempt to complete his invention; but I can only quote briefly here:

"The Telegraph now exhibited (in New York) is calculated to convey the most minute information to a distance of ten miles, a wire of that length being disposed, coiled upon reels. * * * * * The experiment was performed several times with perfect accuracy. * * * We wish some useful national purpose may be found to

which it may be applied. * * * Reflecting as it does so much honor on the inventor and his country, we should be sorry if it were any longer kept back from the world."—*Vol. I., p. 174.*

How strange that sounds, and stranger too, that "the message to be transmitted is first translated into numbers by the telegraphic dictionary—giving a number to every word in the English language,—and received in the same numbers at the other end of the line, where it is re-translated by another dictionary, and the operation is completed."

Wouldn't that be a pretty "operation" to undergo in these times! and *when* would it be "completed?" But happily, my readers are familiar with the perfected apparatus, and the advanced system of operations; and I come now to that topic for which the foregoing is but an introduction, viz.—the Electric Telegraph Office at Harrisburg.

We have seen that the telegraph was inaugurated in May, 1844. From Baltimore, its natural extension would be toward Philadelphia and New York, and from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and the West. This latter extension was accomplished by the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, whose first officers I have any recollection of, were Hon. J. Kennedy Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, *President*, and James D. Reid, *Superintendent*. Mr. Reid, whose official duties brought him into personal relations with the operators and employees, was a man of quiet demeanor, always gentlemanly and kind, but no less positive than courteous, and was greatly respected. From Philadelphia to Harrisburg the wire followed the railroad, but thence it crossed the river to Carlisle, Chambersburg, Bedford, Greensburg and Pittsburgh. At that time the Pennsylvania Railroad route was a thing of the future, the company having only been incorporated in April, 1846.

In the absence of exact date, I think I may safely record that it was in the fall of 1845 when the office was first opened at Harrisburg. It was located in the second story of the old railroad depot, whither the ancient burghers wended their venerable steps to see the extraordinary machine. I remember one old gentleman, who expected to see something like the water-house engine—then "the biggest thing" in that section—who, after looking all round the office, turned to a man who *seemed* to be amusing himself by pulling a long strip of

paper out of the works of a clock on a table, and said, "I've come to see what they call the telegraph, and they said it was *here*, but *where is it?*" He had looked for something like the interior of a machine shop, or Edison's laboratory. But he was not singular, it *was*, indeed, a great curiosity to everybody, and I could relate many amusing instances of my subsequent experience when opening offices in other towns of the State.

The operations at Harrisburg were, for convenience—especially so to the Philadelphia reporters in the Legislature, and for the State officers—soon transferred from the depot to the Democratic Union building to the office now No. 15 North Third street. The completion of the line from Baltimore, under the superintendence of Mr. George C. Penniman, rendered it necessary to provide further accommodations; and two windows were cut in the South wall of the office, looking out upon what was then my father's vegetable garden, now Nos. 11 and 13.

Samuel Hubert Brooks—a gentleman of sterling character, whose merit was only equalled by his real modesty—came as an operator to the Harrisburg office, I think, in the spring of 1846. His brother, David Brooks, Esq.—now very prominent in telegraphic enterprises, and one of the original builders of the line—was manager of the Pittsburgh office and the most legible of telegraphic writers; not rapid, but true and distinct, and seldom asked to repeat.

I became very intimate with Samuel, my father's residence being at the corner of Third and Market; and in August of '46, I took charge of the office during a visit of Mr. Brooks' to his home at Cheshire, Conn. I was not then an operator, but Mr. B. had instructed a very bright lad named Oliver W. Sees, who was his messenger-boy. I need not pause here to allude to one who in time became so distinguished in his profession, and whom I remember with affection; his career as an operator during the war only fulfilled the promise of his earlier years—and I shall allude to him anon. By degrees I came to be a sort of extra clerk, and always assisted Mr. Brooks when business required it—during election times, and in the transmission of Governor's messages and legislative proceedings.

What dry old times they were in that office, particularly in Summer! The mes-

sages consisted mostly of those sent by warehouse men along the canal, and those of the Harrisburg and Lancaster R R. Co., which were "dead-head;" but those of the town were limited to the banks, deaths, and very important matters. In the Winter, there was a synopsis of the Legislative proceedings telegraphed, (but the bulk was sent by train to Philadelphia) and messages incident to the State offices.

After the line from Baltimore was finished, it added considerably to the labors of the office, as the lottery drawings sent westward were copied off at one instrument & rewritten at the other; a proceeding, the senselessness of which would be more than trying in these days of through connections.

In the winter of 1848-9, I engaged there permanently, and in March we received the first Presidential message (Zachary Taylor's) ever sent to Harrisburg—or perhaps any where else—by telegraph!

I well remember the immense pile of paper required for this purpose; how often it was run through the machine, and what an ado when it happened to catch or get torn. This is a strange story to tell to modern operators, and although there were even those on the line who *could* read *by sound*—in addition to understanding the ordinary calls and signals—the matter of *depending upon* the hearing instead of sight and paper, had not yet entered the mind of man, and would not have been tolerated "officially" in conducting the work of the company. At this very time, back in a corner of our office, sat a mere boy, our messenger Oliver, whose sensitive ears we knew to be as reliable as the paper we read from; and sometimes when the paper tore we would get him to *tell* us the words of the dispatch until the paper was made to work again. When we think of it, the fact is astonishing, even after the conceded ability of the operators to receive *by sound*, *how long* it was before sound-reading became adopted as a proper and official method, and sufficient confidence was given it to lay the interminable paper aside.

Passing over a year's absence (during which I was engaged on the Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre telegraph line), I accepted an offer from Mr. Brooks to resume at Harrisburg, in January, 1851. By this time the telegraph business had become of considerable bulk and importance; and the character of the dispatches, instead of conveying exceptional intelligences, had become of

practical necessity in the daily transactions of life. The town afforded quite a business, and the telegraph communications of the State officials and the members of the Legislature had become a very large item. Indeed, we were glad of the assistance of Mr. Silas Ward, who had come to Harrisburg upon Mr. Brooks' recommendation. Primarily, Mr. Ward was needed as a music teacher and chorister, and his advent was like a glorious sunrise upon the benighted condition of music there. But his fine clerical abilities were also engaged for the telegraph office, during the heavier work of the winter.

In August, 1851, I was sent to begin telegraphic operations at Johnstown, Pa., where the instrument was put up in the Canal Collector's office. Returning to the Harrisburg office, I remained until November '51, when I resigned, to become the assistant of Lewis L. Houpt, Esq., General Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad company. How long Mr. Brooks remained as manager of the Harrisburg office I cannot recall. He was succeeded by John P. M'Learn, of Wilmington, Del., who was in turn succeeded by Oliver W. Sees, one of the most rapid writers and accomplished hands at the operating table.

Like the weaving of the spider's web, the wires have multiplied from one, solitary and alone, until they have become innumerable—"their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." But little do the operators of the present comprehend of the day of small beginnings in the past. The telegraph having become one of the indispensable necessities of the times, the men now at Harrisburg don't know what it is to go to sleep between dispatches, or wait until the big offices choose to give them a chance to send one!

Here's an instance of the "way-business" of the olden time. Mr. E. M. Pollock being in Philadelphia, left at the office a message to his family that he *would be* at home for dinner. When Oliver delivered the dispatch at Harrisburg, he found Mr. Pollock *at home*, eating said dinner; but Oliver did not wait to learn Mr. P.'s idea of that kind of telegraphing!

It may not be irrelevant to note, in connection with a reminiscence of the telegraph office, the organization of the Harrisburg female seminary. Mrs. Anna Lecoute, its accomplished principal, was a widowed sister of Mr. S. H. Brooks, and was brought

to Harrisburg through his instrumentality. From a small private school her endeavor increased to such proportions as induced the procuring of an act of incorporation, and it became permanently domiciled in the old Shakspeare hotel on Locust street. Mrs. Leconte was the means of bringing a number of accomplished teachers to Harrisburg, was energetic and successful, and left her impress upon the character of many of Pennsylvania's fair daughters. She married Rev. Daniel March, D. D., and is now deceased.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE BURNING MILL (N. & Q. xixv.), alluded to in Anna Royall's Travels in Pennsylvania, we have been informed by Jerome K. Beyer, Esq., was the distillery of Robert Wilson, at Highspire, which was consumed by fire in the fall of 1833, about the time Mrs. Royall was making her trip. So lurid were the flames the night of its destruction that for many miles distant the conflagration was seen.

COWDEN, JAMES (N. & Q. xxiiv.) We neglected to state that Captain Cowden was chosen one of the electors of President in 1809. He was an ardent supporter of Madison.

MASONRY IN DAUPHIN, PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.—So far as I have seen it published nothing is named concerning it previous to the organization of Perseverance Lodge. Tradition tells that previous to the War of the Revolution, a schoolmaster, Francis Kerr, taught in a cabin a little southwest of Paxtang church (perhaps three hundred yards), and there organized a clandestine lodge. He took in the neighboring rustics, amongst whom was "Uncle Jimmy," as my father called him. George Gray was tyler, and sat on the top poles which weighted down the roof. My father went there to Martha Allen, a character ninety years ago. Betty Gray, wife of George, was a character amongst women, spoke in broad Scotch Irish dialect, and was remarkable for her candor. She was sister of Robin Foster, and the maternal grandmother of Josiah Espy. Perseverance Lodge was held for years in "Uncle Jimmy's" garrett, a place I have slept in school days many a night. The

house was burned many years ago, and the old log cabin by the little spring where Francis Kerr taught, has departed as though it had never been. I may state that my father told me the cabin was built by Tommy M'Arthur. It was of round logs and had a stick chimney. Its occupants were various. I remember Black Bill and Black Peter—the latter a slave of the Aul family. Peter lived alone, and so died in his chair. My brother, the doctor, desired to place a memorial stone over him, but could not find his grave. H. R.

[We do not like to dispel the tradition which our esteemed correspondent H. R. no doubt learned at his mother's knee in old Paxtang, nor of the old story when some good dame, whose curiosity was excited, became an "eaves-dropper," saw all the "ancient ceremonies," but when urged by her neighbors to tell said "No, my husband is a mason"—and kept the secret all her life. "Uncle Jimmy" was not a "clandestine" mason—but received the degrees in an army lodge, and uniting with Lodge 21 was his whole life time a member thereof. We have no record of the lodge ever being held in that school house—although it was convened now and then at "Uncle Jimmy's." We concluded to publish the foregoing to set at rest the many unfounded ridiculous stories concerning Masonry in its early days. James and Matthew Gray were early members of No. 21, but George Gray was not. W. H. E.]

"THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT HARRISBURG."—*Notes and Queries of March 6, 1880*, contained a very interesting and sketchy article under the above caption from the pen of George B. Ayres. Time seems, however, to have obliterated from the recollections of Mr. Ayres some facts which I cull from corroborated data in my possession. He says that he thinks Samuel H. Brooks took charge of the telegraph office in Harrisburg in the spring of 1846 and claims to have taken charge of the office himself during a temporary absence of Mr. Brooks, in August of 1846. He is manifestly mistaken in his dates, for in the spring of 1846, as well as in August of that year, there was no wire running into, and consequently no use for an office in Harrisburg. In November 1845 the line from Lancaster to Harrisburg was completed, and James D. Reid and O. Courtney Hughes were stationed at Harrisburg. November 27, 1845, David Brooks

arrived in Lancaster, found the wire up, but no instruments. The instruments arrived on or about January 1st, 1846, and were put up by James D. Reid, but it was not until January 8, 1846, that an intelligible message passed over the wire. In February, 1846, James D. Reid and Henry C. Hepburn (the latter had been associated with David Brooks at Lancaster) left the line, and joined O'Reilly in constructing the line from Baltimore to Philadelphia. James M. Lindsey came from Baltimore and took Reid's place at Harrisburg. The line was kept open for a few weeks after Lindsey's arrival, when no revenues coming in, he was ordered to Philadelphia, and David Brooks was ordered to take the wire down and sell it for old copper, which he did before the 1st of March, 1846. David Brooks remained in Lancaster awaiting orders, until August, 1846, when he received orders to assist in the construction of the line from Philadelphia to Lancaster. The line was completed to Lancaster in September, 1846, and on Monday the 5th of October, 1846, was extended to Harrisburg by Henry O'Reilly, under his contracts with the patentees. *From March 1, 1846 to October 5, 1846, there was no telegraph wire running into Harrisburg.*

WM. B. WILSON.

LETTER FROM JOHN HARRIS TO COL. BURD.

We are indebted to a descendant of the Founder, John Harris, for the following characteristic letter. It gives some important facts, and will no doubt prove interesting to the readers of *Notes and Queries*. We have in our possession a number of unpublished letters of John Harris, which we hope from time to time to give. The orthography of the original is preserved.

PAXTON, April 30th, 1757.

Sir: I sent your crock of butter with Capt. Hambright's last command, w'ch I hope you Rec'd safe. I shall endeavor to procure another crock for you against next trip. I forwarded all the letters you sent me by Lee to Lancaster immediately, and Capt. McKee was going to Philad'a, so that there was not the least delay.

Mr. West wrote me this week that there was an English Packet arrived at Antigua, w'ch left Spithead the 26th Feb'y, and that there were laying there 200 Transports, storeships, &c., with 16 sail of the line, commanded by Adm'l Knowles, w'ch were to

sail in a few Days for No. America. (God send them a Quick & safe passage.) There is actually arrived at Ft. Cumberl'd 126 Cutawba warriors, & 50 or 60 other Indians, & a number more Expected, who seems Heartily in our cause. I expect they'l pay our cruel Enemys in their own Coia this Summer.

I am, sir, in Haste, your most obed't
Humble serv't,

JOHN HARRIS.

To MAJOR JAMES BURD att Fort Augusta.

CAPT. JAMES COWDEN'S COMPANY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In connection with the biographical sketch of Capt. Cowden in *Notes and Queries* No. xxxv, we herewith present a muster-roll of his company. It contains one hundred and fourteen names, officers and privates. During the campaign of the year 1776, they were in active service—quite a number were captured at Fort Washington, and several lost their lives. Many of the younger portion subsequently enlisted in the Pennsylvania Line, remaining in the patriot army until its close. By reference to the names of these departed heroes of a century ago, it will be seen how many of their descendants remain in our midst. It is one of the most valuable rolls of the men of the Revolution we have come across.

W. H. E.

A true return of Capt. James Cowden's company, of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster county, commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq., March 13, 1776.

Captain.

Cowden, James.

First Lieutenant.

Gilchrist, John.

Second Lieutenant.

Cochran, William.

Ensign.

M'Arthur, Thomas.

Sergeants.

Berryhill, Andrew,

Swan, William,

James, Derrick,

Cochran, Samuel.

Court Martial.

Bell, Thomas,

Hilton, John.

Clerk.

Montgomery, Robert.

Privates.

Allison, David,

Linton, Thomas,

Allison, William,	Lochary, William,
Askens, Thomas,	Marshall, Joseph,
Barnett, John, Jr.,	M'Clanachan, Wm.,
Barr, Samuel,	M'Clure, William,
Barnett, Samuel,	M'Connel, Matthew,
Berryhill, Samuel,	M'Elhenny, John,
Berryhill, Andrew,	M'Gaw, William,
Jr.,	M'Math, James,
Boggs, James,	M'Mullen, George,
Boggs, William,	M'Mullen, William,
Boyd, William,	M'Namara, James,
Brann, John,	M'Roberts, William,
Brisben, William,	Miller, John,
Byers, James,	Milligan, John,
Caldwell, David,	Montgomery, William,
Caldwell, James,	Neel, Robert,
Caddow, George, Jr.,	Patterson, James,
Caddow, Thomas,	Patterson, Peter,
Calhoun, Matthew,	Patterson, William,
Campbell, Colin,	Patton, David,
Carson, John,	Peden, John,
Carson, Richard,	Peterson, Thomas,
Cavet, Andrew,	Potts, Robert,
Chambers, James,	Ranken, William,
Cochran, Andrew,	Richardson, Andrew,
Cochran, James,	Ritchey, David,
Cook, James,	Scott, John,
Crabb, William,	Shaw, Joseph,
Cummings, John,	Smith, Andrew,
Davis, John,	Smith, George,
Duncan, James, Jr.,	Smith, Peter,
Duncan, John,	Smith, Robert,
Duncan, William,	Spence, James,
Elder, John,	Stephen, Andrew,
Farrier, Robert,	Stephen, Hugh,
Finney, James,	Stephen, Zachary,
Gamble, Andrew,	Stuart, Elijah,
Gilchrist, John, Jr.,	Swan, Richard,
Gilchrist, Matthew,	Taggart, James,
Gilchrist, Robert,	Thompson, Samuel,
Gilchrist, Thomas,	Twoey, Hugh,
Glen, William,	Wallace, Samuel,
Graham, Michael,	Warnick, Robert,
Hatfield, John,	Wylie, Robert,
Harbeson, Patrick,	Wiggins, James,
Hogan, William,	Wilson, Abraham,
Ingram, William,	Wilson, Alexander,
Jamison, John,	Wilson, James,
Johnston, Joseph,	Wilson, John,
Jones, Benjamin,	Wilson, Joseph,
Jones, William,	Wilson, William,

"THE MOURNFUL TRAGEDY OF JAMES BIRD."

It is a very easy matter to get wrong while on the contrary it is only by inquiry and research that one may become accurate. We are led to this conclusion, especially

concerning not only the subject of the ballad referred to, but the author thereof. We have before us a "broad sheet," containing a brief sketch of James Bird, from the Wilkes-Barre *Gleaner* of March 5, 1815, his last letter to his parents and the ballad. We have also a copy of the original roll of Capt. Samuel Thomas' company, and venture to give the facts as therein set forth.

In the spring of 1813 a number of the citizens of Kingston, Luzerne county, volunteered under command of Captain Samuel Thomas for service in the Western Department under Gen. Harrison. Thirty-one, beside the officers, were from Luzerne county; twenty-seven were recruited in Fayette county, and thirty-five in Bedford county. Among the number was James Bird. He was the son of John Bird, of Luzerne county. Arriving at Erie, it has been stated, on a call for volunteers for the fleet under Perry, Bird "enlisted June 6, on board the fleet," so reads Captain Thomas' roll, and certified by him on the 5th of November, 1813, with this addition: "*Now at Erie, wounded.*" On the 10th of September previous, during an engagement, a canister shot struck him on the shoulder while stooping at his gun. But not until victory was proclaimed did Bird go below deck.

From his partial recovery, Bird asked permission to go home, which was refused. From the smiles of his sweetheart for over a week, he took "French leave," went to his home, and on returning was arrested for desertion, tried and sentenced to be shot. The motives given for Bird's desertion, are not such as tradition have brought down to us, but the probabilities are that it was some very serious insubordination, or other overt act, which seemed to demand the severe punishment. For years after, it was a matter of common belief that Bird was prematurely executed at the instigation of an officer who afterwards committed suicide, and that Commodore Perry, of whom Bird was a special favorite, hearing of his condemnation, hastened to pardon him, but arriving a few hours too late could only lament the fate of the poor fellow.

On the 9th of November, 1814, Bird wrote the letter to his parents alluded to in the ballad, and a very sad letter it is—but its length prevents us from making extracts therefrom. He gives no excuse for his "deserting from the United States brig Niagara," and we presume he felt at the

time that his sentence was just. On the day following, November 10th, 1814, he was executed.

The author of the ballad was Charles Miner, editor of the *Gleaner*. He was an early settler from Connecticut, was a member of Congress, and in 1844 published a history of Wyoming. He died in 1865 at an advanced age.

We may as well state that the information given in our note to the ballad was obtained from a little volume published at Pittsburgh several years ago, entitled "South Western Pennsylvania, in Ballad and Song," as a matter of course presuming it was correct.

The family of John Bird were from New Jersey, and some of the descendants remain in the Wyoming Valley. A sister of James Bird, Mrs. Sally Bird Harding, resided at Tunkhannock, a woman of great energy and force of character. Her son, Captain James Bird Harding, was recently sheriff of the county. The late Captain Brady, of the State Senate, was at Erie at the time and knew Bird well.

Captain Samuel Thomas "became a general," and died in Illinois last year, aged ninety-four years. Ziba Hoyt, who was a lieutenant in his company, was father of Gov. Hoyt.

W. H. E.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXVIII.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE TOWN OF NEWVILLE.—In the autumn of 1809, Daniel Ferree issued proposals to lay out "the scite of a town on the pleasant and fertile boundary which connects Williams' to Lichen's Valley, in Upper Paxton township, Dauphin county." We quote the balance of his advertisement: "Newville being situated so as to engross the trade of the great Wiconisco creek, and laying on the great road from the Susquehanna and its branches to the borough of Reading, and from thence to Philadelphia, which route is clearly the nearest way to the marts aforesaid. And as another public road has been lately opened from that noted ferry on the Susquehanna called *Moorhead's Ferry*, through the said town, it bids fair to become a place equal in consequence to any other in Dauphin county. Add to this its perfect salubrity, the convenience for building, and its present public situation, at once offer an oppor-

tunity of advancing the merchant, the mechanic, and every other useful description of men. No pecuniary interest has induced the laying out this town, further that to make a useful addition to the means which nature has pointed out on the spot. Preference of the lots will be drawn for in the usual way, of which public notice will soon be given. Indisputable title in fee simple will be made to purchasers, the deeds to whom shall not exceed the sum of one dollar. Tickets may be had of the subscriber, and at other places where plans of the town may be seen." The price of lots was fixed at eighteen dollars, and quite a number were sold, but Mr. Ferree subsequently withdrew the lots from sale and refunded the money to those who had purchased. The site of this proposed town is now owned by Dr. Beshler, and the postoffice of Loy-alton there established.

W. H. E.

MILLERSBURG.—In August, 1807, Daniel Miller, who owned the land at the mouth of the Wiconisco, on the north side, issued the following proposals for laying out a town. This was the only one of the four towns projected at the time in the "Upper End" which was a successful venture. Of its location, etc., we need say but little. At present it is the second town in the county, outside of the city of Harrisburg. It is the terminus of the Lykens' Valley railroad, and the shipping point for the coal and produce of the Wiconisco Valley. The plan of the town was surveyed by Peter Williamson, in July, 1807, and is recorded at Harrisburg. DANIEL MILLER, to whom the town of Millersburg is indebted for its name and origin, was the son of John Miller, an early settler on the Wiconisco, and probably born there about 1770. He died in December, 1828, and is buried at Millersburg.

W. H. E.

"The Town of Millersburg situate on the East Bank of Susquehanna River, in the county of Dauphin, being laid out in Lots, the subscriber now offers them for sale at the moderate price of *Thirty Three Dollars* per lot;—preference to be drawn in the usual way.

"Millersburg, from its elegant and public situation, bids fair to become a place of very great trade and business. On its southern boundary floats the great Wickoniska, and in its front the Susquehanna. Its harbor is safe and convenient, while the

extensive and fertile country in its rear, producing all kind of Lumber and Grain, will at all times furnish its public ground with the means of trade in abundance—add to these the conveniency to Mills, the public Roads, the healthy and delightful situation, and above all, the fair prospect of its soon becoming a county town, furnish advantages incalculable.

"The Lots are generally a Quarter of an Acre each, exclusive of Streets and Alleys, and a large Area for a Market Square. Indisputable titles will be made to purchasers, free from ground rent or other incumbrance. Ferry right reserved generally, and the Shad Fishery along its Banks. A Plan of the Town may be seen at the places where Tickets may be obtained. Tickets may now be had of the subscriber.

"DANIEL MILLER."

WILLIAMSVILLE (N. & Q., XXI).—William Moorhead, who at the time was the owner of Lytle's Ferry, issued, under date of June 9, 1807, the following proposals for laying out this town. At this period there were a number of these projected towns in the county of Dauphin, only one of which ever resulted successfully—that was the town of Millersburg. As a part of the history of the time we give Mr. Moorhead's plans as found in his advertisement. He sold quite a number of tickets to citizens of Harrisburg, but like all schemes of the kind, there was much disappointment at the result. One or two law-suits grew out of the failure, but Mr. Moorhead succeeded in compromising the affair. Williams-ville never existed save on paper. W. H. E.

"Williamsville, situate on the east bank of Susquehanna river about 21 miles above the borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, being laid out in town lots of 66 feet in front, and 165 feet in depth, excepting a few lots, whose vicinity to the river has rendered them a few feet shorter. The plan is elegant and convenient.

"The subscriber now offers the said Lots for sale, at the moderate sum of 40 dollars per Lot, preference to be drawn by lottery, in the usual way. He has reserved but 4 lots, out of 180, of the whole number; and has attached in place of them to Lot no. 22, an Island, containing about 2 acres—and a Fishery nearly opposite; to Lot no. 13, the sum of 150 dollars; to Lot no. 164, the sum of 160 dollars; and to Lot no. 1, the sum of 50 dollars, to be paid and con-

veyed to the fortunate drawers respectively, in addition to the Lots so drawn. Indisputable titles will be made, free from ground rent, or other incumbrances. Ferry right reserved generally.

"Williamsville, from its peculiar convenient situation, and salubrious air, offers an encouragement to merchants, mechanics, and almost every other industrious class of men; lying on the bank of one of the finest rivers, surrounded by a fertile and healthy country. The very great trade, passing as it were in profile before it, at once bespeak its future opulence—while the state road leading to the extensive branches of the Susquehanna, the western parts of the state of New-York, and the extensive country of Niagara passing thro' Williamsville, and whose portage expedites the route, evidently points out to the active mind, the means of plenty and happiness. Building will be cheap and easy, as the best timber and stones are as convenient as may be wished for. From all which, and the very great probability of its being the seat of justice of a contemplated county, it is expected that the sales of tickets will be rapid.

"The plan may be seen at the subscriber's house. Tickets may be had, by calling on George Brenizer, Dan'l Stine, Jacob Fridley, or Andrew Berryhill, in Harrisburgh—where also the plan may be seen.

"WILLIAM MOORHEAD.

"Lytle's Ferry, June 9, 1807."

ANDREW LYCANS, THE PIONEER OF THE WICONISCO VALLEY.

In 1732 Andrew Lycans (not Lycin) settled on the Swatara creek, where he took up two hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining lands of Robert Young and Lazarus Stewart, and which was surveyed to him on the 4th of April, 1737. About 1740 he seems to have sold out, and removed, with a number of others, to the west side of the Susquehanna, where he settled and made some improvements on a tract of land between Sherman's creek and the Juniata, in then Cumberland county. This not being included in the last Indian purchase, the Shawanese, who had a few scattered villages on the Juniata, complained of the encroachments of these settlers and demanded their removal. To pacify the Indians the Provincial authorities sent, in 1749, the sheriff of Lancaster county, with three magistrates, accom-

panied by Conrad Weiser, to warn the people to leave at once. But, notwithstanding all this, the settlers remained, determined not to be driven away at least by threats.

On the 22d of May 1750, after more decisive measures had been decided upon by the Provincial Government, a number of high dignitaries who had been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, held a conference at the house of George Croghan in Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county. Subsequently, accompanied by the under-sheriff of that county they went to the place where Lycans and others lived, and after taking the settlers into custody burned their cabins to the number of five or six.*

They were subsequently released by order of the Governor of the Province, when Andrew Lycans removed with his family to the east side of the Susquehanna beyond the Kittatinny mountains, and by permission of the authorities "settled on a tract of about two hundred acres, situated on the northerly side of Whiconescong creek." Here he made "considerable improvements," which we learn from a document in our possession.

Until the spring of 1756 these pioneers on the Wiconisco were not disturbed in their homes, but following the defeat of Braddock, everywhere along the frontier the savages began their work of devastation and death. Their implacable cruelty was stimulated by the promise of reward for scalps on the part of the French, beside the further one of being put into possession of their lands. On the morning of the 7th of March, 1756, Andrew Lycans and John Rewalt went out early to fodder their cattle, when two guns were fired at them. Neither being harmed, they ran into the house, and prepared themselves for defense in case of an attack. The Indians then got under cover of a hog house near the dwelling house, when John Lycans, a son of Andrew, John Rewalt and Ludwig Shott, a neighbor, crept out of the house in order to get a shot at them, but were fired upon by the savages, and all wounded, the latter (Shott), in the abdomen. At this moment Andrew Lycans saw one of the Indians over the hog-house, and also two white men running out of the same, and get a little distance therefrom. Upon this, Lycans and his party attempted to escape, but were pursued by the Indians, to

the number of sixteen or upwards. John Lycans and Rewalt, being badly wounded and not able to do anything, with a negro who was with them, made off, leaving Andrew Lycans, Shott, and a boy, engaged with the Indians. The savages pursued them so closely that one of them coming up to the boy was going to strike his tomahawk into him, when Ludwig Shott turned and shot him dead, while Lycans killed two more and wounded several in addition. At last, being exhausted and wounded, they sat down on a log to rest themselves; but the Indians were somewhat cautious and stood some distance from them, and consequently returned to look after their own wounded. Lycans and all his party managed to get over the mountain into Hanover township, where they were properly cared for. Here Andrew Lycans died, leaving a wife, Jane Lycans, and children, John, Susanna, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret. It is not known when Lycans' family, with the other settlers, returned to their homes in the Wiconisco Valley—but not until all danger was over; and although on a number of occasions they were obliged to leave all and flee before the marauding savages, yet the one alluded to was the only occasion where they so narrowly escaped with their lives. Besides, the erection of the forts at Shamokin (Sunbury) and at Armstrong's (Halifax) and at M'Kee's at the foot of Berry's mountain, was perchance ample protection from the annual marauds of the Indians, which up to the year 1764 kept the frontier inhabitants in a terrible state of apprehension and fear.

John Lycans, son of Andrew, became an officer of the Provincial service, commissioned July 12, 1762. In June, 1764, he was stationed at Manada Gap. It is probable he removed from the valley prior to the Revolution. His mother, Jane Lycans, in February, 1765, had a patent issued to her, for the land on which her husband had located. The Lycans' cabin stood until about twenty years ago on M'Clure's farm, owned at present by H. L. Lark. Ludwig Shott died about 1790, and left a large family; some of his descendants remain in the Valley. Rewalt subsequently removed to the now thickly settled portion of the Province.

Andrew Lycans has given his name to

the beautiful valley of the Wisconsin, owing perchance to the terrible encounter with the Indians as narrated. The orthography has been changed within the last fifty years, but we have not learned the reason therefore. Whether Lykens, or Lycans, we trust that no attempt may ever be made to deprive the first pioneer of the name which has been appropriately given to it.

W. H. E.

*NOTE.—We have before us the "account of Andrew Work, Sheriff of Lancaster, for removal of trespassers at Juniata," which is as follows:

"Dr. Province of Pennsylvania to Andrew Work, Sheriff of the County of Lancaster and Cumberland.

"To ten days attendance on the Secretary Magistrates of the County of Cumberland, by his Hon'r, the Governor's command to remove sundry persons settled to the Northward of the Kichitania Mountains:

"To paid the Messenger sent from Lancaster my own Expenses, 3:7:0

"To the Under-Sheriff's Attendance on the like Service, eight days:

"To his Expenses in taking down Andrew Lycan to Prison to Lancaster other Expenses on the Journey, 2:10:0

"Augt., 1750." AND. WORK, Sher.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XXXIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

DAUPHIN.—The establishment of a post-office at Greensburg or Green's Mills, required a change of name, as there was then one office so called, the county town of Westmoreland county, and hence the appellation, Dauphin, was given to it on the first of October, 1826, when John Peter Miller was appointed postmaster. This postoffice name has been retained, and the town gradually ceased to be called after its founder, Hon. Innis Green.

W. H. E.

M'COSH—BOYD.—John M'Cosh, of Derry, died in November, 1754, bequeathing his estate to his wife Jennett or Janet. The latter died in October, 1757, leaving considerable property, which she disposed of as follows: to her brothers William, John, Alexander and Robert Boyd; her niece Margaret, daughter of John Boyd; to Alexander, Robert, William and Margaret, children of Alexander Boyd; to Benjamin, Joseph and William, children of William Boyd; niece

Catherine Boyd, who, we presume, was a daughter of William Boyd; to her sister in law Jean Boyd; to her nieces Elizabeth, Catherine and Mary, daughters, we suppose, of Robert Boyd; to Rev. John Roan; and "the sum of twenty shillings to Derry congregation." The witnesses to the will were Mary and Margaret M'Cord. The executors were Robert Boyd, her brother, and Andrew Roan, son of the Rev. John Roan. Concerning the foregoing, we desire further information. Joseph Boyd, son of William Boyd, b. 1740, d. Sept. 20, 1781; his wife Elizabeth b. 1746, d. April 13, 1802. Benjamin Boyd, son of William Boyd, b. 1738, d. May 8, 1803; wife Jennett b. 1737, d. November 21, 1820. They are all buried at Derry graveyard. W. H. E.

CAPTAIN ADAM BOYD.

The First Burgess of the Borough of Harrisburg.

ADAM BOYD, the son of John Boyd and Elizabeth Young, was a native of Northampton county, Pa., born in 1746. His ancestors were of that sturdy and fearless race who, after winning religious liberty at home, braved the perils of the ocean and a life in the wilds of America that they might establish civil and religious freedom in the New World. Early in the year 1714, John Boyd and a younger brother, Rev. Adam Boyd, sons of Rev. Adam Boyd, sen., left Scotland and landed at Philadelphia. John married there the year following, Jane Craig, daughter of Thomas Craig, and subsequently became [1728] one of the first immigrants to the "Irish Settlement," now Northampton county. His son John, born in Philadelphia in 1716, married in 1744 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Young, "an Ulster baronet." Their eldest son was Adam Boyd, the subject of this sketch.

Of Mr. Boyd's early education we know but little, save that from his papers, and documents extant, we should judge him to have been well grounded in the rudiments of a thorough English education. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and was following that avocation when the war of the Revolution called to arms. He was an early associator, and when the State of Pennsylvania had formed its little navy for the protection of the ports on the Delaware, Lieutenant Boyd received a commission therein. During the year 1776, and the early part of 1777, he was most of the time in command of the armed sloop "Burke,"

and rendered efficient service in the conflict between the Pennsylvania navy and the British ships *Roebeck* and *Liverpool* in May, 1776. Growing tired of that branch of the service, Lieutenant Boyd requested to be discharged, that he might volunteer in the land forces. Being honorably dismissed the navy, he at once entered the army proper, holding the same rank therein. He was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, with two of his brothers, one of whom was killed in the latter engagement. Subsequently, Lieutenant Boyd acted as "Master of Wagons," and as such remained with the army until after the surrender at Yorktown.

Returning to the home of his mother, near Newville, he married and came to Harrisburg. While passing through Harris' Ferry, in the spring of 1782, Mr. Boyd was struck with the immense advantages offered by the location of the proposed town, and subsequently purchased of the proprietor a lot on the corner of Second and Mulberry streets. In 1784 he became a permanent resident. The dwelling house erected by him in 1792, on lots 210 and 212 of the original plan of the borough, on Second below Mulberry, is yet in the ownership of his descendants.

Upon the incorporation of the borough of Harrisburg, in 1791, he was chosen a burgess, Dr. John Luther being the other. In 1792 he was elected treasurer of the county and held the office until 1806, when he declined a reelection. In 1809 Mr. Boyd was elected a director of the poor, and during his term of office the county poor house and mill were erected.

Upon the founding of the Presbyterian congregation in 1787, Mr. Boyd was chosen its treasurer for one year, and at its organization in 1794, one of its Ruling Elders, his colleagues being Moses Gillmor and Samuel Wier, the latter a fellow patriot in Revolutionary days—venerated citizens all of them. Henry Fulton and John Kean were the treasurers of the church from 1789 to 1793, when Mr. Boyd again assumed it, and filled the position as long as he lived.

Mr. Boyd died on the 14th of May, 1814; was interred in the Presbyterian grave-yard, but subsequently his remains were removed to the Harrisburg cemetery. The *Oracle* speaks of him as "an inhabitant of this town from its first formation—a man of truth and integrity, and an eminently useful citizen, both as to church and State. His

character was without blot or stain—benevolent to every one. He was a firm friend to his country when men's souls were tried, and never ceased to be such; of a noble and masculine piety, trusting in God for future happiness, through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a great assemblage of neighbors and weeping friends."

In private trusts Mr. Boyd was very frequently employed. His correspondence and accounts show precision and method, particularly the case with which he managed the estate of the younger William Maclay. In person he was five feet eight inches in height, a stout, healthy, florid man, dark brown hair and eyes. At fifty-two years of age he had no gray hairs. He is rated on the "Mill Purchase" at £23:2, being the fourth highest assessment upon that curious record.

Mr. Boyd married, in 1784, Jeanette Macfarlane, of Big Spring, Cumberland county, daughter of Patrick and grand-daughter of James Macfarlane, who came from Ireland to Penn'a in 1717. Mrs. Boyd died in early life at Harrisburg, leaving one child, a daughter, Rosanna, who married Hugh Hamilton in 1807. This estimable lady lived until 1872, when she the conflict, and not able to render any assistance, Mr. W. having the key in his pocket. The verdict of the community at the time when this dreadful encounter took place, justified Captain Watson in what he did, because he not only acted faithfully as an officer, but the facts showed that the last shot fired was necessary to save his own life. The above particulars were given me by G. L. Mytinger, the underkeeper, and Mr. and Mrs. Watson, on my arrival at the prison.

Gibbs was a man of over six feet, very powerful; in color a bright mulatto. Capt. Watson was a small man, perhaps five feet, four or five inches in height. His weight did not exceed one hundred and thirty-five pounds. The inspectors at that time consisted of Henry Peffer, Martin Lutz, Montgomery Kirk, W. H. Kepner, Abram Frenner and myself. In 1857 we made our last report as to the workings of the institution. The board then consisted of the following inspectors: M. Kirk, H. Antes, W. H. Kepner, Wm. Calder, Henry Peffer and myself.

It may not be out of place to mention here, as showing the character and standing of Captain Watson, that he commanded the Dauphin Guards, one of the finest military companies of its period in the country. Captain Watson took this company to Philadelphia during the Native American riot of that city. I can just recall now a few of the surviving members of that splendid organization: Capt. Jacob M. Eyster, who was drill master; Alderman Daniel Kepner, orderly sergeant; Capt. William H. Cleck J. B. Boyd, Peter K. Boyd, and among the boys who left town, J. B. Bratter, David Mahon and David J. Unger. There may be others (both in town and out of it) living, whom I cannot now recall.

Capt. Watson was a man of excellent character, a general favorite of the community in which he resided. His departure to the West was the universal regret of all who knew him. The above statement will, I trust, place the memory of Capt. William Watson in a proper light before an honest community.

C. F. MUENCH.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1880.

FUN ON HIGH OLYMPUS.

"Apollo," said the god of the hyperion curls, in a weary tone, "put up that tire-some lyre; you make Minervas."

"You want the lyre, then," said Apollo, "to be like yourself unstrung. Well, it shall be done; anything to keep peace bet Venus."

"Yes, indeed," said fair Cythera, "quarreling always mars our pleasure. It puts me out to hear it."

"Yes, it is very pro Vulcan," began the god of the loud sounding sea, but the rest of the assembly immediately howled him into silence, and he sulkily appealed to his father if it wasn't kind of rough to be Saturn in that way. But the old man told him that if he tried to ring him in on any of his puns he'd eat him up.

"And serve him right," said the gay young Hermes, "don't boreas with any puns. Jupiter's Iris sufficiently aroused now, without making matters more Ceres."

"I say," shouted Minerva, and when the blue eyed maid from Boston Common lifted her voice everybody was silent, "I say, all of you, Juno the difference between Pluto and a section hand on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad?"

"Because Pluto grovels in the shade and

the section hand shovels in the grades."

Loud laugh the gods, and the Paphian green declared that the conundrum took the apple. The applause that greeted Minerva's effort inspired great Jove himself, and he said he had a little one of his own.

"Only one?" asked Mercury, with such an appalling emphasis on "only" and such a meaning accent on "one" that Olympus rang again, and Jove told him if he didn't correct his elocution he might turn in his key and pouch and there'd be a new carrier on number five next week. Then he went on:

"Why is Venus like Horace Greeley's daughter?"

And, of course, they all gave it up because none of them dared to guess it, and then, while they were all whispering the answer to each other, Jupiter said:

"Because she married a Smith."

Then they all said, "Ha," three times apiece, and by and by Iris asked, innocently:

"J. Smith, of Smithville?"

And then great Jove ordered an adjournment, and told Iris that if he ever caught her sliding down the rainbow again when there was company at the hill, he'd marry her to some Indian god with nine heads and no legs, and a name that no Greek in free America could pronounce. He then retired in great ill-humor, saying that he didn't feel very well to-day himself. Thereupon Meacury, striking the caduceus in his hat-band, went into the shop and fixed up the following prescription for a sleeping potion:

R. Aqua pura, hottissimus.....	3 przm
Lemonis naturae.....	2 slicz
Sagari loafaris.....	1 spunfl
Spiritus frumenti optimus.....	4 fingrz

DIRECTIONS.—To be absorbed per labial orifice unus every nocteam ante going to somnus.

Thus did the immortal gods while away the happy hours on high Olympus in the brave old days of Andrews & Stoddard's Latin grammar.—*Hawkeye*.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The following story from an English paper is a very pleasant one, though told in the goody-good style that people assume when they seek to enforce a moral:

"A farmer called on the late Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently

met in hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. 'Well, my friend,' said the Earl, 'I am aware that we have frequently met in the field, and that we have done considerable injury; and that if you can procure an estimate of the loss sustained I will repay you for the loss.' The farmer replied that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought that as the crop seemed entirely destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest approached, however, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were the most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being introduced, said, 'I come again, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining

Col. Wm. Patterson moved from Donegal to Cumberland county, and from thence to Juniata Valley. Hon. A. L. Hayes married his granddaughter.

Wirtz was a very prominent patriot.

S. E.

LUTHER, DR. JOHN (N. & Q., xxxix).—We have, from our "Octogenariae," the following: "The Doctor had a gray horse that he highly prized and provided for in his will, directing that he should 'do no work, be shod and fed.' I recollect the horse well and saw him after the Doctor's death, roving over the Capitol Hill, before it was built upon, and was an open common. The Doctor had ridden the gray one evening into Cumberland county, and on returning after night, being too late for the ferry, undertook to ford the river, but lost his way, got into deep water and paddled about until daylight, when he found himself approaching a sand-bar. He was so grateful to the horse, that he would not part with him."

NOTES AND QUERIES.—XL.

Historical and Genealogical.

THE POOR HOUSE MILL.—In the notice of Capt. Adam Boyd (N. & Q. xxxix), it is stated that when Mr. Boyd was director of the poor, 'the county poor house and mill were erected.' According to my recollection Dauphin county purchased the farm on which the poor house now stands, and the mill at the same time. It was called the *Straw Mill*, on account of its being thatched with straw, and was erected years before its purchase by the county.

S. S.

CAMPBELL — GILBERT — PATTERSON — WIRTZ.—I was very much interested in Darby's letter (N. & Q. vii.)

The Patrick Campbell he mentions was not the constable of Donegal, but belonged to another family in Dauphin county, who were large landholders.

Benjamin Gilbert was a Quaker, and was taken prisoner with his father and family, by the Indians, on the 25th day of April, 1780. You will find a full and interesting narrative of the captivity of the Gilbert family in the Archives and State histories. Some of their descendants now reside in Lancaster county. There is a long line of school teachers running through this family. Although they were men of talent, there was a vein of eccentricity running through them.

FAMILY RECORDS.—Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, president of the New England Historic-Genealogical society, in his annual address for 1879, thus alludes to the preparation and preservation of family records: "The first institution established by our benevolent Creator was the family, and it has been the chief school of human virtue. No influence for good is so great. From it have emanated the principles, piety and patriotism, on which must forever rest the prosperity and strength of nations. 'The records of families,' says Dr. Alexander Wilder, 'constitute the frame-work of history, and are invaluable auxiliaries to science, religion, and especially to civilization.' The ties of kindred are the golden links of that chain which binds families, States and Nations together in one great bond of humanity. Everything, therefore, which pertains to the history of our families should be carefully recorded and preserved for the benefit of those who are to follow us. He who collects and preserves his own family history is not only a benefactor in his way, but will deserve and receive the grateful thanks of all future generations. 'He confers a priceless boon upon those whose names and achievements are thus rescued from oblivion, and preserves the experience and wisdom of ages for the emulation and admonition of posterity.' It is therefore a matter of special gratifica-

tion that so many of our wealthy and influential citizens have aided in publishing the history of their towns and the genealogies of their families. These praiseworthy examples are highly commendable, and permit me to say, that I have no sympathy with those who care not from whence they came, or have no interest in the generations which are to succeed them." No greater truths than the foregoing have ever been uttered, and we commend them to the earnest and serious consideration of every one of our readers. Every family should carefully preserve not only its own immediate record, but those preceding them, and if possible these should be gathered in time together, and printed so that they may be permanently preserved. We are glad to note the increased interest taken everywhere in this particular subject. Within the past week we have received numerous inquiries concerning the ancestors of the writers, to some of whom we were able to furnish interesting data. Unfortunately there are no church records of any account until recent years—and no public registry of marriages, births and deaths—so the genealogist must confine his researches to tombstone inscriptions and records of the courts. Alas, how much is lost; but again, how much there is left to collate and preserve. We can only close with this advice to our readers: *See that your own Family Record is complete.*

W. H. E.

REV. DAVID BRAINERD'S VISIT TO JUNIATA ISLAND IN 1745.

[The Rev. David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians, was a native of Haddam, Conn., where he was born on the 20th of April, 1718. He entered Yale College in 1739, but for some trivial offense was expelled therefrom in 1742. In July of that year, however, he was licensed to preach, and, having expressed a strong desire to spread the Gospel among the heathen, the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge sent him as missionary to the Indians. He was first stationed at Kaunamuk, an Indian village situated between Stockbridge and Albany. In 1744 these were removed to the former town, when his attention was called to the Delaware Indians. In June of that year he was ordained by the presbytery of Newark, N. J., and took up his habitation near the Forks of the Delaware in Northampton county, Pa. During this pe-

riod he made two visits to the Indians on the Susquehanna. His mission here was not a successful one. He subsequently missioned among the Indians at Croswicksung, N. J., and was very successful, and nearly one hundred of the savages were baptized within the year. His health, which was always delicate, completely broke down, and he returned to New England, dying at Northampton, Mass., on the 9th of October, 1747. His biography was written by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who also edited his journals. President Edwards proved an unfortunate biographer, and from the full diary of the devoted missionary he eradicated everything save his religious experience, and hence very much relating to affairs on the Susquehanna, narrated by an intelligent missionary, has been lost to us. It was a period of which we know but little of either the natives or pioneer settlers. The original journals are lost, or destroyed, and, perchance, some may say we ought to be thankful for what remains. Brainerd's first visit was made in May, 1745, when he passed down the river from a visit to the Shawanese on Juniata, now Duncan's Island. In September, 1745, he was at Shamokin (Sunbury) and traveled "down the river southwestward." We give such extracts from his diary as may be interesting to the readers of *Notes and Queries*.

W. H. E.]

Sept. 19, 1745.—Visited an Indian town, called Juneauta, situate on an island in the Susquehanna. Was much discouraged with the temper and behavior of the Indians here; although they appeared friendly when I was with them the last spring, and then gave me encouragement to come and see them again. But they now seemed resolved to retain their pagan notions and persist in their idolatrous practices.

Sept. 20.—Visited the Indians again at Juneauta island, and found them almost universally very busy in making preparations for a great sacrifice and dance. Had no opportunity to get them together, in order to discourse with them about Christianity, by reason of their being so much engaged about their sacrifice. My spirits were much sunk with a prospect so very discouraging; and especially seeing I had this day no interpreter but a pagan, who was as much attached to idolatry as any of them, and who could neither speak nor understand the language of these Indians;

so that I was under the greatest disadvantages imaginable. However, I attempted to discourse privately with some of them, but without any appearance of success; notwithstanding, I still tarried with them.

In the evening they met together, nearly one hundred of them, and danced around a large fire, having prepared ten fat deer for the sacrifice. The fat of the inwards they burnt in the fire while they were dancing, which sometimes raised the flame to a prodigious height, at the same time yelling and shouting in such a manner that they might easily have been heard two miles or more. They continued their sacred dance nearly all night, after which they ate the flesh of the sacrifice, and so retired each one to his own lodging.

I enjoyed little satisfaction; being entirely alone on the island, as to any Christian company, and in the midst of this idolatrous revel; and having walked to and fro till body and mind were pained and much oppressed, I at length crept into a little crib made for corn, and there slept on the poles.

Lord's day, Sept. 21—Spent the day with the Indians on the island. As soon as they were well up in the morning I attempted to instruct them, and labored for that purpose to get them together; but soon found they had something else to do; for near noon they gathered together all their powwows or conjurers, and set about half a dozen of them playing their juggling tricks, and acting their frantic, distracted postures, in order to find out why they were so sickly upon the island, numbers of them being at that time disordered with a fever and bloody flux. In this exercise they were engaged for several hours, making all the wild, ridiculous and distracted motions imaginable, sometimes singing, sometimes howling, sometimes extending their hands to the utmost stretch, and spreading all their fingers; they seemed to push with them as if they designed to push something away, or at least keep it off at arm's end; sometimes stroking their faces with their hands, then spurning water as fine as mist; sometimes sitting flat on the earth, then bowing down their faces to the ground; then wringing their sides as if in pain and anguish, twisting their faces, turning up their eyes, grunting, puffing, &c.

Their monstrous actions tended to excite

ideas of horror, and seemed to have something in them, as I thought, peculiarly suited to raise the devil, if he could be raised by anything odd, ridiculous and frightful. Some of them, I could observe, were much more fervent and devout in the business than others, and seemed to chant, peep and mutter with a degree of warmth and vigor, as if determined to awaken and engage the powers below. I sat at a small distance, not more than thirty feet from them, though undiscovered, with my Bible in my hand resolving, if possible, to spoil their sport, and prevent their receiving any answer from the infernal world, and there viewed the whole scene. They continued their hideous charms and incantations for more than three hours, until they had all wearied themselves out; although they had in that space of time taken several intervals of rest; and at length broke up, I apprehended, without receiving any answer at all.

After they had done pow-wowing, I attempted to discourse with them about Christianity; but they soon scattered, and gave me no opportunity for anything of that nature. A view of these things, while I was entirely alone in the wilderness, destitute of the society of any one who so much as "named the name of Christ," greatly sunk my spirits, and gave me the most gloomy turn of mind imaginable, almost stripped me of all resolution and hope respecting further attempts for propagating the gospel and converting the pagans, and rendered this the most burdensome and disagreeable Sabbath which I ever saw. But nothing, I can truly say, sunk and distressed me like the loss of my hope respecting their conversion. This concern appeared so great, and seemed to be so much my own, that I seemed to have nothing to do on earth if this failed. A prospect of the greatest success in the saving conversion of souls under gospel light would have done little or nothing towards compensating for the loss of my hope in this respect; and my spirits now were so damped and depressed, that I had not heart nor power to make any further attempts among them for that purpose, and could not possibly recover my hope, resolution, and courage, by the utmost of my endeavors.

The Indians of this island can, many of them, understand the English language considerably well, having formerly lived in some part of Maryland, among or near the white people; but are very drunken, vicious

and profane, although not so savage as those who have less acquaintance with the English. Their customs, in various respects, differ from those of the other Indians upon this river. They do not bury their dead in a common form, but let their flesh consume above the ground, in close cribs made for that purpose. At the end of a year, or sometimes a longer space of time, they take the bones, when the flesh is all consumed, and wash and scrape them, and afterwards bury them with some ceremony. Their method of charming or conjuring over the sick seems somewhat different from that of the other Indians, though in substance the same. The whole of it among these and others, perhaps, is an imitation of what seems, by Naaman's expression (2 Kings v. 11,) to have been the custom of the ancient heathen. It seems chiefly to consist in their "striking their hands over the diseased," repeatedly stroking them, "and calling upon their god;" except the spurring of water like a mist, and some other frantic ceremonies common to the other conjurations which I have already mentioned.

When I was in this region in May last, I had an opportunity of learning many of the notions and customs of the Indians, as well as observing many of their practices. I then traveled more than one hundred and thirty miles upon the river, above the English settlements; and in that journey met with individuals of seven or eight distinct tribes, speaking as many different languages. But of all the sights I ever saw among them, or indeed anywhere else, none appeared so frightful, or so near akin to what is usually imagined of *infernal powers*, none ever excited such images of terror in my mind as the appearance of one who was a devout and zealous reformer, or rather restorer of what he supposed was the ancient religion of the Indians. He made his appearance in his *pontifical garb*, which was a coat of *bear-skins*, dressed with the hair on, and hanging down to his toes; a pair of bear-skin stockings, and a great *wooden* face painted, the one half black, the other half tawny, about the color of an Indian's skin, with an extravagant mouth, cut very much awry; the face fastened to a bear-skin cap, which was drawn over his head. He advanced towards me with the instrument in his hand which he used for music in his idolatrous worship; which was a dry tortoise-shell

with some corn in it, and the neck of it drawn on to a piece of wood, which made a very convenient handle. As he came forward he beat his tune with the rattle, and danced with all his might, but did not suffer any part of his body, not so much as his fingers, to be seen. No one would have imagined from his appearance or actions, that he could have been a human creature, if they had not had some intimation of it otherwise. When he came near me I could not but shrink away from him, although it was then noonday, and I knew who it was; his appearance and gestures were so prodigiously frightful. He had a house consecrated to religious uses, with divers images cut upon the several parts of it. I went in, and found the ground beat almost as hard as a rock, with their frequent dancing upon it.

I discoursed with him about Christianity. Some of my discourse he seemed to like, but some of it he disliked extremely. He told me that God had taught him his religion, and that he would never turn from it, but wanted to find some who would join heartily with him in it; for the Indians, he said, were grown very degenerate and corrupt. He had thoughts, he said, of leaving all his friends, and traveling abroad, in order to find some who would join with him; for he believed that God had some good people somewhere, who felt as he did. He had not always, he said, felt as he now did; but had formerly been like the rest of the Indians, until about four or five years before that time. Then, he said, his heart was very much distressed, so that he could not live among the Indians, but got away into the woods, and lived alone for some months. At length, he said, God comforted his heart, and showed him what he should do; and since that time he had known God, and tried to serve him; and loved all men, be they who they would, so as he never did before. He treated me with uncommon courtesy, and seemed to be hearty in it. I was told by the Indians, that he opposed their drinking strong liquor with all his power; and that, if at any time he could not dissuade them from it by all he could say, he would leave them, and go crying into the woods. It was manifest that he had a set of religious notions which he had examined for himself, and not taken for granted upon bare tradition; and he relished or disrelished whatever was spoken of a religious nature, as it either agreed or disagreed with his

standard. While I was discoursing, he would sometimes say, "Now that I like; so God has taught me," &c.; and some of his sentiments seemed very just. Yet he utterly denied the existence of a devil, and declared there was no such creature known among the Indians of old times, whose religion he supposed he was attempting to revive. He likewise told me that departed souls went *southward*, and that the difference between the good and the bad was this; that the former were admitted into a beautiful town with spiritual walls, and that the latter would forever hover around these walls in vain attempts to get in. He seemed to be sincere, honest and conscientious in his own way, and according to his own religious notions; which was more than I ever saw in any other pagan. I perceived that he was looked upon and derided among most of the Indians as a *precise zealot*, who made a needless noise about religious matters; but I must say that there was something in his temper and disposition which looked more like true religion than anything I ever observed among other heathens.

But, alas! how deplorable is the state of the Indians upon this river! The brief representation which I have here given of their notions and manners is sufficient to show that they are "led captive by Satan at his will," in the most eminent manner; and methinks might likewise be sufficient to excite the compassion and engage the prayers of God's children, for these their fellow-men, who "sit in the region of the shadow of death."

Sept. 22.—Made some farther attempts to instruct and Christianize the Indians on this island, but all to no purpose. They live so near the white people that they are always in the way of strong liquor, as well as of the ill examples of nominal Christians; which renders it so unspeakably difficult to treat them about Christianity.

[In the summer of 1746 Brainerd, on his way to Shamokin, makes the following notes:]

Aug. 19.—Lodged by the side of the Susquehanna. Was weak and disordered both this and the preceding day, and found my spirits considerably dampened, meeting with none that I thought Godly people.

Aug. 20.—Rode this day to one Chambers', upon the Susquehanna, and there lodged. Was much afflicted in the even-

ing with an ungodly crew, drinking, swearing, &c. Oh, what a *hell* would it be to be numbered among the ungodly.

Aug. 21.—Rode up the river about fifteen miles and there lodged in a family which appeared quite destitute of God. Labored to discourse with the man about the life of religion, but found him very artful in evading such conversation. O, what a death it is to some to hear of the things of God! Was out of my element, but was not so dejected as at some time.

Aug. 23.—Continued my course up the river, my people now being with me who before were parted from me. Traveled above all the English settlements; at night lodged in the open woods, and slept with more comfort than while among an ungodly company of white people. Enjoyed some liberty in secret prayer this evening; and was helped to remember dear friends, as well as my dear flock, and the church of God in general.

[The next month, the missionary, enfeebled in health, passed down the river on his return home. He never came back.]

Sept. 9.—Rode down the river near thirty miles. Was extremely weak, much fatigued, and wet with a thunder-storm. Discoursed with some warmth and closeness to some poor ignorant souls, on the *life and power of religion*; what were, and what were not the *evidences* of it. They seemed much astonished when they saw my Indians ask a blessing and give thanks at dinner, concluding that a very high evidence of grace in them; but were equally astonished when I insisted that neither that, nor yet secret prayer was any sure evidence of grace. O the ignorance of the world! How are some empty outward forms, that may all be entirely selfish, mistaken for true religion, infallible evidences of it! The Lord pity a deluded world!

Sept. 11.—Rode homeward; but was very weak, and sometimes scarce able to ride. Had a very importunate invitation to preach at a meeting-house I came by, the people being then gathered; but could not by reason of weakness. Was resigned and composed under my weakness; but was much exercised with concern for my companions in travel, whom I had left with much regret, some lame, and some sick.

HARRISBURG VOLUNTEERS.

For the TELEGRAPH.]

During the war with Great Britain, com-

mencing in 1812, Pennsylvania was called upon by the United States Government for a quota of five thousand men for public service. After the destruction of the Capitol at Washington, in August or September in 1814, four companies of volunteers marched from Harrisburg to Baltimore as part of the draft made, and remained there in service three months. The first and oldest company called, "The Harrisburg Infantry," was commanded by Captain Thomas Walker, numbering ninety-four men, all of whom at this date are dead, with the exception of Mr. George J. Heisely, the sole survivor, yet living in Harrisburg, enjoying good health. The next company, second in date of organization, called "The Harrisburg Artillerists," was commanded by Captain Richard M. Crain, numbering eighty-four men, all of whom, except Col. Samuel Shoch, of Columbia, have paid the debt of nature. He was born in Harrisburg on the 28th of May, 1797, and was the youngest man of all the four companies that volunteered on that occasion, if not the youngest man of the whole quota, as he was believed and said to be. He is yet in full health and vigor after a service of more than forty years as chief officer of the Columbia National bank, the presidency of which he still holds. The third company numbered fifty-six men, was commanded by Captain John Carothers, and the fourth company, numbering sixty six men, was at first commanded by Captain Jeremiah Rees, and afterward by Captain Philip Cline. It is uncertain whether there are any survivors of either of these two companies. The whole number of the four companies was three hundred and were part of the First Brigade, commanded by General John Forster, of Harrisburg, and of the First Regiment, commanded by Colonel Maxwell Kennedy, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county.

NOTES AND QUERIES—XLI.

Historical and Genealogical.

MSS. FROM HERCULANEUM.—In 1820 the State of Pennsylvania purchased for the Library a valuable MSS. found in Herculanæum. What became of this curiosity?

CAPITOL OF THE STATE.—In 1808 strenuous efforts were made by the citizens of Middletown to have the seat of State Gov-

ernment fixed at that point. Had it not been for this division in the Councils by the representatives from Dauphin county, it is probable Harrisburg would have been chosen several years before—but at last our good neighbors on the Swatara gracefully yielded, and were just as enthusiastic as our own citizens to locate the Capitol here.

BOYD—WALLACE, &c.—Joseph Boyd, (N. & Q xxxix), son of William Boyd, married Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of Robert and Mary Wallace, of Derry. She was born in 1745; d. April 13, 1802. They left issue—

- i. William, m. Martha Cowden.
- ii. Mary, m. William Baird.
- iii. Margaret, m. William M'Donald.
- iv. Ann, d. unm.
- v. Jane, d. unm.

J. C. A.

[The Mary Wallace, wife of Robert Wallace, above mentioned, and of whom inquiry has been made, we are of the opinion was a daughter of Robert Rodgers, sr., of Hanover. He had a daughter Mary who married a Wallace, and as Robert Wallace, who resided in Derry, was at Hanover at the death-bed of Robert Rodgers, jr., witnessing his will, the inference is very strong that there was such relationship existing.]

W. H. E.]

THE OLD-TIME FAIRS.—"People have always had amusements and will patronize them." Some of the annual attractions in the interior of the State, sixty or seventy years ago, were fairs, which were legalized by acts of the Assembly. They were held on fixed days, at the different county seats, so that venders of eatables and drinks, as well as those who conducted amusements went from place to place.

The month of May was the time fixed, and two days were allowed; but as most of the men could only devote one day of time, the first was the most important. Here they were held in the market house, and innumerable booths were erected in the Square, where the tables were spread with cakes, beer, porter and ale. Most of the lads and lassies of the surrounding country attended—also the fighting men, who had regular set fights. The principal pugilist of Harrisburg was —, while — a respectable farmer of Cumberland county, often came here to fight. They were large, athletic men and well matched. Others also engaged in the same brutal sport. At an early day the — of Cumberland county were noted men

for fighting. While the fair was going on in the Square, dancing was carried on with great spirit in the different taverns in town. This was kept up most of the day and night. Other amusements, the circus, puppet shows, flying horses, and games of various kinds, were in full blast all over the borough. So demoralizing, however, did these fairs become, than an act was subsequently passed abolishing and forbidding them.

HUGUENOTS IN DAUPHIN COUNTY.—We propose to gather up all data relating to the settlement of Huguenots in this section of the State. They were not many, it is true, but their descendants, no doubt, possess records and traditions relative to their flight from France, their coming to this country, and their pioneer life in the wilds of Pennsylvania. These will be of great interest and value, and in the hope of preserving them for posterity, we request all who have any facts that may bear on the subject to forward them. W. H. E.

CAMPBELL—BOWMAN—CLARK—Samuel Campbell, of Derry, died in October, 1747. He left a wife, and children as follows:

i. *Hugh*, who m. and had Elizabeth and Samuel.

ii. *Mary*, m. Thomas Bowman, and had Jean and Elizabeth.

iii. *William*.

iv. *Jean*, m. James Clark, and had John, Samuel, Isabella and Jean.

The Campbells were early settlers in Derry. Among the oldest inscriptions in the graveyard there, are those of members of that family:

John Campbell d. February 20, 1734, aged 78 years.

James Campbell, jun, d. August 25, 1757, in his 33d year.

James Campbell, sen. d. May 31, 1771, aged 80 years; his second wife, Agnes, d. April 3, 1757, aged 50 years.

James Campbell, the third in descent, d. June 10, 1783, aged 25 years.

Information, however, is especially requested concerning the children of Mary Bowman and Jean Clark. W. H. E.

FAMILY OF JAMES HALL AND PRUDENCE RODDY.

Among the first settlers along the Conewago were the Halls, Roddys, Mordahs, Bowmans, MQueen's and other familiar Scotch-Irish names, but whose descendants

have all gone out from the old locality and become prominent in the South and West, knowing but little of the pioneer life of their pious ancestors, and less of the locality where some of those ancestors were born. In searching among the records of "the days which are past," we come across facts relating to these hardy pioneers, and if it is possible to trace up their after history, we essay to do it. Of course, there are but few persons who care for records beyond their own families; and though there are none probably in this locality related or connected with the family whose genealogical details we present in this number of *Notes and Queries*, yet in the hope that the interest of some may be aroused in the gathering up the scattered fragments of their own family history—we give that which follow. We have gleaned the facts from various fields, and as a record of one of our earliest settlers it is worthy of preservation.

I. **JAMES HALL**, son of Hugh Hall, b. in Ireland, 1705; m. in 1730 Prudence Roddy, his cousin, daughter of James Roddy, b. 1710 in Ireland. Both emigrated to Pennsylvania in early life, as their parents names appear on the first assessment list of Donegal township, Lancaster county, in 1723. They located in what was Derry now Londonderry township, Dauphin county, where they were married by the Rev. James Anderson. Here all their children were born. They were in full communion with the "Church att Conewago," and in 1751 removed with their family to Iredell county, North Carolina, settling on Fifth Creek, near Bethany Church. There they died and are buried. Among their descendants were twenty-four or twenty-five ministers of the Gospel, and more than that number of the females married preachers.

They had issue as follows:

i. *Sarah*, b. 1732; m. James King and had a large family.

ii. *Jean*, b. 1734; m. 1st — Rosebrough, and had one son; 2nd Rev. James M'Ewen, and left a daughter, Erixena, who m. Rev. James Adams, of South Carolina.

iii. *Margaret*, b. 1736; m. Robert Woods; d. 1771.

iv. *Mary*, b. 1738; m. John Archibald brother of Rev. Robert Archibald; d. 1776.

2. v. *Alexander*, b. 1740; m. Ann Dobson.

3. vi. Hugh, b. 1742; m. Margaret King.

vii. James, b. August 22, 1744.

[The Rev. James Hall just named was born in Derry township, Lancaster county, now Londonderry, Dauphin county, Penn'a, on the 22d of August, 1744. He was brought up on his father's farm, receiving a fair education, but it was not until he had attained his majority and decided to enter the ministerial field that he commenced the study of the classics. Having prepared himself for college he entered at Princeton, and graduated under President Witherspoon in 1774, when he was in his thirty first year. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Orange sometime between the meeting of the Synod in 1775 and 1776. On the 8th of April he was installed pastor of the United Congregations of Fourth Creek, Concord and Bethany, in North Carolina. Here he remained until 1790, when he was released by the two former congregations, retaining his connection with Bethany during the remainder of his life.

[During the Revolution Dr. Hall was no idle spectator. With his heart fully in accord with the patriot cause, he accepted the command of a select company of cavalry and was in service several months. After the skirmish at Cowan's Ford, on the Cataba, between the forces of Cornwallis and the North Carolina militia, Gen. Greene offered him the commission of Brigadier General, to succeed General Davidson, who had fallen in that conflict, but he declined it, on the ground that others could fill that post, while he had pledged his life in defense of the Gospel.

[Princeton honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1810 the University of North Carolina complimented him by the same. Doctor Hall was a Commissioner at Philadelphia from the Presbytery of Orange sixteen times, and was moderator of that body in 1803. He died on the 25th of July, 1826, in his eighty second year, and his remains are interred in Bethany churchyard. The prominent trait of Dr. Hall's character was his devoted piety. For forty years his ministry was one glowing scene of untiring activity.]

viii. Dorcas, b. 1747; m. Wm. Rosebrough; removed to Kentucky; d. 1773.

ix. Rev. Robert, b. 1749; m. and had James Roddy, John and Prudence.

4. x. Thomas, b. 1751; m. Elizabeth Sloan.

II. ALEXANDER HALL b. 1740, m. Ann Dobson and had issue:—

i. Prudence.

5. ii. Joseph m. Dorcas Vandever.

6. iii. Thomas m. Mary Collins.

6. iv. Hugh Roddy m. Mary Nesbit.

8. v. Rev. Robert James m. Nancy Turner.

III. HUGH HALL, b. 1742, m. Margaret King and had issue:—

[Hugh Hall was an ensign in Capt. Adam Read's company, of Colonel (afterwards General) Hugh Mercer's Third Pennsylvania Battalion, in the Forbes expedition, commissioned May 4th, 1758. On the rolls he is certified to as "of a reputable and good family in Lancaster county." He went to North Carolina at the close of the French and Indian war.]

i. Prudence m. A. Hill.

9. ii. Margaret m. Rev. L. F. Wilson.

iii. Mary m. James Cowan.

iv. Elizabeth m. James M'Cord, M. D.

10. v. James m. Elizabeth Nesbit.

11. vi. Samuel m. Mary Gregg.

12. vii. Richard m. Martha More.

viii. Dorcas m. 1st, A. Knox; 2d, Robt. Johnston.

ix. Sophia m. Alexander Barr.

x. Sarah m. David Adams.

xi. Jane m. Moses Hague.

IV. THOMAS HALL, b. 1751, m. Elizabeth Sloan, and had issue:—

i. Prudence m. William Stevenson.

13. ii. James m. Rachel Johnston.

iii. Fergus m. Margaret Bell; removed very early to Tennessee.

14. iv. Rev. Thomas J. m. Amy Wallace.

15. v. Alexander m. Adaline Sharpe.

vi. Margaret m. James Hill.

vii. Mary m. William S. Johnston, and had Rev. T. P. and Prof. Mortimer Johnston.

viii. Ann m. Samuel Johnston.

ix. Sarah m. Benjamin Knox.

16. x. William Davidson m. Elizabeth Gregg.

17. xi. Hugh m. Matilda Crawford.

18. xii. Robert Sloan m. Ann King.

V. JOSEPH HALL, m. Dorcas Vandever, and had:—

i. Mary.

ii. Elizabeth.

iii. William D., m. Ann Hoke, and had Julius, d. in war—Merrill, Adaline, Martha, Candace, Henry, William, John, and Laura, d. s. p.

iv. Rufus Scott, a lawyer resident in Tennessee, m. Jemima —, and had issue.

v. Maria R., m. James M'Laughlin, and had Margaret, m. Rev. LeQuex, John F., William A., E. Irvin, Laura, d. s. p., and Walter.

vi. Alexander.

vii. Lorenzo.

viii. Martha.

ix. Hugh, m. 1st, — Bolio, and had Julia and Betsy; 2d, — Smith.

VI. THOMAS HALL, m. Mary Collins, and had—

i. Prudence.

ii. Emeline.

iii. Emma.

iv. Robert Alexander, d. s. p.

v. Mary Ann, m. A. Garrison.

vi. Robert A., d. in the war of 1861-5.

vii. Elizabeth, m. Richard Nesbit, and had Jasper and Udell.

viii. Martha Clarissa.

VII. Hugh Roddy Hall, m. Mary Nesbit and had—

i. Laura m. C. W. Smith.

ii. Eugenia m. Wm. C. White, and had Hugh Ralph, Alvin Flake, Mary, Lizzie and Lavinia.

iii. Anthony d. in the war of 1861-5.

iv. Milroy Nisbet m. Martha Adams, and had Mary C., Ashley and Eugenia Rockwell.

VIII. ROBERT JAMES HALL m. Nancy Turner, and had issue—

i. Sarah Ann m. Samuel Adams, of Ohio.

IX. MARGARET HALL m. Rev. L. F. Wilson, and had—

i. Hugh m. Ethalinda Hall.

ii. Lewis F.

X. JAMES HALL m. Elizabeth Nesbit, and had—

i. Eliza m. Sheldon Lemmons, M. D. (Yale 1816).

ii. John Nesbit m. —Alexander, and had John G., Hattie and Rose.

iii. James W. m. Eliza Kearns, had Mary and John P.

XI. SAMUEL HALL m. Mary Gregg, and had—

i. Olivia m. Rev. William A. Hall, of Tenn.

ii. Mary m. John G. Hall.

iii. Sophia m. William Garrison.

iv. Elizabeth Gregg.

v. Samuel P.

XII. RICHARD HALL m. Martha More, and had—

i. Mary.

ii. Elizabeth.

iii. Hugh Addison m. and had Margaret, Samuel, Franklin, Mary, Elizabeth Constantine, John Ramsey, Wm. Penn. James Monroe and Ann H.

iv. James K. m. Fanny Rank.

XIII. JAMES HALL m. Rachel Johnston and had—

i. Jesse D. m. Rebecca M'Gracy; removed to Tennessee.

ii. Elizabeth m. Sloan Mathews.

iii. Ethelinda m. Rev. Hugh Wilson.

iv. Rev. William A. m. Olivia Hall, and had Emma C., Spencer H. and Julia.

v. Thomas m. 1st E. Sharp, 2d, — Sample, 3d, — Perkins.

vi. Rev. James D. m. 1st Isabella Scott, and had Rev. Wm. T. m. Witherspoon; 2d Brandon; 3d. Neagle, and had Elva m. Rev. Robert M. Hall.

vii. Nancy E. m. James B. Gracy.

viii. David J. m. Dorcas Sherrill.

ix. Fergus A. m. Catharine Sherrill.

x. John J. m. 1st, M. Sharpe; 2d, — Sharpe,

XIV. REV. THOMAS J. HALL m. Amy Wallace, and had—

i. Cedilia m. Rev. J. R. Wood.

ii. Emma m. Rev. —Calvert, of Ky.

XV. ALEXANDER HALL m. Adaline Sharpe, and had—

i. Mary m. Alexander M'Rae.

ii. Ethalinda Catherine m. Robert M'Lelland.

iii. John.

iv. Matilda.

v. Melissa d. s. p.

vi. Alphosa.

XVI. WM DAVIDSON HALL m. Elizabeth Gregg, and had—

i. Thomas.

ii. James.

iii. Elias Gregg.

iv. William.

v. Sarah.

vi. Richard.

vii. Henry.

viii. John.

- ix. Robert.
- x. Harriet.
- xi. Henrietta.
- xii. Ermina.

XVII. HUGH HALL m. Matilda Crawford, and had—

- i. Elizabeth m. — Baker.
- ii. Pinckney.
- iii. Sarah.
- iv. David.
- v. Sidney,
- vi. Jane.
- vii. Wilson.
- viii. Claudius.

XVIII. ROBERT SLOAN HALL m. Ann King (of Illinois), and had—

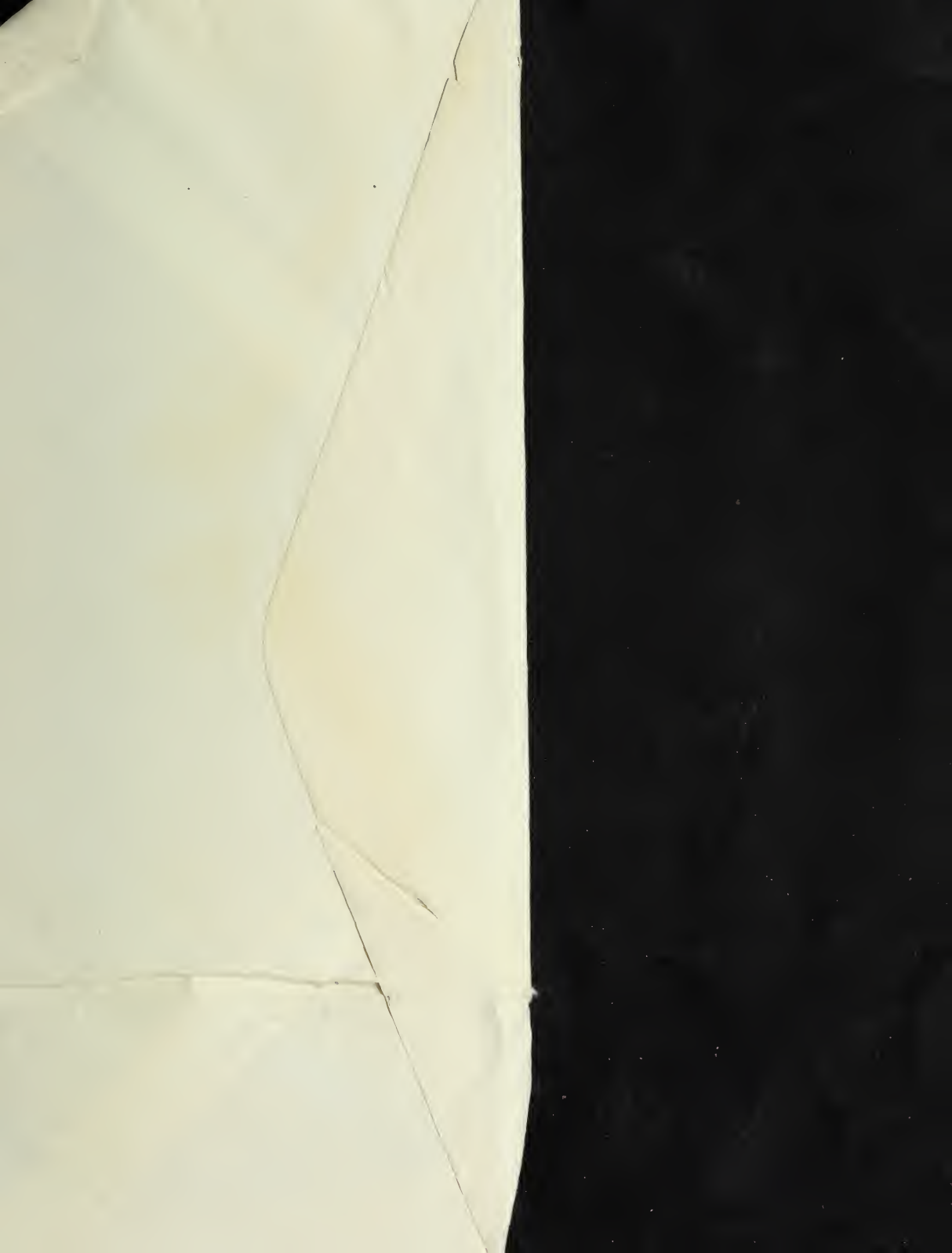
- i. James.
- ii. Mary.
- iii. Chalmers.
- iv. Amanda.
- v. Elizabeth.
- vi. Matilda.
- vii. Martha.
- viii. Caroline.
- ix. Electa.
- x. Rev. Robert M. m. Elva Hall.

With the exception of the Rev. James Hall, D. D., we have little biographical details of those named in the foregoing record. We are remote from those connected, which will account for the lack of data.

W. H. E.







...eral security to s
...of the amount advanced
to me by Mr. Blaine and for no
pose, and are so held to day.
...hole transaction was purely of a
character, fair on the part of Mr.
...every respect, and satisfactory
...f. W. D. LEE
...venue Hotel, New York City, Sept.
34.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Robert H. Thomas, of Mechanics-
Alternate Commissioner of Penn-
a for the World's Centennial Ex-
n, which opens in the city of New
December 1st next, and con-
open for six months, has issued a
letter to the people of Pennsyl-
calling attention to the exhibition,
is already an assured success. As
highly important that the great State
sylvania should be amply and
highly represented, Mr. Thomas asks
co-operation of every farmer in the
Those who are willing to assist in
work will proceed as follows :

Each contributor give to this pur-
two quarts of every kind and vari-
of wheat, rye, oats, barley and other
raised by him this season, placing
samples of each, separately, in a
paper sack, marked with the name
variety of cereal, *name of donor,*
city and township. The entire contri-
ions of each one to be packed in a
, and forwarded to R. H. Thomas,
Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county,
sylvania, the freight to be paid by
n. Do not ship by express if at all
possible to send by regular freight, as the
mer will be too expensive to me.
Samples of potatoes, winter apples,
ears, quinces, etc., in quantity of ten
ch; corn, ten ears of each variety; dried
and evaporated fruits in one quart parcels,
and other products of the farm, orchard
and garden that will bear transportation
and keep without decay for a few months,
may be included in contributions for ex-
hibition.

In order to make the undertaking suc-
the work must be entered upon

...man, Judge J.
and wife, Rev. Samuel A. M.
Chas. H. Asay, Mr. Brock and
Dr. Guilford. Dr. James W. Kerr c
from York, and among those from
vicinity were John Logan, of Conew
township, who is now 85 years old, a
has been a trustee of the church for
years; Michael Moyer, and other
From Carlisle were present Rev. M.
Murray and Rev. Vance.

The new church, which has been co
pleted as far as the first story, is of sto
from the vicinity, and will be of Goth
design. No conception can be forme
of its beauty in its present uncomplete
state. A temporary flooring is laid, upo
which were arranged seats for those pa
ticipating, and all of which were filled
many standing during the services. In
the corner was the pulpit of the ancien
church, once more brought into use. A
space had been set apart for the choir,
and a large organ provided.

At half-past ten o'clock the assemblage
was called to order by A. Boyd Hamil
ton, and Rev. Dr. Murray ascended the
pulpit and delivered a devout invocation.

A choir, comprised of the following la
dies and gentlemen, then sang Dudley
Buck's "Te Deum Laudamus:" Mrs. J.
W. Deeter, Mrs. G. W. Macauley, Mrs.
E. Z. Gross, Miss Sadie Chayne, Miss
Helen Espy, Miss Mollie Bingham, Mrs.
John Garner, E. Z. Gross, Dr. H. B.
Buehler, John P. Charlton, Geo. Rhine
hart, W. A. Robinson, Geo. R. Fleming.
Miss Mary Sergeant presided at the organ.

Rev. Wm. A. West, of Harrisburg,
followed in prayer. He recognized the
hand of God in the work done in the past
on this spot, and prayed for a continu
ance of divine grace in the future.

Judge Simonton needed no introduc
tion to the audience, and stepped into the
ancient pulpit from which as a boy he
had heard many sermons preached.

Judge Simonton made a brief address,
in which he spoke of the importance al
ways attached to the laying of a corner
stone, arising from the fact that it sym
bolizes the existence of a church which is
to be the center for influences of good.

and the Scotch-Irish

of the New World
light their faith with
was not forgotten,
a light which light-
the stormy Atlantic
ness to found a new
eared their Bethels
eries of Ireland and
low in becoming
n. They saw that
so many that min-
these followed in
e Master's work.
and Cross, and
the earliest of that
byterian divines
d locality. They
zealously in the
ions were formed.
Derry were or-
d the same time.

ve of the church
nce this date has
the organization.
years ago! Not
y of localities in
sea, but here in
back to the be
Let us picture
e here at that
oundings, and
is transpiring
n the Year of
the change!
y canopy—the
e only sounds
of the preach-
ness and the
g locomotive
onies of this
that day au-
have decided
Their good
o not perme-
audience who
monial shrine
half which
as fired the
the South

Derry. Both are buried in yonder
closure. Permit me to read the ins-
criptions on their tombstones:

Over the Rev. William Bertram's is the

*Here Lieth the Remains of
the REV. WILLIAM BERTRAM
first pastor of the Congregation
who departed this life
ye 2d May, 1746,
aged 72 years.*

Over the last pastor of Derry, the Rev.
John Roan—

*Beneath this Stone
Are deposited the Remains
of an able, faithful
courageous & successful
Minister of Jesus Christ
the REV. D. JOHN ROAN
Pastor of Paxton, Derry & Mount Joy
Congregations
from the year 1745
till Oct. 3, 1775
When he exchanged*

*A militant for a triumphant Life
In the 59th year of his age.*

Bertram and Roan deserve to be he-
in grateful remembrance. They we-
both valiant soldiers of the cross, nev-
swerving from duty, battling for the
faith as delivered to them in that no-
era when the people ran after strange
teachers. In the days of the Whitfield
excitement, the Rev. John Roan was the
only one of the Presbyterian ministe-
who in the presence of Whitfield dis-
puted his religious theories, and the sce-
at Fagg's Manor, where the courageous
minister of Derry combatted the schism
of Whitfield, was one of the grandest pi-
tures which emblazons the annals of
American Presbyterianism. What he
hoped for he never lived to see, nor any
of his congregation. It was a hundred
years after his death that the Union he
prayed for was accomplished.

Following Roan, came again as the
guardian of old Derry that good old he-
civil and spiritual, Parson Elder; and from
1775 to July, 1792, when he, too, passed
to his final rest, was the revered
ister of united Paxton and Derry.

the teachers in its employment
same as a section-boss on a
does with the navies they direct.
at need of the day is, that peo-
boards alike should learn, that
ation of the teacher is necessary
improvement of the school, and
talent and cultivation needed in
thers office cannot be obtained and
for the rate of pay commanded
heavers.

consideration of the English spar-
estation by the ornithological so-
New York on Wednesday re-
in the same conclusion as has
ched by the people of Pennsyl-
d embodied in our legislation,
sparrow must go. It has been
y ascertained, according to this
that the little fellow, while he
es large quantities of insects pro-
is hungry, is somewhat like man
act that his taste is not confined
ind of food, but that he is fond of
and will eat them if he can ob-
n with less trouble than insects.
parrows are numerous, it is found
ey make serious inroads upon
rops, and upon the whole are
a rather costly guardian; they
insects and eat the grain them-

well to note the fact that pending
d's nomination, the New York
did not seek to hide the fact that
made known his sympathy with
icates of the Morrison bill, and it
to its columns a special of May 13,
that he had written his regrets that
ing clause had been stricken out.
before the nomination, when
and ring wanted the votes of
es controlled by the free

Democrat remained in the
Democratic victory of
The present publication
papers like the Philadel-
ing that the chances are
to the Republicans; a
confessions the sam
before the Maine
they pretended to con-
jority, expecting the f
show 5,000, and then a
to ascend over unexpe-
gains. Maine Republi-
scheme by giving mo-
even their opponents pre-
Now the same tactics are
ginia, except that these
pretending to concede
they know the Democr
be away up in the tho-
favorite Democratic tri-
publican is deceived th
fault, not his misfortu-

THE ENGLISH Lords
of discretion, and so ha-
their demand as to wit-
to pass the franchise
distribution bill in a f
them is put forward v
ing down is reported
indignation of the Q
gards as an invasion
ative. The same
through her media
Prince of Wales, the
to compromise with
they should pass the
distribution bill is s
time and is s
Gladstone conceded
shall be laid before t
pass the franchise
let them have any
the franchise bill
Gladstone holds

Bertram, and Roan and Lata-
holy men of God, with the flocks whom
they tended, passed from the land of the
living.

From the death of Parson Elder
to the year 1803, there appear to have
been three ministers. In 1793 the Rev.
Nathaniel R. Snowden was called. Two
years after he applied for a dissolution
from Derry—but Paxtang, true to her
first and only love, preferred Derry to
Harrisburg, and declared in favor of
holding the connexion therewith. Thus
approved by Presbytery, Paxtang and
Derry were declared vacant, Mr. Snow-
den remaining as minister of the new
congregation at the county town. For
several years thereafter the pulpit of
Derry was occupied by supplies. On
the 29th of October, 1798, the Rev.
Joshua Williams was installed pastor of
these churches, and for four years con-
tinued with their rapidly diminishing
flocks. Then came the young and talented
Adair—but before he was installed death
called him away from the earthly to im-
mortal life. In yonder graveyard is a
stone with this inscription :

*In Memory of
JAMES ADAIR,
Preacher of the Gospel,
who departed
this life Sept. 20, 1803,
aged 32 years.*

Until the year 1807 the churches were
without a regular minister. In September
of the previous year a call was given the
Rev. James R. Sharon. He was installed
pastor of Paxtang and Derry on the 29th
of May, 1807, and for a period of thirty-
six years he ministered to these congre-
gations. He was a man universally re-
spected for the purity of his faith and the
integrity of his moral character. He was
a native of Lost Creek Valley, in now
Juniata county, Penn'a, where he was
born on the 27th of April, 1775. He
graduated at Dickinson College, studied
theology, and was licensed by Carlisle
Presbytery. He died at the residence of
his daughter, Mrs. McMean, near New-
berry, Lycoming county.

Samuel Kunkel and Major Elbridge Mc-
Conkey, and his report was based on their
statements alone. No statement was re-
ceived from anybody else. The matter
was then printed, and Mr. Bergner con-
tradicted it. I told Bergner he had told
me the same story, and he said he had,
but said nothing about checks. I
told him he had said that
Kemble had stated at Cincinnati that he
had to pay Blaine twice to rule in his
favor. Mr. Bergner said he could not
vote for Mr. Blaine, because he knew
him to be a corrupt man. I advised him
not to publish his contradiction, but he
insisted upon it. He never told me any-
thing in the rooms of the Social Club,
but on the streets. He said the Demo-
crats would like to see Blaine nominated
because it could be proved upon him that
he is a corrupt man. I never spoke to a
soul about it until the day after its publi-
cation in the *Patriot*.

Elbridge M'Conkey, the next witness,
said he was Resident Clerk of the House
of Representatives. He said he had a
conversation with Mr. Bergner in the
social club room and Mr. B. deprecated
the nomination of Blaine as unwise and
predicted his defeat, telling at the same
time the Kemble check story, and saying
it could not be disputed. That
he (Bergner) was present at Cincinnati
and saw Kemble show the two checks he
had given to Blaine, and remark that they
were pay for buying Blaine. Mr. Berg-
ner said he had seen those checks and
had them in his hand. I gave this in-
formation to Mr. Herbert. On June 15
Herbert told me that he had also been
told the Kemble check story by Samuel
Kunkel. The result was this publication.

D. W. Seiler, of Harrisburg, sworn,
and said he confirmed what Mr. M'Con-
key said. Mr. Bergner said he saw the
checks.

Frank A. Boehmer, sworn: Said he
never had a conversation with Mr. Berg-
ner when he made those statements pub-
lished. He denied the statements partly,
and said it was not represented as he had
stated.

s State.

INSIGNOR CAPEL has not always spoken doctrines acceptable in this country, but in his remarks on the subject of suicide we think his wisdom will be recognized everywhere. He attributes the propensity to self-destruction to "moral weakness," abnormally increased by the over-stimulation of the mental faculties, through the process of forcing in the schools, and afterwards by the earnest worship of the golden calf. The remedy is the culture of the moral sense by Christian Teachers, and the cultivation of the habit of self control in youth, which are too much neglected under our present system of education. The subject is one well worth the attention of educators and thoughtful men and women of all classes, that modifications of our systems may be adopted, which will save our schools from becoming a curse instead of a blessing.

A GOOD deal of sympathy is being evoked by the fact that the suffering and death inflicted by cholera is not the only evil it carries with it. Demoralization and stagnation of business follow for months after the disease disappears, and in Southern France, Italy, and the afflicted portions of Spain, it is expected that the hardship will fall this winter with peculiar severity. That region is usually full of life during the winter from the presence of thousands of tourists, who make by far the greatest amount of the business upon which the inhabitants depend, and that will be substantially destroyed for this season. Not only the keepers of hotels, the thousands employed in the hotels, but the various occupations dependent upon the presence of the sojourners in the hotels, will probably be equal to the idleness of half the bread

trust the honest traders to stand by their man, and now they want to hold the tariff Democrats by denying that Cleveland ever wrote such letters. If Cleveland should say any thing that would put him on either side of the issue, one side or the other would be offended, so they put a padlock on his lips, and force him to confine his utterances to the assertion of his own transcendent personal virtues. They are running a campaign of deceit, which they must sustain by hard lying.

THE address of the Republican National Committee to the people of the South, in which it appeals to their manhood and intelligence, can hardly fail to have good results, even if it changes no votes. It will challenge attention at the South, and the fraternal feeling it breathes in every line must have an effect in softening the bitterness which the Democrats have so sedulously cultivated in the South, and tend in the near future to create a sentiment there that will compel the Democrats either to adopt a more patriotic policy and permit the laws to operate there as they do in the North or pass out of power. Its appeal to the interests of the South on the question of protection is strongly and effectively stated, and cannot fall barren of effect. That some of the Southern States may vote Republican this fall is not hopeless; that the people must see from its plain and faithful statements that a change is inevitable, is certain.

A GOOD deal of surprise was felt in this country at the attacks made upon the policy of our State Department in the matter of the Peruvian-Chili complications while Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State. Corrupt purpose was violently charged, and some of the more ignorant

bury is with him have to yield.

THE newspaper Greenbackers in Bellefonte agreed fusion electoral tickets, provided they give them half the vote. They would be a very liberal bargain, but as it is the Democrats in this a forlorn hope at that, that they will agree to the real cause of the young chairman of the to this city yesterday, the bosses for their bargain? we would nothing in the way of justice the Democrats cannot late years been discredited effect such an arrangement the result, would be to twenty thousand to

THE reports that that the Empress has favor of peace and that will cease, pending the Admiral Courbet has upon the Island of I further negotiations a matter what successes achieve along the coast duce any effect upon have no commerce to terests in common by being killed will carry peace or war. These, all the points comprised of the last few days contradictory, but news authorities say people must accept and not sharele

perhaps to generations. But, he said, the laying of this corner stone is of more than ordinary interest and importance. It is not the establishment of a new center of influence, but the gathering up and connecting of the spiritual influences and for that have been excited here for generations. He contrasted the present condition of the region in which the church is situated with what it was when the church was first built, and showed how self-denying a work it was then to build and maintain a church. He spoke of the long line of worshipers extending from generations, who had here their spiritual home. In his early youth he had met here with the latest of these generations, many of whom now sleep in the churchyard near by, while others, and descendants of others, are spread abroad through the Western part of our country. As in some part the representative of these, the living and the dead, and in their name he rejoiced in the rebuilding of the church, and he thanked all those who had aided by their contributions and their labors. He congratulated the citizens of the neighborhood on having the church in the midst of them, and thanked them for their co operation. Especially did he thank Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton for his excellent work.

Rev. Samuel A. Martin, of Lebanon, followed in a commemoration sermon, delivered with an easy grace and heard distinctly by all. The following is the full text of his sermon:

"Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations."—Ps. xc, 1.

Change and decay mark all things earthly. Summer and winter come and go; seed time and harvest succeed each other in unvaried order. Infancy glides into youth, youth grows into manhood, manhood into age and age descends into the silent tomb, while the soul returns to God who gave it. Families and nations rise and flourish, then decline and fall and are forgotten. Cities and empires that are built to last forever pass away and are but things of history. A thousand voices echo the sad refrain, all flesh is grass and all the goodliness thereof as the flower of the field.

Relentlessly the wheels of time roll on in silence, but in awful majesty. Our wild impatience can not hasten the years, nor can our deep reluctance hold them back. Time will change and men change with it, until time shall be no more.

out delay, and if at all possible have samples reach Mr. Thomas by November 1st.

As a people we are all greatly interested in the success of this project. A failure will reflect adversely on the cause of agriculture, while a grand success will give them their calling a character and standing second to that of no other.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY NOTES.

Assorings and Condensations from Bright Valley Exchanges.

The old Chambersburg band will run excursion to Baltimore city on Saturday, October 11.

The Rev. H. Berghaus, the new rector of Trinity church, Chambersburg, will step upon his duties next Sunday.

The old brethren of the Tunker church will hold a communion meeting at the Grim meeting house, near Brown's, on Wednesday, October 8th. The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue at night.

Editor Duncan, of the Chambersburg Herald, has been entered in \$500 bail for his appearance at court to answer the charge of libel, brought against him by a party ofagerstown. The suit will probably prove an interesting one.

While on a visit to relatives in Kansas, the father of Mr. Benjamine Musser, who resides near Greenvillage, had the misfortune to fall from a wagon, sustaining injuries from which he died last week. His remains have been brought home and he will be buried from his residence here. Joy to-day.

A report comes from Roxbury to the effect that another murder has been committed in that now notorious vicinity. A body was discovered on Wednesday morning on the road between Fannettsburg and Roxbury, a little beyond the foot of Kittatinny mountain. It was that of a tunnel laborer, evidently, being scantily clad and wearing no coat or vest. He was of the average height and wore a thick mustache. A heavy club, clothed with blood and hair, was picked up near the body, which lay on its back, between some stones and rocks.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

OLD DERRY CHURCH.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF
NEW STRUCTURE.

October 2, 1884

Addresses by Judge J. W. Simon:

Rev. S. A. Martin and Dr. W. H. R.

--The Stone Placed in Position by

Descendants of a Former Minister

of Old Derry--A Successful

Affair--&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Could the staid old settlers of the Derry region have risen from their last resting place in the old grave-yard adjoining the Derry church this morning, they would have beheld a different scene from that which greeted them when alive and in the flesh and went to worship God in the old kirk. Instead of the wooden edifice of their day, with its quaint old decorations, its narrow, elevated pulpit, its stiff-backed seats, the heavy doors, the wooden locks, the devout congregation with their hearts and minds on God and family and an eye on the inimical man, the good old preacher with his sermon divided into twenty-five sections and distinct heads, the grove with its grand old trees and the quaint costume-watchers while the others worshipped, instead of this they would have seen an assemblage gathered to perpetuate the work begun so long ago. The old church is gone, and in its place the beginning of a new edifice to mark the site of so much good done.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Derry church was accomplished with great rejoicing and with great results. We present a great new edifice on, Y.

a night's lodging at the Mayor's

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the Mozart and Thursday clubs
urface indications of friendship,
one can tell what is boiling under-

nobody is crying himself hoarse
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it keeps a good hammer going
ully to nail campaign lies.

CAMPAIGN LIE EXPOSED.

from W. D. Lee in Regard to the
g Valley Transaction—Mr. Blaine
ated.

Editor of the Tribune.

I have read the statement in
ning Post of this date, signed by
Brooks, of Boston, with head
*locking Valley—Another Blaine
d Exposed.*" In justice to Mr.
desire to say that his letter to
H. S. Bundy, dated Bar Har-
July 22, set forth in said state-
true. In 1880 I solicited Mr.
though the Hon. Thomas Ewing,
ney, to subscribe for one share in
as styled the "Hope Furnace
sociation," which he did, and
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THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

HARRISBURG PUBLISHING CO.,

M. W. McALARNEY, Manager

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
SINGLE COPIES BY MAIL ONE DOLLAR AND
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR; CLUBS OF TEN
OR MORE TO ONE ADDRESS, ONE DOLLAR A
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PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
TELEGRAPH BUILDING. THIRD AND MARKET ST

DELIVERED WITHIN THE CITY BY CARRIERS AT
TEN CENTS A WEEK.

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THE ONLY REPUBLICAN PAPER AND THE OLDEST
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN HARRISBURG,
AND THE ONLY EVENING PAPER RECEIVING
ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO

THE HARRISBURG PUBLISHING CO.,
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

The Weekly Telegraph

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ONE of the most expert bicyclists in Salem, Oregon, is a man with a wooden leg.

TRANQUIL is the name, but not the nature of a particularly boisterous Kansas town.

In a single game of Lacrosse at Toronto Canada, one man was knocked senseless, a second had a thump broken, a third injured his collar bone and a fourth his arm, to say nothing of several out and out fights.

A BOSTON girl, finding that she remarkably resembled the leading actress in a theatrical company; found diversion in ordering a large quantity of finery sent to her double, and signing that person's name to numerous passes.

FROM dawn till dusk in a Mexican market one hears the cake vender shouting in Spanish, "Fat little cakes! Fat little cakes? Here are good fat little cakes!" While the fruit peddler, the candy boy, the seller of beverages, and a hundred others carol in concert their various strains. "Who wants mats from Pueblo—mats of twenty yards?" cries the seller of woven straw. "Salt beef! Salt beef!" interrupts the butcher, and the vender of poultry, sitting among her fowls in the sun, sings lazily by the hour, "Ducks and chickens! Oh, my soul! good ducks and chickens!"

A CHINESE pamphlet recently circulated in Hong Kong against the Christian mission work, affirms that Europeans do not belong to the human race, but are descended from monkeys. The race of wild beings worships neither the heavens nor the earth; they do not honor their parents, have respect for their forefathers, and have no religion, but are the

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**IT IS BOTH A "SAFE CURE"
and a "SPECIFIC."**

**It CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys,
Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs;
Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's
Disease, Nervous Diseases, Exces-
ses, Female Weaknesses,
Jaundice, Biliousness, Head-
ache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Piles, Pains in the
Back, Loins, or Side, Retention or
Non-Retention of Urine.**

\$1.25 AT DRUGGISTS.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet of Solid Tes-
timonials of Absolute Cures.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,

Providence, R. I.

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SALE BILLS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

TELEGRAPH

Printing House.

as moral any
should allow his
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ogotistic passion, and
that he would be less immoral,
though he were as lax in his per-
sonal habits as Sir Robert Walpole, if at
the same time his sense of the public wel-
fare were supreme in his mind; quelling
all prettier impulses beneath a magnani-
mous impartiality."

The conclusion is therefore irresistible
that if Cleveland was as bad as Walpole
still the American people ought to make
him their President. Now, who and
what was Walpole. He was an English
statesman of one hundred and fifty years
ago; sometime a minister of George I,
and a member of Parliament. He was a
man of course mind, vulgar habits, ob-
scene language, and brutal instincts. He
was smart, without education; shrewd
without intellectual cultivation or his-
torical knowledge, but possessed of
qualities that made him a political leader.
He was impeached, expelled from Parlia-
ment and imprisoned in the Tower for
the misappropriation of public moneys.
His language was so coarse and
obscene as to be a marked charac-
teristic in an age that was noted for
its immorality and want of decency.
Sensual, obscene, vulgar, dishonest, such
was Sir Robert Walpole. If the *Post*
finds in Cleveland the qualities that dis-
tinguished Walpole, and for that reason
advises the American people to advance
him to the highest office in their gift,
it must have a low opinion of
the people and of the age. That there
are traits in which Cleveland resembles
Walpole we will admit, but up to this

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ms. The monopolists set up some plea of constitutional restriction against the power of the Legislature to pass such a bill. The Legislature held their plea to be trivial, and by passing the bill, remanded them to the courts where that question could be authoritatively passed upon. Lest the decisions of the courts might be adverse to the monopolies, the Governor steps in by his veto and says, the courts shall have nothing to do with this question, I shall stop it right here. The significant point in this argument is, that it is in accord with the dishonest methods that pervade the whole campaign of the opposition to Blaine; from the atrocious defamation of his character, to the straddle in their national platform, and hence to their running a campaign on moral issues, with a notoriously immoral candidate to illustrate it.

THE American Ornithological Union, it is said, are investigating the English sparrow, and will, at their second annual meeting, to be held in a short time in New York, report on his merits and demerits. He is an amusing little rascal, quarrelsome as a scolding woman, and combative as the business end of a wasp, and carries his propensity to boss things to an extent that in some quarters has pretty nearly banished the robin and other insectivorous birds from our fields and groves. Whatever may be the conclusions of the ornithologists, the people of Pennsylvania had come to the conclusion as early as 1882 that he was a nuisance, and the Legislature repealed the laws protecting him, and left him to the tender mercies of all who would destroy him. Some have taken advantage of the privilege, and declare that he makes as toothsome a dish as the reed bird. That fact, however, if it be a fact, will hardly avail to reverse the judgment against him

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walls we to thy honor raise," and Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, of Harrisburg, made a brief prayer, asking the blessing on the work done to day. The doxology was then sung, and with the benediction by Rev. Vance, of Carlisle, the impressive services closed.

In a building near-by the ladies of Lebanon had provided refreshments for all who wished, and many availed themselves, the proceeds going to the building fund of the church. At 1:30 those from Harrisburg, York and Carlisle returned to this city, all pleased at the successful laying of the corner stone of New Derry church.

ANDERSON HUNTINGHERBERT.

The Prosecution of George D. Herbert by S. J. Anderson—The Testimony Elicited To-day.

The opening of the Anderson vs. Herbert libel suit Thursday was the reading of a letter by Detective Hoopes from District Attorney M'Carrell to Alderman Fager, warning him that if he proceeded regardless of the law the results would be on his own head. While Mr. Hoopes was reading the alderman leaned back and calmly smoked his cigar, County Chairman Irwin smiled and attorney for the prisoner McAlarney winked at the alderman. "Tell Mr. M'Carrell I'm obliged to him," said the alderman, as he folded up his letter when it was handed to him.

District Attorney M'Carrell was not present. At 3:10 the prisoner, the prosecutor and the witnesses arrived, all looking very solemn and all regarding intently the aldermen as he read, at the request of Mr. Irwin, counsel for the prosecutor, the information made by Anderson against Herbert charging the latter with libel and containing the Kemble Blaine story as published in the *Patriot* of June 16, 1884.

The first witness was B. F. Myers, who said he was the editor of the *Harrisburg Patriot*, and the first knowledge he had of the matter as printed was when Herbert showed it to him and told him his authority was

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This spot, so hallowed by sacred associations, so closely bound up with the memory of many saints, is, after all, only the old campground where generation after generation pitched their tents and sojourned for a little while and then passed on to the better country, that is the heavenly.

Poor and silly would be our musings over a few old rotten logs, a few rough stones and the dust of this old church yard, if these are all we have left of Derry church. Only a sickly sentimentalism could have brought us here to day if this is all. But when we view these things as links to bind a living past to a living present, when we remember that "our fathers' God, from out whose hand the centuries fall like grains of sand," is not the God of the dead, but of the *living*, then they become the symbols of that truth which gives a meaning and a purpose to our lives. They are the emblems of *continuity*.

Amid the crumbling ruins of the visible and earthly we find the promise and the potency of the unseen eternal. The long procession that has moved from the baptismal past that stood here to the long home in the church yard there may pass through memory to day as the shadows of clouds pass over the hills and vanish from our sight.

But nothing great has passed away. Every life that dwelt *here* with God, dwells with Him *there*. Every truth that God sent to His people here, "at sundry times and in divers manners," still is true.

Very much is buried here that has no resurrection. The selfishness, the pride, the petty jealousies, the hard and bitter thoughts, the sorrow and the fears that have been buried here, thank God will never rise. They belong to the dead and buried past, but life eternal life can not be buried. It dwells with God.

Let the dead past bury its dead, and let it be forgotten, but let us cherish that which lives, and let us seek to realize "the communion of saints" in which we say we all believe. If the whole family in heaven and earth dwell in God, not each in turn, but all together, it is evident that we have community of interest. And we must set our hearts on those things which to day engage

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Andrew Baer, mail superintendent at this place, in which some repairs were made. These were apparently wholly ignored by the absent clerk. But time wore on and every letter was forgotten until a few days since to the surprise of Mr. Andrew B., who is in the through mail service, the tons of mail matter in which he was in handling, appeared the letter in the dead letter office. He recognized it at once, and upon examining the post marks learned that the letter had been sent from New York City, September 23d, 1867, arrived in Paris, September 1st, 1867; was stamped in the dead letter office September 20th, 1884, Washington, D. C., and arrived at Hummelsburg, September 22d, 1884, after an absence of over 17 years. The question is whether the letter was lying during all that

Quick Work in a Chicago Court.

"I will grant an absolute divorce to both parties," said the judge. "Call the next case."

"What about the children, your Honor. What disposition shall be made of them?"
"Equal division. Let each party take half."

"Call the next—"

"But there are three of them, your Honor."

"I can't help it. That's their lookout, not mine. Call the next case."—*Chicago Ocean*.

CONSIDERABLE portion of the tobacco crop of Quebec and vicinity has been destroyed by frost.

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In 1726, the Rev. James
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The people of Derry were
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urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and from the time I commenced taking it until now I have been free from the complaint, and feel thankful that I have received effectual relief."—JOSEPH FISHER, of Fisher & Colton, Montpelier, Vt.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

MR. GEORGE K. RUSSELL, paper manufacturer at Bellows Falls, Vt., says he found Hood's Sarsaparilla the best remedy he ever used for constipation—the business man's most serious affliction—and he would on no account be without it.

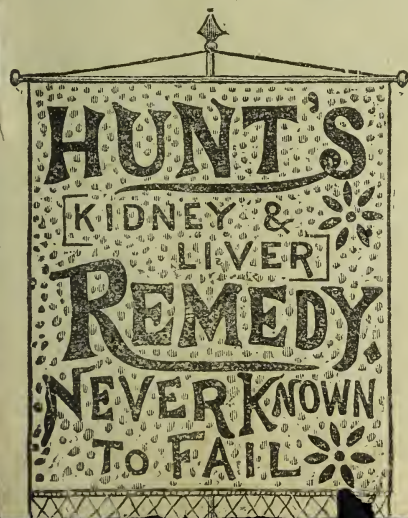
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have been selling Hood's Sarsaparilla since its introduction in this city. Being troubled with humor in my blood, and seeing the good results from its use, I concluded to give it a trial myself, and it has greatly benefited me. I am recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my customers with good satisfaction."—W. BOEDEKER, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



CORNELIUS BIXLER.

RECORDER:

PHILIP C. SWAB

DIRECTOR OF POOR:

ADAM H. SHOPE.

AUDITORS:

ISAAC N. BONAWITZ,
GEORGE W. FOX.

WALPOLE AND CLEVELAND.

The New York *Evening Post*, for so many years the organ of the noble-hearted, pure-minded and highly-gifted William Cullen Bryant, has fallen into bad hands. It announced early in the year that it would oppose James G. Blaine. This it had a right to do, although professing to be Republican; and it might have done so for a good and honest reason. The *Post* favors Free Trade, while Blaine advocates Protection. But rather than put its opposition upon these grounds it chose to say that it opposed Blaine because of his lack of those moral qualities necessary to constitute an honorable man and a safe public officer. Such being its position we might reasonably have expected that it would have selected for its approval and support some one whose moral qualities were his most prominent characteristics. But it did not do this. It selected Grover Cleveland. And when the public was made familiar with his grossly immoral life, it put in the defense for itself and for Cleveland that "there have been few great benefactors of the human race who have been chaste." This did not add to its good reputation, strengthen its candidate, or convince a waiting public that that which was charged against Cleveland was not true. But the *Post* having once taken its position and finding no way of

though the
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\$15,000 per
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It is said
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country, is
dent. He
who is

is of their activity, to
to the race. Their zeal and
or remind us of the Apost
en a PAUL aroused the wo
stance.

Here the Scotch-Irish settled
y found a home—some a rest
yonder enclosure—God's Ac
adered on down through this
ley of the Kittatinny, and
e ceased from their earthly
d who were the Scotch-Irish
erm of reproach—for later o
Rev. John Elder complainin
e leading Quakers who spok
d his followers as "Scotch-
er ill-mannered terms"—but
onym of all that is enno
nly, of enterprise and intelli
ucation, patriotism and religio
ith German and Swiss-Fren
arsing through my veins, wit
a Huguenot ancestry burr
e, it may not come amiss if I
y tribute to the Scotch-Irish
esbyterianism.

Who were the Scotch-Irish?
at for a few moments we d
e history of that persevering
unted race—a God-fearing an
ving people—for it is to the cl
e individuals who first settle
y, or establish their governme
enerally determines that of
endants. What our great
ealth is she owes to her origin
n this there was a diversity
er alone—Swedes, English a
uakers, Germans, Swiss-Fren
ish, and men from New
ence our history has never
ly understood, and every wr
o our State, from the great
own to the latest ~~among~~ of
istorians. McMasters, has fail
and our people. To the S
ettlers the least justice has b
nd as the character of your a
part of your inheritance, whic
ound by every obligation o
eace and defend, see to
ons for the future.

...carriage, and has a
a good, sensible fellow.

...ies a little book bearing
...ensed Long-Hand," an
...principal advantages of
...ecured without resort to
...racters. Here is what I
...ng for. To study sten-
...et me wild—perhaps this
...The author claims that
...at its principles may be
...w hours, and an hour's
...a week, in reading and
...ble the student to use it
...ome degree of freedom.
...tion of the system there
...betical list of words in
...se with their abbrevia-
...I select the following
...he system works: Acrs,
...ways. Aybd, anybody.
...eforehand. Cd, could.
...Drng, during. Elswr,
...r, forever. V, have.
...e. Prtclr, particular.
...d so on, and so forth. I
...s is a great scheme, and
...it, when it occurred to
...eat that system of con-
...with one of my own,
...l for years, especially
...ering. I'll give you a
...t the police court, "J.
...av. lst. nt. 10 d. jg."
...week, or a physician's
...et I can translate it as
...smith, while drunk and
...er's avenue last night
...his morning the mayor
...one jug for ten days."
...ed as follows: "Wm.
...gy. 6 m. c. p." That
...rossman, charged with
...plead guilty and was
...onths in the county
...ther example: "Arg.
...smorn in mat. grant
...return Th. Wlan, ac.
...I'll bet you can't
...et it is easy. It means:
...held before the Gov-

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SEND IN THE NAMES.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Of Maine.

For Vice President:
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Of Illinois.

Electors-at-Large,
JOHN LEISENRING,
JAMES DOBSON,
CALVIN WELLS.

District Electors,

Dist.	Dist.
1. Edwin S. Stuart,	15. Jos. T. Jennings,
2. John Mundell,	16. Joseph A. Ege,
3. Wm. J. M'Laughlin,	17. Joseph B. Hileman,
4. Edmund L. Levy,	18. B. F. Junkin,
5. Joseph B. Altemus,	19. Thomas B. Bryson,
6. Horace A. Beale,	20. Wm. P. Duncan,
7. Alf. Fackenthal,	21. Wm. J. Hitchman,
8. Isaac M'Hose,	22. George T. Oliver,
9. Jas. P. Wickersham,	23. Josiah Cohen,
10. Sam'l B. Thatcher,	24. Michael Weyand,
11. John Seaboldt, jr.,	25. Chas. A. Randall,
12. Daniel Edwards,	26. Cyrus Kitchen,
13. P. W. Sheaffer,	27. Luman B. Wood.
14. Lane E. Hart,	

STATE.

Congress-at-Large.

GENERAL EDWIN S. OSBORNE,
Luzerne County.

CONGRESS:

JOSHUA M. WIESTLING,
(Subject to the Conference Convention.)

SENATOR:

ALEXANDER F. THOMPSON.

REPRESENTATIVES:

First Dist.—CHARLES A. MILLER,
Second Dist.—JOHN W. RIFE,
J. B. SEAL.

SHERIFF:

ISAAC MUMMA.

COUNTY TREASURER:

ERASTUS J. JONES.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN A. LOGAN, JAMES G. BLAINE, J. B. SEAL.

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What will
start on the
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cold as a b
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SOME De
reported, a
Governor H
for the part
State. Th
neither he
istration ha

him to help him to sustain pay for a large sum to which the Hungarian revolutionists became indebted to in 1848. Kossuth has answered him a letter full of a certain frank, pathetic dignity. The ex Dictator, who once boasted that he had held the fortunes of the House of Hapsburg in the hollow of his hand, tells the correspondent that he is absolutely unable, not from lack of will but from lack of means, "to render help to you or any other man in distress." Kossuth expresses his regret that the nation which had taken on itself so many obligations to which it was not bound should have neglected to pay its lawful debts; but he declares that he himself is absolutely poor. His hands are pure and empty.

Those who remember the wooden sogs and screws of the cider mill of the olden time would open his eyes at the process of cider making now in New England. By means of a grinder, as many bushels can be grated in a minute as there are horse powers used in operating the machinery. An elevator carries the apples to the hopper as fast as they can be used up. The pomace falls directly upon a platform and when the cheese is complete the platform revolves like a railroad turntable. The cider is strained through racks and cloths. Tanks in the basement are provided for catching the juice, and by means of a pump it is brought into its various receptacles.

Business Men

who suffer from dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, constipation, nervous debility or other affections caused by close application to business and overwork, will find in Hood's Sarsaparilla a medicine which will give positive relief and renewed strength to the body, clearness and quickness to the mind, and steadiness to the nerves.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have been afflicted with a bowel complaint for 25 years and as a result

Packer. The district did
1870, in 1872 and in 1874,
to Northumberland four con-
s of representation in the
se of Congress. In 1876 Leb-
ed the nomination of the dis-
bunties of Union, Snyder and
ving been removed, and Leba-
in their stead, and from '76 to
on had the Congressional
of the district in
of John W. Killinger.
n to Mr. Killinger's two
anon had a Congressional
ive in the person of the same
from 1858 to 1862, and a fur-
essional representative for two
as in the same district
-county. Thus it appears,
they stated, that Lebanon
elve years of Congressional
on and Northumberland eight
Congressional representation
thin has had but four. This is
t what we are entitled to have.
ion and our Republican vote
nd that we should have an-
of Congressional representa-
matter of simple justice to
of our county, and we ear-
n confidently ask that our claims
nized and that the vote of this
e unanimously cast in favor
ling, who was unanimously
y the convention of Dauphin
se fact that he was the unani-
of that convention shows
ehind him a united party in
ld of Republicanism. Our
was so distributed between
ty as to make the recog-
our Congressional nomi-
r of great importance to
hich Mr. Wiestling is a resi-
according to him this nomi-
Dauphin county is justly
im from her sister counties
e Fourteenth Congressional
conference will do nothing
ple justice to Dauphin, and
the district a competent,
ergetic representative."
port of the claim of Dau-

Wies-
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speech
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After
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TWO
was con-
was 30
1,155.
at Glas-
of 8,000
A FIRE-
large as
the peo-
the 25th
m. It s-
ing, but
great he-
almost
THE
most cel-
gers, is
revolution
every ev-
to take
often we-
Mme. Cu-
who was
sallow fa-
miliar
painters,
of ruffian
podge soc-
gates of p-
came kno-
But the
during
city quar-
foreign an-
ing had been named unan-
that could be said in res-
al qualification, party fealty
true of Dauphin and Leban-
ates as of Northumberland.
n this the discussion of the cl-
three counties to the honor of
essional nomination continued
an hour, most of the membe-
conference participating.
es were earnest and recited
story of the district with respect
gressional representation.
four ballots, in which the
supported their respective car-
he conference adjourned untill
in the evening.
TY. FIVE years ago the Britan
considered a remarkable ship.
feet long and her tonage
The new cunarder, just launc
Scotland, is 520 feet long a
tons.
E-BALL of scarlet fire, almost
the harvest moon, was visible
le of Bruehl, near Cologne,
ult., between 8 and 9 o'clock
tilled along and upward at a va-
most very rapid rate, until a
ght, it remained for some min-
quite stationary.
d Cafe de la Rotonde, one of t
brated resorts for Parisian lou
gone. In the days of the
Danton showed his head the
ning until he was called up
to the scaffold. Robespier
nt there to admire the beauty
sinier, the wife of the proprie-
renowned. Young Bonaparte
e and uncouth looks were f
Virginiaud and all the wits, poet
musicians and a goodly numbe
of the period made up a hodge
ety daily. In 1816 the de
ace met there, and the cafe
wn as the Pavillon de la F
ame was not appropriate
presence of the allies in
als arose hourly between
uch officers and

...this year of last, an-
Governor receives a salary of
Secretary of State Stenger,
and perquisites, \$12,000 to
year, and Attorney General
only as much. Considering
about the best paid Demo-
bents of office at this time, it
might look a little mean; but
action of the Allentown con-
thought of, and various un-
ses which must have led to
d that queer affair, a reason
so hard to find; perhaps, sev-
4. The smashing of Cassidy's
contemptuous sitting down
or Gordon, and the shelving
able Amerman, with ac-
trimmings, probably tell the

...the site of the long talked of
monument in Philadelphia,
een George's Hill, in the great
d Washington square, in the
a corner stone for it was laid,
years ago; and that the ques-
settled at the meeting of the
the Cincinnati, July 4, 1885,
ettee having the matter in
ve \$100,000 in hand toward
it is said, and it is to be the
Italian sculptor. It will be
regret, we think, that the con-
the enterprise do not strain a
make the monument American
by employing an American
course the idea is purely senti-
in the absence of command-
es, one eminently worthy of
consideration.

...relevant issue, in Governor
opinion, now before the
at he shall be elected Presi-
not put it just in those

...the service, and from the
there should be no appeal.
is unquestionably right.
Government spends money on them
ly, and supports them in comfort
onor. They are placed in position
responsibility, not only for the security
life and property but of the Nation
honor; and it is not too much to dema
that such servants should be gentle-
The honor of the navy should be th
honor; and a man who is not stro
enough and true enough to maintain
own honor should not be trusted w
that of the nation. A man who dri
to drunkenness is not a gentleman
he should for that reason be
the service, and not be restored again.

...THERE is no doubt about the hone
of the sentiments of Mr. Hendrix,
Brooklyn, in his speech at a meeting
that suburb Saturday night, in which
said that since "honesty, fidelity
fortitude make mediocrity, let us t
from the glare of meretricious smart
to hail its (mediocrity's) advent with v
ing arms and with shouts as the nat
of the upper Nile hail the rising st
Mr. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, expre
the same idea, though not with such fl
eloquence, when he said at Horticult
Hall that the Democrats did not v
such brilliant abilities as Mr. Blair
they being content with the measur
statesmanship found in Cleveland. T
is no doubt but that they both ex
Democratic sentiment. That party r
did cotton much to any sentiment
good salaries and a chance to scatte
surplus.

...CLEVELAND grows sick over the
the disclosures of his immoral lif
having upon the public mind, and p
that "nothing is at issue but a pur
He
me
phe

ound was
contested,
that argued that
a dissension and that
reliance, could not com-
mire support of the
Mr. Wieseling was unani-
mated, which implied that he
party strength at his back.
fair to restrict the deter-
e claims of the respective
years, because Dauphin
berland constituted a part
t for the last twenty six
r. That if the district were
omprised of four or five
d three of those during
ecade exhausted the entire
other or remaining two
reaver excluded from repre-
at the end of each apportion-
should be a return to the for-
Mr. Weiss further argued
berland was the minority
e district, with a population
one-third less than Dauphin
ablican vote of almost one-
Yet Northumberland has had
st twenty-three years, dur-
h it was in the same
h Dauphin, double the num-
ers of Republican Congressmen
tion. In fact, Dauphin has had
years during the last twenty
although the largest in popu-
Republican vote. In the ap-
ent bills presented to the Legis-
ing its last sitting, Northumber-
s not included with Dauphin
anon in the formation of a
istrict. Should the next Legislature
apportionment bill, the proba-
that Northumberland will not be
in the new district. In this event
and Lebanon counties would be
ed in Congress by a gentleman,
capable, who would not reside
limits of the district. In fact,
leave Dauphin and Lebanon
y representation whatever.

published in the
Gazette, and the
has appeared in the
the Hibernian
country. In every college opening
the subject is mentioned at all the
manities are shown to be stronger than
ever. In Berlin college a class of forty
five begins the study of Greek in the
preparatory department, and half the
senior classes "elect Greek" which is a
larger percentage than in any previous
class in the history of the college. In
Marietta College "the number in the
Greek division is much larger than last
year." In De Pauw University the
classical course yielding to the demand,
"much more fully provided for than ever
before." In Belmont College, Ohio, the
"number of students in the classical de-
partment is increasing.

ALL efforts of dress reformers to the
contrary notwithstanding, there is no
perceptible diminution in the disregard of
real artistic taste. A woman writes that
she looked at the beautiful fabrics, ve-
nets and flushes worthy of framing a
pictures of the weaver's art, and felt as
though she was in a museum of indu-
trial masterpieces. Then she walked into an
adjoining department, where the com-
pleted garments of the same material were
on view, and instantly realized that she
was in a show of feminine vanity and
folly. The admirable clothes were
faded and distorted into objects which
refined judgment ought to tolerate. "If
thinks that some visitor from another
world should at this season get his
sight of an American woman in a
ionable evening assemblage, and should
take it for granted that the eccentric
closure bore any relation to the
shape of the form inside, he would be
sure to conclude that our belle
period ought to be placed as a curiosity
in the universe's sideshow of
fracks.

es, Heart Regu-
Dis-

...their
...issue
...show to give the
...administration. He proved
...every bill passed at the in
...people. Now if he can only
...people to see the thing as
...will work to a charm. But
...won't.

Grady of New York is de-
at no uncertain action on his
make his position doubtful.
Cleveland was corrupt and he
and now he has resigned
ship in Tammany Hall "be-
not honorably support him."
and once asked that Grady
returned to the Senate, be-
presence there was not com-
his (Cleveland's) personal
wonder if the Senator's
adds to the personal com-
great exemplar of "moral

DONALD LYMAN was elected
the Ninth District of Mas-
1882, as an Independent,
operatic votes. When Blaine
Lyman hastened to do
Democratic favor, by pub-
nouncing Blaine as one
disreputable methods in
week, the Democratic
convention was held, and
oping to beg their favor,
usly cast aside. With
representative Massachusetts
Democrats could not
ation, even in the pres-
at with Lyman as their
only chance to carry

...not complicated
things as they are
find that no attention is paid to
to regard the tariff as an "irrelevant
sue." Like his party he has been do-
wrong and calling it right, until he ca-
not comprehend the truth when he se-
it. Party and candidate are well match-
and harmonious, but not acceptable.

THE Democratic editors have robust
imaginations whatever else they may lack.
They are like the boy, who on his return
from boarding school, told wonderful fic-
tions to make his little brothers and sis-
ters stare, and told them so often that he
believed them himself. They will be
ready to kick themselves to death when
the hard logic of events forces them to
see that all their fancy tales have been
fragments of disordered brains, and that
nothing they can say hereafter will be
believed.

THE difference between the Democratic
free trader and the Republican protection-
ist is set forth with remarkable clearness
by the New York *Sun* in a short homily
it reads to Henri Watterson, to set that
eccentric gentleman at rest as to whether
he himself is a free trader or not, of which
he expresses some doubt. The *Sun* in-
structs Henri, that in this country a free
trader is one who, "in levying duties for
Revenue, is conscientiously solicitous not
to arrange them so as to protect American
industries." While a Protectionist is one,
"who in levying duties for Revenue ar-
ranges them so as to nourish and strength-
en American industries." And adds as a
crucial test easily applied, a Protectionist
is one who is not willing to tax teat an
would respectfully rec-

throughout the stricken region. The prospect, which so far as it can be judged is inevitable, is well calculated to throw upon the generous and pitifully in-

chained a heavy burden of charity, and can be only partially relieved by the most active benevolence.

A POWERFUL reason for the most strenuous opposition of copperheads to the election of the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, Henry B. Harrison, might be found in the fact that he was the author of the "Bill for the Defense of Liberty," which passed the Legislature of that State in 1854, and forever ended slave hunting on its soil. It is a dead sure thing that the party which then denounced that bill as unconstitutional and treasonable, is the same party which is trying to defeat him now. Empires rise and fall, progress goes on forever, but the Democratic party never changes its character.

A LETTER written by a Mr. Fowler, an Ohio wool grower, and a life-long Democrat, bears, it seems to us, much more pertinently upon the probabilities of the result of the State election in Ohio than of all the columns of dispatches they publish about what the Germans are going to do. When Hoadly was running for Governor his party made pledges to reduce the duty on wool to what it was before the revision of the tariff in 1883. The growers accepted the pledge, and a doubt gave Hoadly his majority. In Congress, afterward, four-fifths of the party voted against the reduction of the duty, and the same proclamation to them was as much as "Give these defenders their term." "Give these Scotch settlers their land, when the average were opening up

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On the 9th of April, 1844, a call was presented to Presbytery for the Rev. John M. Boggs, but he was not ordained until the 9th of April, 1845. On the 6th of

For years the ancient log structure was tenantless. Pastors and people all passed away! One by one the former were gathered to their fathers. Of the latter, family after family sought the homes of their kindred and neighbors in distant localities, while others fell asleep in Jesus. In yonder grave-yard they lie—the dust of several generations—the Boyds, Campbells, Chambersees, Clarks, Harises, Hayses, Logans, Martins, McNairs, Michells, Moodyses, McCords, Rodgers, Oddyses, Thompsons, Wilsons and Waleses—the vast majority without a stone tell who rest below.

Thos. M. Jones, sworn, testified that he was the city editor of the TELEGRAPH and he did not remember that he had heard Mr. Bergner say anything about the \$1000 check matter until after its publication, when he heard him deny it.

S. J. Anderson, detective, sworn: He made the information against Herbert. He never spoke to Mr. Bergner at any time on the subject.

The prisoner, Herbert gave bail in \$500, to appear to morrow.

¹ Weekly list of U. S. patents.

A weekly list of U. S. patents issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia omitted—for the week ending Sept. 30, 1884, and each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly by the TELEGRAPH by A. H. Evans & Co., American and foreign patent solicitors, South West corner of Fifth and Tenth streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, \$20. A copy of the patent laws sent free on application.

T. R. Bingham, Pittsburg, gage cock;
T. Dum, Allegheny City, device for
opening window curtains; B. W. Grist,
Reading, steam engine; C. Marsh, Read-
ing, spectacles and eyeglasses; W. A.
Law, Pittsburg, electric cable; E. C.
Mead, Tioga, measuring tank; J. C.
Murgeson, Erie, till alarm lock; E. A.
Rehling, Bethlehem, gas seal blast fur-
nace; J. L. Wilson, Pittsburg, car coup-
ing.

and animated. And that Mr. [illegible] nominated [illegible] as hard-

Mr. Weiss there may Mr. Round, mand the party, but the mously nomi had the enti That it was mination of counties to with North of the dist years and o perchance o counties, any given period, the would be sentation ment ther mer rota that Nor county o of almost and a R half less. in the ing with district to ber of T represent only for six year tion a portio signature and and the low d pass ability with

men throughout the stricken region. The prospect, which so far as it can be judged is inevitable, is well calculated to throw upon the generous and pitifully inclined a heavy burden of charity, and can be only partially relieved by the most active benevolence.

A POWERFUL reason for the most strenuous opposition of copperheads to the election of the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, Henry B. Harrison, might be found in the fact that he was the author of the "Bill for the Defense of Liberty," which passed the Legislature of that State in 1854, and forever ended slave hunting on its soil. It is a dead sure thing that the party which then denounced that bill as unconstitutional and treasonable, is the same party which is trying to defeat him now. Empires rise and fall, progress goes on forever, but the Democratic party never changes its character.

A LETTER written by a Mr. Fowler, an Ohio wool grower, and a life-long Democrat, bears, it seems to us, much more pertinently upon the probabilities of the result of the State election in Ohio than all the columns of dispatches they publish about what the Germans are going to do. When Hoadly was running for Governor his party made pledges to repeal the duty on wool to what it was before the revision of the tariff in 1883. The wool growers accepted the pledge, and a doubt gave Hoadly his majority. In Congress, afterward, four-fifths of the party voted against the revision of the duty, and the same proportion of them voted for the same proposition which was

of the Democratic papers have tried to revive the scandal during the present campaign. It is noticeable, however, that the great journals which led off in

the attack at the time are very chary about touching it now, and the attempt to revive it languishes. Mr. Charles Adams, formerly American Minister at Bolivia, is now reported as charging that the Chilian Government paid certain journals for their attacks upon the policy of the State Department. The papers thus brought under fire, are the New York *Herald*, *Times* and *Evening Post*. Mr. Adams is a man of character, and was in a position to know what he is now talking about. There must be full development of the affair, and it is likely that such developments will go far to account for a good many other freaks of these papers not now understood.

PRESIDENTIAL Candidate St. John, if he is to live in history as an earnest friend of Temperance reform, will have to accept what that report, the accompanying judgment that he was a foolish one. He cannot be held as earnest and wise. He has been making another speech, in which is admitted that "a vote for him may mean a half vote for free rum, but a vote for either of the old parties" he contends "a full vote for unbridled intoxication." An attack like this upon all the temperance men in the country, who do not believe that St. John is the prophet of the Temperance millennium, cannot be at the same time sincere and wise. Exeunt St. John.

GENERAL GRANT still retains the distinguishing qualities that made him great. Fortitude under pressure that would dis-

concert weaker men. Intelligence that was insurmountable, sincerity that no man ever dreamed of doubting. He retired from politics, but at the crucial point in the present contest, he showed his strong sympathy with the Republican party by calling on Mr. Blaine and declaring the necessity to the country of his success. Almost immediately upon this, comes the proposal that he shall take a place on the electoral ticket; but this he declines, because he "is out of politics." Never a word too many, never a word in the wrong place; friend and foe, always know exactly where to find General Grant.

THE Massachusetts Humane Society did a graceful thing in conferring its medal upon Commodore Schley, on Thursday. As the Commodore was the commander of a United States expedition, it may appear, at first view, that he hardly comes within the category of those for whom the honors of the humane society were designed; but in view of the peculiar character of the service, and the splendid courage and fortitude displayed, all will agree that the honor has never been more wisely bestowed.

From the reports of the papers as to the reception given Mr. Cleveland in Buffalo, comparing the fulsome extravagance of the Democratic papers with the rather low timates of the anti Cleveland press, a striking general average, we should say the demonstration was a noble one. But inasmuch as the money was spent in the effort to "spontaneous," it is manifest that the "spontaneity," in proportion to the "Greek

error this morning, a requisition for the return of the accused of the letter. "I have since found that to be true."

I saw Congressman Randall in the corridor of the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia the other day. He looks just as he did twenty-five years ago when he was in the Senate here. The same trick of sliding his hand half way into his pocket and squinting at his eye as if the light hurt his eyes. What a funny position he is in. He represents a strong tariff city and has to fight such able free traders in his own political ranks as Frank Hurd, Carlisle and Morrison. What is that about a House being divided against itself?

The High School girl has come to the front again. She uses slang, but she does it so nicely that it doesn't seem like slang. For instance the High School girl never says to her dear companion, who desires to borrow her chewing gum, "You are quite fine." She says "You are completely mustard domestic." Instead of saying "I don't catch on," she says "My comprehension does not quite attach itself to your significance." For "too thin" she says "I am excessively transparent" or "awfully attenuated." When she tells a High School boy that he is a daisy she says "Botanically speaking, you are a bellis perennis." To the fellow whom she does not like she does not say "You make me tired." No, she says "You impart to me a feeling of excessive languor," and finally she doesn't "termine." "I don't know how to put your chin on it."

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St. John.

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the

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of the Rev. George Gillespie
In Mr. Bertram's latter de-
feeble health and resi-
of Derry
Elder, o

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concert weaker
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ever dreamed of do-
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the present contest, in
sympathy with the T
calling on Mr. Blain
necessity to the court
Almost immediately
proposal that he shal
electoral ticket; but
cause he "is out gal
word too many, in a
wrong place; friend
exactly where to f

THE Massachusetts
did a graceful th
medal upon Ch
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tion, it may app
hardly comes wif
for whom the M
ciety were des
peculiar char
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se She care
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In Mr. Bertram's latter de-
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of Derry
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perfect. That
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to-day are es-
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ry church. Es-
not forget that
has brought
stances, an
from theirs,
would be to
subject matter
half a century
edence, a con-
for locomotives
veying mes-
the differ-
horizon of the
may be doubt-
the force
of our fathers,
days; but we
on the shoul-
have risen un-
and standing
generations
experience,
not see further
ations than our
artment of labor
enterprises un-
days. And shall
ions, more God-
tial life since in
are allied with
age, and finding
in so far as
with him, is it
who by His
to such achieve-
will, by His Holy
tler and more en-
pertaining to our
noticing on this
worling and pecu-
world to day
and glori-
set before us
have the an-
has always been
eed of this great
d by slow and
been progress-
ication of the
the churches'
wor

think of other things. Ireland
the domain of their ancestors,
deared to them by no tradi-
they sought and obtained in
ness of Pennsylvania a better
they had in the Old World.

Coming thus to America by
sands, their ministers either ac-
them or, as in the case of
tates, followed shortly after.
Scotch-Irish settlements in
Bucks and Northampton coun-
within a radius of two
comprising the township
Paxtang, Derry and Hape-
quently Lancaster county,
hive whence the stream fl-
ward through the Kittatin-
the Potomac, thence thro-
ginia Valley to the Carolin-
gia. At one time—say ab-
1752 or 3—the number
within the entire section of
comprising the townships
the present population. T-
temporary residents, he-
tarried here a while with
and neighbors from the no-
rest after the fatigue of
months' voyage, to recu-
to press on toward the fo-
in the American forest
yond. Begin at the T-
Northampton county,
entire length of the co-
maha river in Georgia, a-
lists of the first settlers,
names will speak plain-
same nationality but of
At what time the litt-
was first gathered tog-
The records of Nev-
do not throw much
It is with a

movements... that
and riv... persons
cell can do no better than
ods.

WEST VIRGINIA.

s with which certain Demo-
and their dependents of the
times stripe talk about the
a Republican victory in
is nothing but a concerted
press Republicans that
some chance to
West Virginia
in its Demo-
ority of the voters are
s who never will vote
ybody unless the label,
ats," is boldly displayed,
nit an anti-Democratic
orded even though it
years West Virginia's
ed only a few thou-
result was due to
blicans, who, neglect-
e-canvass, did not in-
to go to the polls.
olidly Democratic as
continue to be so as
ence and control of
y in the South can
The Republicans
ves with certain
s in West Vir-
ation is making a
it will be like a
a and regulars.
3, but without
Their opponents

MEN AND TH

AS VIEWED FROM A
BY A "TERRIBLE"

The Gratz Fair in
Subpoena-A Few
"Fate"-A New
Hand-The H
and Slang-O

The Gratz fair
While the fairs have
been few and far between
the sturdy people of the U
made their annual exhibi-
right straight along
Gratz fair brings a st
old Harrisburger
fair was first started
burg Democrat was
Legislature, and he
electioneering at Grat
kept up, by the way,
from this city atten-
He took with him a
several whole che
crackers, and right
up. Everybody car-
a drink and assur-
support, and then
drink, at his ex-
He went home feeling
lutionized the upper
triumphantly elected
by a large majority,
antly defeated. Al-
would meet the candi-
who opened a barrel
liely.

I often wonder what

dom over the
conservation of
of earth and man,
past. Our greatest theologians
difficulty in accepting the most ad-
results of scientific research, nor do
greatest scientists find their belief in
creation shaken by their readings from
book of nature. The storm is over. It
roll and mutter on the horizon for a
years longer. But there is
little danger that the
generation of to-day will
like shipwreck of their faith on the rocks
science, or that their love of science will
shilled by their religious teachers. There
think, no doubt about it. We are en-
g upon a new era of religious thought,
A with new thought will come new ac-
t, and with a wider horizon and a broader
ture we may look for much more glori-
developments of Christian character.
just so soon as the world is willing to be-
are what Christ has taught of man, his
endless possibilities, his magnificent ca-
pacity for growth and his privilege of vital-
ion with divinity, then there will be un-
doubtedly a clearer apprehension of the
banning of these texts which link human-
together with divinity, and set before us
most glorious destiny through our union
with the incarnate God.

Rev. Martin's sermon was listened to
intently, and was well received. At
close Dr. William H. Egle, the his-
rian of the occasion, delivered an ad-
ress covering the history of the old
urch. He said:

Friends of Derry:

It is not only to show our love for the
l which has brought us together upon
is occasion, but also the pious prompt-
gs implanted in our natures by our
eed and its teachings, a reverence for
e holy men of ages gone by, and an ad-
ration for their efforts in perpetuating
e Faith once delivered to the saints. We
e have come up from our homes to lis-
a to the leading events in our history, and
prove by our presence our appreciation
the hardy pioneers who planted upon
e "Barrens of Derry" the seed of the
urch. There is something saintly in
e records of the lives of the early mis-
sionaries in this country—whether it be
e self-deceiving Jesuit or the pious, God-
fearing Moravian, who carried the Cross
Jesus to the benighted—or yet the
unch, unflinching Covenanter, or the
les of Zwingle or Luther who, with
of the Reformation.

reached, pushed
pioneers of Derry.

Into these forests
the Scotch-Irish bro-
them. Their religio-
for it was that bea-
ened their way over
and into this wilder-
home, and so they
at once. The Presby-
Scotland were not s-
masters of the situat-
with the departure of
isters must go out, and
numbers, eager for the
Gillespie, and Evans,
Boyd, were perchance
devoted band of Pres-
who visited this hallow-
labored earnestly and
vineyard, and congregat-
Donegal, Paxtang and
ganized at about one an-
Hanover came later.

The first record we have
is April, 1724, and he
been accepted as that of
One hundred and sixty
many years in the history
the countries beyond the
Pennsylvania it takes us
ginnings of our history.
to our minds the scene
day with all its surr-
contrast it with what
this bright autumnal day
Grace, 1834. How vast
Then, the sky was the only
song of bird and stream the
to break in upon the voice
er; now, the hum of busi-
shrill noise of the passing
almost drown the cerem-
hour. But they reared on
altar the fires of which we
shall not be extinguished.
deeds remain—and if they d-
ate by their influence this a-
have come up to erect a me-
—through the century and a
have passed, their example
hearts of the present, and
and to

intains and a
000 to 15,000.
in Democratic
ia Times, say-
not unfavorable
very like the
paper made
lection. Then
cede 15,000 ma-
tures would only
hout of glee was
ected Democratic
ans blocked this
re majority than
ended to concede.
ried in West Vir-
same papers are
something while
atic majority will
sands. This is a
ck, and if any Re-
ereby it will be his
e.

are taking counsel
ve agreed to modify
hdraw their refusal
bill unless the re-
orm satisfactory to
with it. This back-
to be owing to the
een at what she re-
of the Royal prerog-
report says that
on and that of the
ords have consented
Mr. Gladstone, that
anchise bill if the re-
submitted at the same
atisfactory to they
that the latter bill
the Lords before them.
bill, but he refuses to
ontrol over it before
is out of the way.
he win

it returned to him
that the witness
service. Then the
to read the subpoena
and the latter walked away
of the reading, whereupon the
swore a mild "damn" and said he
get the witness some time. That evening
he followed the witness into a barber
shop and read the subpoena, and at the
close of the reading the witness made
him believe that he didn't know what he
was doing. The whole affair afforded
considerable amusement to those who
quietly took it in. Why, if that detective
had been in any way familiar with his
duties he should have known that to
merely hand the subpoena to the witness
was sufficient. But he was smart.

Some people lay everything to fate.
No matter what is done—it is fate. It
makes me tired. I knew a young fellow
in Harrisburg who was handsome, witty
and bright, dressed well, had a good in-
come, and was a bachelor. The fair sis-
ters had no charms for him. They couldn't
catch him, although they laid all sorts of
traps for him. Suddenly, to everybody's
astonishment—to mine, especially—he
fell deeply, desperately, head over ears
in love with a charming girl, socially not
his equal although fully as well educated
and bright as he. "What do you mean
by such conduct as those?" I asked him,
and he rolled up his eyes and said, "Fate."
Bosh! The day for his wedding was set.
He and his intended bride were just too
sweet towards each other for any good
use. It was a pleasure to see such genu-
ine, pure, good square everyday honest
love as they displayed towards each other.
Oh, no; they didn't get married. Some-
thing happened, and the day set for the
wedding passed over without a wedding.
I met him and asked him what was the
matter. Once more he remarked, "Fate."
Oh!—well, there's no use of saying hard
words. They blamed it all on fate, when
the fact is one was bilious and the other
dyspeptic and they didn't gee worth a
cent when they came to look at things in
the pure electric light of common sense.

MR. KUNKLE'S CLAIMS.

The New York

lead the "Companion" and personal acquaintance. There were vigor leader-hester and caricatures. That takes five miles, Trifer, in subse- Cleas the great it jowed south- viny Valley to thugh the Vir- is and Geor- out the year of people then f country now hoted, doubled they were only never. They friend their relatives Thuth of Ireland, to ine's an eight or ten issitate, and then finding of homes Itater, and valleys be- ish settlement in a that entry to the Alka- he and the same sur r' allied families. onle flock of Derry ether we know not. Castle Presbytery ight upon the sub- uly known, how- quite a settlement od of Spring creek 723 the celebrated gon rafts down the mily and friends, at finding no un- dead were enor- mously that the public might share in The same New York papers

two terms of Mr. Kunkle, from 1858, during which he was entirely absent. The loss of the minutes of the meetings of Paxtang and Derry, covering we are all more or less left in the fog, for during the period when the Rev. Roan was the regular minister of Derry until his death, he is spoken of as the "Pastor of Derry, Paxtang and Mount Joy," while at the same time the Rev. John Elder was pastor of Paxtang and Derry. The facts are that while the Rev. John Roan was the pastor of the "New Side" congregation of Derry and Paxtang—the Rev. Mr. Elder was pastor of the "Old Side" congregation of Paxtang and the division holding similar views from Derry. Hence, both Roan and Elder were ministers of Paxtang and Derry during the same period.

The Rev. John Roan came from Greenshaw, Ireland, where he was born on the 30th of April, 1717. He was brought up as a weaver, but began to study for the ministry early in life. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1739, conferred the celebrated "Log Coll" and taught school on the Neshaid Tagga and in Chester county, while pursuing his theological studies. He was licentiate of the "New Side" Presbytery of Castle, June 27, 1744. The following year he was called to Derry, and subsequently became pastor over the "Needentia" and Congewago, the latter having occupied Roan in Donegal Presbytery, a Northampton point of difficulty continually arose for Mr. Roan. Towards the latter days of his ministry, he was serving his people faithfully and was departed hence, his mortal life ceasing on the 31st of October, 1775.

Bertram and Roan were the only ones whose entire time was given to the public. The same New York papers published the fact that Senator Edmund Burke had been nominated in a convention of a hundred and ten delegates, giving a Republican vote of about

able shandere?

is a conscious, deliberate and co- by honest men from the judgment of the Post in this case be- bility for errors; but how can have a publisher from person

not considered...
for him. The...
otherwise

deal of printer's ink is wasted
g women of wealthy su...
presumably of cultivated tastes...
se to marry their parents...
her employes. If the more they...
worthy, aside from their posi...
the affection that leads to the...
is honest, the low order of...
that forces them into un...
is contemptibly vulgar. The result...
If the escapades are the result...
ness, and lack of virtues in princ...
ess-part of the men and women con...
it is the duty of respectable jour...
to refuse them the notoriety they...
and leave mention of them to the...
the law steps in to curb their...
densities, which in such cases is...
ely to be long. If parents and...
alike are so vulgar as to desire...
fact newspaper mention gives...
ag it is distinction, the new...
indulge them without sinking to...
vel of upstart vulgarity. To make...
of sensational comment the fact...
the daughter of a wealthy stock...
marries a coachman, is to stoop to...
business of the *Owl*, the *Paul Pry*,...
Days Doings and the *Police Gazette*,...
sooner papers pretending to reli...
dily drop it the better.

Democrats of Wisconsin have
ated General Bragg for Congress.
long fight. Bragg is the man who
that "the Irish can go to h..."
advocating the nomination of Cere...
the National Convention. The...
will now have a chance to...
his...

category, the fare in Washing...
commission, dissertations on the...
elaborate officers expressing...
ly of civility, in public ac...
on public...
Judge Thoman, the...
member, is out in Ohio getting...
in behalf of his party. It is ex...
nent that suits the peculiar...
Democratic civil service reform...
Thoman has full confidence...
ep a speech which they say Mr. Blaine...
ten years ago, denouncing the...
That it is a lie no one but a De...
doubts. That it will be persisted...
after the election is quite certain...
Edmunds' lie has not been retrac...
though they have the word...
Mr. Edmunds that he...
thought it, much less...
it. The fact that large numbers of...
Americans will cast their first vote...
the Republican party this fall has...
the cause of much lying on the pa...
Democratic editors. The defecti...
now sought to be enred by calling...
Blaine a Know Nothing in the same...
umus in which a few months ago...
serted that he was a Catholic. In the...
tremity Democracy shifts its position...
often. It ought to be one thing...
enough to have the lies "catch on"...
were. This last one will have quite...
much influence as that other one...
published, that the English favor Blaine...
election.

will prove in the end to know...
about the tariff issue, Cleveland...
Hancock, four years ago...
will was a "local issue," and his...
after his defeat said he made a...
himself, and that killed him...
says it is an "irrelevant issue."...
they say about him when they...
their voyage up Salt river next...
with the "dullard" laid out...
back in his political winding

Democrats in Philadelphia, it is...
e grievously complaining of...
attention for refusing to speak...
either in that city or in the...
ey further complain, that...
or any member of his admin...
contributing in any way to the

the district. Verily the
Independents are not of
grance in the nostrils of the
would serve. Exeunt Lyons

A DELIBERATE SLANT

The New York Evening
determined to render itself in...
its mendacious assaults upon Mr...
If this is its purpose, its task...
plished. It can now take a...
its last demonstration is enough...
it in infamy forever. Any thing...
attempt to make it appear that Mr...
lied, by publishing the statement...
man named Brooks that Mr. Blaine...
hought and paid for stock in the...
ing Valley coal mines, la...
equalled by any prior...
Mr. Blaine's statement was that he...
owned an interest in that Valley...
than holding certain of its stock...
security for money advanced to a...
friend who was interested in the company...
The *Post* on the production of his (Blaine's)...
receipt for these bonds, gives in its...
of Tuesday the simple acknowledgment...
by Blaine of the receipt of this collateral...
and upon it bases nearly a full...
column of editorial arraignment...
of Blaine as a conscious and persist...
ent liar. Now mark, on the same day...
this charge is made in the *Post*, W. D...
Lee, (whose letter appears in another col...
umn), to whom Mr. Blaine loaned the...
money, writes a letter detailing the whole...
transaction, and showing that Mr. Blaine's...
statement was entirely true. What is the...
conclusion to be reached by fair men but...
that the *Post* hastened to put in circulation...
its lie, before the proof that it was a lie...
when the *Post* knew it was coming could he...
pass public and render his undignified...
impossible. There is a great deal of...
license allowed in the...
the con

The same New York papers...
lished the lie that Senator Edmunds...
stigmatized Mr. Blaine as the atto...
to the Senate of Jay Gould and the...
ern Pacific syndicate, are now pub...
a speech which they say Mr. Blaine...
ten years ago, denouncing the...
That it is a lie no one but a De...
doubts. That it will be persisted...
after the election is quite certain...
Edmunds' lie has not been retrac...
though they have the word...
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thought it, much less...
it. The fact that large numbers of...
Americans will cast their first vote...
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the cause of much lying on the pa...
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tremity Democracy shifts its position...
often. It ought to be one thing...
enough to have the lies "catch on"...
were. This last one will have quite...
much influence as that other one...
published, that the English favor Blaine...
election.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY CHANDLER

in fashion of going direct to the point...
is refreshing in these days of great...
tense and small practice. In comment...
on the finding of a court martial, in wh...
a naval officer was suspended for drun...
kenness, he says "such offenders should

The New York...
lead the Cleveland cohorts in their per...
sonal assaults upon Blaine, and steps out...
vigorously as a claimant for recognized...
leadership in the defense of the Demo...
cratic candidate. In this character it...
takes up the cudgels against the Chicago...
Tribune, for its criticism of the veto by...
Cleveland, of "the five cent fare bill" as...
it is called. The *Post* is not happy in its...
vindication of the Governor. The point...
the *Tribune* makes is, that the plea of...
unconstitutionality of the bill made by...
the Governor, is at least cloudy, and as...
if it was unconstitutional, the corpora...
tions would have been protected from...
wrong by the courts, while if it was not...
the people are left without resource, by...
the Governor's veto. The answer of the...
Post to this, is to assert that Cyrus W...
Field and Jay Gould, the largest owners...
of elevated railroad stock (beneficiaries...
by the veto) are supporters of Blaine...
By this kind of argument the *Post* cer...
tainly entitles itself to the honors of...
leadership of the Democratic press if...
there are honors in the position, but it...
does not entitle itself to the respect of...
honorable men. How will the *Post* har...
monize itself with itself, in view of...
its uniting with the other New...
York papers at the time of the...
veto, in denouncing the Governor as...
the special guardian of the interests of...
the monopolies? The plain hard facts in...
the premises are these: The demand of...
the people by petition and through the...
legislature should limit the fare on these...
enormously paying roads to five cents...
that the public might share in their bene...

wood grow...
against the Democrats this year

SCHOOL-TEACHING A FIFTH ESTATE

The New York *Tribune* has a chapter...
on the four estates—divinity, medicine...
law and journalism—inquires why there...
is not a fifth, school-teaching; and pro...
ceeds to say that it is plainly the fault of...
the teachers themselves, who fail to mag...
nify their vocation. It may be that the...
true reason, but we do not believe that...
that failure is the fault of the teachers...
If the rewards to be won in either of the...
estates were as small as the best the...
teacher may look forward to, we fancy...
their estates would get very little magni...
fying from their professors. The teacher...
may be truly said to be in the most im...
portant position in his relation to the...
State, but the State fails woefully to re...
cognize the fact. The true reason why...
school-teaching is not magnified into a...
fifth estate is, that the State rewards him...
as if he were a scavenger. The New...
York Board of Education does not seem...
greatly inclined to hasten his admission...
to the dignity of a "fifth estate," if we...
are to judge by their efforts to advance...
the pay of the clerks of the Board, to...
added \$3,000 to the salary list of the...
clerks but took no notice of the shame...
fully adequate pay of scores of teach...
ers. New York is not exceptional in...
this respect, and we only mention the...
fact to lead to a more honest...
school managers upon. The value of the...
public school system is seriously dis...
counted everywhere, by the idea pre...
vailing at the officials of a school board...

crane organ...
Philadelphia...
probability of...
West Virginia...
scheme to im...
their party...
win in that...
is hide bound...
cracy. The ma...
virulent Bourbo...
for anything or...
"straight Democr...
and would not per...
victory to be rec...
were won. Of late...
majority has reac...
sands, but such...
apathy among Rep...
ing to make an act...
cite the Bourbons...
West Virginia is as...
Georgia, and will...
long as Bourbon vic...
the election machine...
hold the mastery...
have allied themse...
independent elemen...
vigorous canvass; but...
fight between raw mil...
The allies are numer...
thorough organization...
are well drilled and...
are well drilled and...
oughly aroused and...
active canvass...
them. The only re...
reasonably follow, is...
polls of many De...
who have

fact, us...
sharper than...
funny attempt...
a witness who...
wapt service...
subsequent

quite a settlement
of Swiss creek
723 the celebrated
on falls down the
family and friends,
not finding no un-

After the singing of a hymn by the choir, Mr. Hamilton announced that the ceremony of laying the corner stone would take place, and the audience assembled at the spot where the stone lay ready to be placed in position. To Mrs. Charles L. Baily, of Harrisburg and Mrs. J. R. Guilford, of Lebanon, direct descendants of Rev. John Elder, one of Old Berry's pastors, was delegated the pleasant task of moving the stone into position, which was done with care, those assisting being Mrs. Mary K. Hickok and Miss Martha Alricks, of Harrisburg, and Dr. James W. Kerr, of York, all lined deacons and worshippers at the old church.

Newspapers Harrisburg Daily TELEGRAPH with an account of ceremony. Patriot, Independent, Star & Zenith, Church and Home, Times, News, Church Standard, and Himmelsoun Sun; circulars issued calling public attentions to this memorial.

The choir then sang "Ocs

COULD HAVE THE CON-
GRESSMAN.

meeting of the conference of the Dauphin and Northernumberland counties in the Northernumberland district on Thursday, at the hotel, after the names of the candidates had been placed before the public. During the discussions of the different counties, in reply to the remark of the chairman that Dauphin county, at the time of her convention, did not really claim the Congressional nomination and that the nomination of Mr. Wiestling was designed as a stimen't to him, Mr. M'Carrell said:

...founded and just,

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE
Four Hallways and an Adjournment
Thursday Evening.

Henry, Thomas Walker.
Dauphin—S. J. M. M'Carrell, Col
B. Hoffman, John H. Weiss.

Mr. Fick, of Northumberland, has
I nominate Franklin Bound, of North
berland county, as a candidate for
gress. It is not necessary for me to
anything about him. He represen
the State in the Senate and is
very creditable to himself and to the
State. He has been a member of
the party and is here

Mr. F. J. Bond said before the conference in the resolution, as he imputation in some many characters of the candidates and the ticket non-

Mr. Wiess denied that the
It had been in Duphin county was an

children. Who does they make medicine
pills which they sell in they count
in this manner secure shrewd

